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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 Burma Courts' Act, 1880.

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. 27.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Act No. VI of 1880 (*Licensing of Trades and Dealings*), published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of the 6th, 13th and 20th March, 1880, in the marginal note to section 5, *for* "11" *read* "10."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 675.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly.

POLICE.

The 29th June 1880.

No. 159.—Mr. R. B. Hawkes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burma, to revert to his substantive appointment, with effect from the 3rd May 1880, the date on which Mr. W. A. Banbury returned from leave.

Mr. W. A. Banbury, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. R. B. Hawkes.

FORESTS.

The 30th June 1880.

No. 401*F*.—Mr. R. N. Anstruther, an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, serving in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 12th June 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd July 1880.

No. 100-*I.-J.*—Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and His Highness the Dewan of Pahlanpur have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which have been assigned and made over by them

respectively for the purposes of the Western Rajputana State Railway; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

1. (*a*) The Huzur Deputy Collector for the time being of Ahmedabad shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portions of the aforesaid land as are within the limits of the State of Baroda.

(*b*) The Native Assistants for the time being to the Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur shall respectively exercise the powers of Magistrates of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of the State of Pahlanpur:

Provided that, in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Deputy Collector and the said Assistants respectively to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

2. (*a*) The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Deputy Collector within the aforesaid lands; and

(*b*) The Political Superintendent for time the being in Pahlanpur and the Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Assistants respectively within the aforesaid lands.

3. The administration of the police within all the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad and to the Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur within such portions of the said lands as are situate in the States of Baroda and Pahlanpur respectively.

4. The said District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, shall (except in the case mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in Act X of 1872, in subordination to the said Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad and the said Political Superintendent in Pahlanpur within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are within the limits of the States of Baroda and Pahlanpur respectively.

No. 101-*I.-J.*—With reference to the preceding Notification, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) is pleased to appoint—

(*a*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Ahmedabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the limits of the State of Baroda; and

(*b*) the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Deesa, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within such portions of the said lands as are within the limits of the State of Pahlanpur;

and to declare that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall be the High Court to which such Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 102-*I.-J.*—With the consent of the Rao of Serohi, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the following Acts to Abu and Anadra:—

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872.

The Code of Civil Procedure, Act X of 1877.

The Indian Limitation Act, XV of 1877.

The Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.

POLITICAL.

The 28th June 1880.

No. 183-*G.-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. Jacob Steiner, as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 2134-*E.-P.*—Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract of land noted in the margin; In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased (*a*) to appoint the Political Officer for the time being in charge of the aforesaid tract, and the Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Forces within the aforesaid tract, respectively, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the aforesaid tract; and (*b*) to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such Officers shall commit European British subjects for trial.

Khyber Pass and over the lands immediately adjoining the Pass on either side of the roadway.

No. 2135-*E.-P.*—Whereas the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract of land noted in the margin In exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification :—

Khyber Pass and over the lands immediately adjoining the Pass on either side of the roadway.

1. The Political Officer for the time being in charge of the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers described in section 36 of Act

(The Code of Criminal Procedure), and the powers of a Magistrate of the District as described in the same Act within the aforesaid tract.

2. The Assistant Political Officer for the time being within the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Act X of 1872 within such tract.

3. The Officer Commanding for the time being the Corps of Jezailchis within the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in Act X of 1872.

4. The Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Forces within the aforesaid tract shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in Act X of 1872 within such tract:

Provided that, for the purposes of the exercise of the jurisdiction hereinbefore conferred, the said Act, X of 1872, shall be read subject to the following modifications :—

(*a*) The Court of Sessions may take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate.

(*b*) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge.

(*c*) The functions of the High Court as a Court of reference and revision shall be discharged by the Governor General in Council.

(*d*) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Sessions.

(*e*) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a Jury or Assessors.

(*f*) Whenever the Sessions Judge deems it essential for the maintenance of tranquillity, that a sentence of death legally passed by him should be executed forthwith, he may order such sentence to be executed without the confirmation of the Court of reference:

Provided also that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Officer, the said Assistant Political Officer, the said Officer Commanding the Jezailchis, and the said Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

GENERAL.

The 1st July 1880.

No. 1321-*G.-G.*—The services of Major W. W. Biscoe, Officiating Political Officer, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th June 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 1593.—Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, received charge of that office on the 7th June 1880.

Mr. J. K. Spence, Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, received charge of that office on the 14th June 1880.

Mr. C. A. Stuart resumed charge of the office of Post Master, Bombay, on the 14th June 1880.

No. 1595.—Mr. Elliot Colvin, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. S. Halsey, received charge of that office on the 29th June 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 379.—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 Eaton Aylmer Travers, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—3rd September, 1877.

No. 380.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. M. Evans, s.c., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major C. R. Cock, killed in action in the Naga Hills. Dated the 11th June, 1880.

No. 381.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Perreau, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. E. S. Carter, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Major H. G. Saunders, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant F. F. R. Burgess, Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd Class.

With effect from the 12th June, 1880, *vice* Colonel J. G. Touch, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 382.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. J. L. Stuart, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 27th March, 1880, *vice* Captain L. T. Bishop, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 383.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following correspondence and despatches relating to the operations carried on in Besúd, between the 19th and 24th May last:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 7260-K., "Kabul Field Operations," dated Simla, the 30th June 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2754-A., dated the 12th instant, forwarding the despatches describing the operations of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Doran in Besúd between the 19th and the 24th May last, and to intimate, with reference thereto, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the judicious and successful manner in which these operations were carried out by Brigadier-General Doran and the officers and men under his command.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2754-A., "*Kabul*," dated Simla, 12th June 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches relating to the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General J. Doran, C.B., in Besúd on the 19th May, 1880, and following days.

2. His Excellency concurs with Sir Donald Stewart and Major-General Bright as to the judicious and successful manner in which these operations were conducted by Brigadier-General Doran and the officers and troops under his command.

3. The sketch referred to, and the usual return of ammunition expended, which has been called for, will be forwarded hereafter.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B., Commanding the Khyber Line Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Kabul,—(No. 99, "*Field Operations*," dated Safed Sang, 29th May 1880).

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the accompanying account by Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., of the successful operations carried out by the troops under his command in Besúd on the 19th instant and following days.

The difficulties of the operations were increased by the Kabul river having risen in flood and carried away the bridge, so rendering it necessary for the crossing to be made by rafts, and, in the case of cavalry, by swimming. The way this was effected by the Central India Horse, both going and returning, reflects great credit on that corps.

The dispositions for the attack of the enemy's position were, it appears to me, judicious, admirably carried out by the troops, and most entirely successful in result.

I consider great credit is due to Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., and his staff officer, Major H. P. Pearson.

The conduct of all engaged left nothing to be desired; and I would bring prominently to the Lieutenant-General's notice the excellent service performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin and the men of the Central India Horse, and also the conspicuous gallantry displayed by Lieutenant (Local Captain) Kilgour, Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, and Color-Sergeant Woods, in storming the tower and killing five men inside in single combat.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR D. M. STEWART, K.C.B., Commanding in Northern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 2034, "*Field Operations*," dated Kabul, 2nd June 1880.)

I have much pleasure in endorsing the favorable opinion expressed by Major-General Bright, C.B., on the operations conducted by Brigadier-General Doran, C.B., in Besúd from the 19th to the 24th May, 1880.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. DORAN, C.B., Commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force, to the Deputy Adjutant General, Khyber Line Force, Safed Sang,—(dated Fort Sale, Jellalabad, 27th May 1880).

I have the honor to forward herewith an account of the recent military operations in Besúd.

2. For some time past that district, lying on the left bank of the Kabul river, and directly opposite Jellalabad, had been threatened by a gathering of Safis and others under the leadership of Mullah Khalil, his following comprising men from the Dara-i-Nur and villages in the Kúnar valley, north of Besúd. The beginning of this movement was reported to you by telegram on the 9th instant, and, as I anticipated that the gathering might eventually have to be dispersed by force, I halted on that day the 5th Fusiliers, then on their march to Safed Sang. At the same time I directed that rafts should be prepared for the passage of the Kabul river, the bridges over the two northernmost branches having been carried away some time before.

3. On the 12th May I was informed by Major Protheroe, Political Officer at Jellalabad, that Mullah Khalil, with 1000 men, had arrived at Nargal, and contemplated a descent upon Besúd so soon as he should have collected more followers to his standards. On the 13th May I should have thrown a small force of infantry across the Kabul had rafts been ready. They were completed by the 14th, and that evening 200 bayonets of the 1st and 4th Madras Native Infantry crossed the river and occupied the fort of Dabela, which had been placed at my disposal by the Khan of Jellalabad.

4. On the afternoon of the 15th, Major G. Tyndall, 1st Madras Native Infantry, commanding the troops in Besúd, reconnoitred as far as Kalú Khan's fort in view to reporting on the route our force would take. This report was forwarded to you. By this time Mullah Khalil's following was reported to be upwards of 1200 strong, and to have reached Islampur. It was also stated that the people of Shewa, Shigi, and the neighbouring villages had expressed their intention of turning out to bar Mullah Khalil's way to the entrances into Besúd by the Tokchi and Paikob Tangis. On this date, the 15th, I considered it advisable to cross some cavalry. That afternoon 55 sabres of the Central India Horse effected the passage by swimming across the northern branch of the Kabul, 150 yards wide at this point, and with a current of between five and six miles an hour. A separate report was sent you on this subject: here I need only say that 55 horses and 25 ponies swam the river, and, with all the baggage, saddlery, &c., of the troop, were in Besúd within the hour, no casualty or even hitch having occurred.

5. On the 17th news was brought that the enemy had advanced to Kalatik, and had sent small parties to hold the Paikob and Tokchi Tangis. A cavalry reconnaissance that afternoon verified the latter report, our sowars being fired at from both *tangis*. They stated that the former was held by about 100 men, the latter by about 500, and that villagers in the neighbourhood had told them that 1000 more of the enemy under Mullah Khalil had reached Shigi. On this day, the 17th, the 12th Foot arrived at Jellalabad *en route* to India, with two guns of No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery for service. Being very short of infantry, I stopped the regiment.

6. On the morning of the 18th I sent the mountain guns and 200 of the 5th Fusiliers across the river, and that afternoon 200 of the 12th Foot—all that were available in that corps—and another troop of the Central India Horse. To-day, too, I learnt that the enemy might possibly number four or five thousand men, and that we might have to take the fort of Abdul Khel, then held by them. Not considering the small force at my disposal equal to cope successfully with such numbers, probably holding a very strong position on the heights as well as the fort, I applied to the Major-General for five to six hundred more infantry. In reply I was told to attack next day.

7. Accordingly, next day, the 19th instant, having left a few men in Dabela Kila, I proceeded with the force as per margin to carry out my instructions. We left Dabela Kila at 4-30 A.M., and reached Kalú Khan's fort about 6, when I halted the troops and went forward to reconnoitre.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, 2 guns, under Lieutenant F. R. Thackeray, R. A; 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 175 bayonets, under Lieut.-Colonel T. Rowland; 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, 183 bayonets, under Lieut.-Colonel C. J. C. Sillery; Central India Horse, 79 sabres, under Lieut.-Colonel C. Martin; 1st Madras Native Infantry, 92 bayonets, and 4th Madras Native Infantry, 92 bayonets, both under Major G. Tyndall, 1st Madras Native Infantry.

8. In order fully to understand what follows, a brief description of the country is necessary. Besúd is a very small district lying in the angle between the Kabul and Kúnar rivers. It is bounded on the north by a range of hills separating it from the plain called the Dusht-i-Gamberi and from the rich valley of the Kúnar. There are three main *tangis*, or passes, through these hills; the Maruf on the west, the Tokchi on the east along the right bank of the Kúnar river, and the Paikob, about two miles west of the Tokchi, and separated from it by a high hill running north and south, and about four miles in length. The Tokchi Tangi is passable by infantry in single file, and cavalry can lead through it, though with

some risk, as the path at one place is along a wooden aqueduct, four feet wide, overhanging the Kúnar river. The Paikob Tangi presents no difficulties. The only portions of Besúd that troops can act in are strips on the banks of the two rivers and the slopes at the foot of the range of hills. The whole of the centre of the district is at this season under rice cultivation, and is an expanse of standing water and marsh, intersected by numerous deep watercourses, with ditches branching from them in all directions. To reach the foot of the hills the troops had to follow the left bank of the Kabul river for upwards of a mile, and then strike in single file along a winding path through swamp but bridged-over watercourses, which eventually brought them out on the slopes towards the north-west corner of Besúd, whilst the enemy were known to be towards the north-east corner. Hence it followed that our force was compelled to act upon a line perpendicular to its base (Dabela Kila and the bridge-head), and to leave this uncovered. The enemy's left was as near our base as was our own right,—the marsh lying between the flanks of both forces and the bridge-head. It must, however, be borne in mind that, though this swamp was an obstacle that our troops could not pass, its difficulties were not insurmountable by an irregular enemy knowing every path and bye-way in the country, and unencumbered with animals. It appeared to me quite probable that the enemy might detach a portion of their force to seize the bridge-head and attack Dabela Kila, so, having no troops to spare from my column, I sent back word to the officer commanding at Jellalabad to place the two guns of C-3rd Royal Artillery at once in position on the right bank of the Kabul to cover the bridge-head, and to hold the latter in strength with troops from his garrison. As will be seen presently, the enemy were bent upon carrying out the very movement I was anticipating.

9. At about a mile to the east of Kalú Khan's fort, a small and isolated hill rises out of the plain to a height of about fifty feet. Ascending this with a small escort, I saw the enemy in position about fifteen hundred yards distant. They were in line facing west, numbered 2000 men with eighteen standards, and occupied some ruined forts and walled enclosures in the plain. Their right was in an old fort, distant about 500 yards from the base of the hills. In front of this was a dry ditch held by them in some force. Their left was in Búlandgarh, a village on the edge of the marsh, and along their line were banks, dry ditches, mounds and broken ground, affording excellent cover.

10. Having satisfied myself as to their position, I directed Colonel F. Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, the next senior officer to myself, to bring up the troops and to place them in close formation behind and under cover of the hill, for the enemy were beginning to move in considerable numbers to their left, and I was anxious not to check a manœuvre which drew them from the hills. I learn from the Political Officer that, as a matter of fact, they were absolutely ignorant that we had sufficient troops in Besúd to take the offensive, and that they were even then on their way to the bridge-head and Dabela Kila, which latter they believed to be held by eighty men. This accounts for their leaving the very strong position on the *tangis* from which, later on, they were cut off by our cavalry. The Khan of Jellalabad and some of his retainers were with me on the hill; also three or four officers and some sowars. We were seen by the enemy and mistaken for a reconnoitring party. As soon as they had taken ground some distance to their left, and had halted on descrying our troops, concealment was no longer possible, and I directed Colonel Dawson to form line of attack. This he did by extending a company each from the 5th Fusiliers on the left, the 1st Madras Native Infantry in the centre, and the 12th Foot on the right. The second companies of these corps were in support, and the third of the British troops, with the company of the 4th Madras Native Infantry, in reserve. The reserve company of the 5th Fusiliers was in *echellon* on the left, the cavalry line to the left rear of that again, to cover any attack through the Paikob Tangi on our flank, and to cut the enemy off from the hills should the opportunity present itself. The guns were kept till wanted behind the centre reserve. In this formation our force advanced until we were within 900 yards of the enemy's centre, and 600 to 700 yards from the fort on which their right rested. Here the guns were brought into action, and infantry fire was directed upon the masses near the fort. The infantry had been cautioned immediately before coming into action to aim carefully. Their fire was remarkably steady and telling, and the bulk of the enemy's right being unable to face it sped towards the hills.

11. News of this being brought to me I ordered the cavalry to charge, and the Central India Horse at once swept along between the hills and the fort led by Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, and killed here and in other parts of the field twenty-five of the

enemy. Some of the defenders of the fort, seeing their retreat cut off, stood their ground. There were twenty-two in all; of these, four were killed either just outside the fort or in the main enclosure, and eighteen retired into a loop-holed tower at the south-east corner. It was quite impossible to storm the tower as it then was, so the mountain guns were brought into the fort and opened at 30 yards range with double shell, cutting down the wall of the tower below the original entrance to within about four feet of the ground level.

12. The torment of these shells exploding in a tower only ten feet in diameter goaded three of its inmates to charge out knife in hand. But in a small court-yard at the foot of the tower they were met by Color-Sergeant Woods, Private Openshaw, Lieutenant (Local Captain) H. Kilgour, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Rowland, all of the 5th Fusiliers, and by Private Longworth, 12th Foot, when a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the three Afghans were killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland twice slightly, and Privates Openshaw and Longworth severely, wounded,—the first named private receiving three deep knife-cuts. Whilst this was passing, a fire was being maintained from the tower, but no one knew how many of the enemy it held. As soon as the conflict in the courtyard had ended, Color-Sergeant Woods with dashing gallantry rushed up the *débris* and disappeared into the tower, closely followed by Captain Kilgour, and there these two found and slew five desperate men at bay. A finer display of courage cannot well be imagined, and I do not hesitate to say that it deserves the highest reward that valour can obtain.

Fifteen of the enemy's dead were counted inside the tower, and it is probable more were hidden in the *débris*, which was so deep that two *jezails* were buried upright in it to within four inches of their muzzles.

13. Whilst this was going on the few sabres of the Central India Horse that were present, a weak troop in all, had swept along the back of the fort down the enemy's line; but many of the latter had already been given refuge in the villages of Besúd by the very people we were protecting against them. Some were pursued by the cavalry to the banks of the Kúnar river, and there slain or forced into its waters. Some, probably the majority, escaped by the Tokchi Tangi, or over the hills; and a few held the village of Beninga at the mouth of the *tangi*, and fired at our cavalry, but a beautifully pitched shell killed five, and the rest dispersed. In this dashing charge many deeds of valour were done by both officers and men. I can only regret that the swift-footedness of the enemy deprived these splendid horsemen of a fairer field for their prowess.

14. It was now 10 o'clock, and the sun was exceedingly hot, so I took the troops back to Dabela Kila. Our casualties were few. One officer was slightly wounded, three privates severely amongst the British troops, a Native officer and two sowars in the cavalry. A nominal roll is appended. The Central India Horse had one horse killed, and five badly cut with knives. Fifty-three bodies of the enemy were counted by our officers in different parts of the field; whilst several more were seen to fall to the infantry fire at the beginning of the action, and to be carried away. I learn that their loss in killed alone is not less than seventy, and that many were wounded. When going through the Paikob Tangi, two days later, many traces of wounded were seen. Our expenditure of ammunition was small, only 19 shell and 1,572 rounds of small-arm having been fired. Exclusive of the Staff, there were actually engaged 24 British and 10 Native officers, and 674 fighting men of all arms.

15. The Political Officer having requested me to proceed to the fort of Abdúl Khel to punish Sirdar Nizámúdín Khan of that place for his open hostility to us on the 19th instant, I ordered the two guns of C-3rd Royal Artillery into Besúd, and sent for a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners from Rozabad. These latter arrived at Dabela Kila at midnight on the 19th, but there was neither Bickford's fuze nor blasting powder to be procured locally, so I was compelled to postpone further operations for a day. On the 20th some fuze arrived by special messenger from Ali Boghan. Powder was procured by directing the Commissary of Ordnance to break up 300 nine-pr. service cartridges. I also reinforced the column with another troop of the Central India Horse.

These would have been useful in the plain beyond Besúd had the fort of Abdúl Khel been held.

16. On the morning of the 21st the troops marched to Abdúl Khel, a very strong fort, with six towers, at the northern entrance to the Tokchi Tangi. It had been held on the day of the action by about 300 men, but was now deserted. The distance to Abdúl Khel from Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi—the route taken—is about nine miles. A party of the 5th Fusiliers was left to hold the heights between and commanding the two passes, and one of cavalry to watch the undulating hills to the west of the Paikob. From these heights communication with Jellalabad could easily have been established had instruments been available. Here I desire to record

that the want of signalling apparatus has been most severely felt. Although Dabela Kila is only a mile from Fort Sale, Jellalabad, there was no night communication between them for want of serviceable lamps.

17. At 8 A.M. the sappers began working at the towers. During the day about 1000 lbs. of gunpowder were found in one of the towers of the fort, so that only some 200 lbs. of our own were used. At 2 P.M. I caused the whole of the season's crops of wheat and barley to be fired. These had been cut and gathered ready for threshing, but were still in ear. At 3 the interior of the fort, which was handsomely fitted up for such a place, was fired, and half an hour later the six mines (which had been laid from outside) were sprung. The destruction was complete. Sending the troops back to Dabela Kila by the Paikob Tangi, I took a small escort and returned myself by the Tokchi, passing the fort of that name in flames. It and the cut crops around had been fired earlier in the day by a small party of cavalry with the Political Officer. The troops reached Dabela Kila somewhat exhausted, for the march had been long and tiring, and the heat very great. Here I would bring to notice the excellent service done on this day by the twenty men of the Madras Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant T. Digby, R.E. This small party worked for seven hours hard and incessantly, for the foundations of the towers were of stone laid in mud, and were extremely difficult to undermine. Such constant and severe work in excessive heat, and in addition to a march of eighteen miles, shows an amount of pluck and endurance which merits special mention. Lieutenant R. H. Brown, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer, Jellalabad, helped to supervise the work, and rendered valuable assistance. During the operations of the 21st there was no opposition. A few shots were, however, fired at our videttes from a village on the left bank of the Kúnar.

18. On the 22nd, at the request of the Political Officer, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland, 5th Fusiliers, to surprise Kila Banáras Khan, a fort in Besúd belonging to Mahomed Farúkh, to fire it, and to bring in the owners prisoners. These directions were ably carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland, whose report accompanies these papers.* No opposition was offered. Mahomed Farúkh had distributed powder and bullets amongst his people, and had collected them ready to attack us in rear on the 19th instant in case of reverse. Letters addressed to Mahomed Jan and other leaders were found in this fort.

19. On the 22nd the recrossing of the Kabul river began. During our sojourn in Besúd, the waters had been daily rising, and on the morning of this day it was found that two small foot-bridges, thrown across shallow water between sand-banks, had been swept away. By that evening, however, the division of C-3rd Royal Artillery and the detachment of the 12th Foot had recrossed. The guns were at once placed in position to cover the passage, and so remained till it had been completed.

20. Dawn on the 23rd showed the Kabul a torrent. During the night the river had cut in behind the abutment of the bridge over its southern branch, and it became evident that a few inches more rise would carry away the whole structure. This actually happened a few hours after, and the portion of the force still in Besúd had now to cross the whole breadth of the Kabul river in full flood—some 400 yards—and with a current estimated at not less than seven miles an hour. Twenty elephants and seven small rafts of skins were the means at hand. It became quite impossible to tow the rafts against the stream, and a question how much longer elephants could breast it. Indeed, I saw one of these animals forced back stern first by the current, unable even to hold his own against its force. In places where the elephants had to ford, the water was more than six feet deep. The rafts had to be taken out of the water at each trip and carried, some on men's heads, some on elephants, to the starting point half a mile up stream. Under these difficult conditions the division of the mountain battery with all its mules, three troops of cavalry with all their horses and some of their ponies, the detachment of Sappers and Miners, and some Madras Infantry, effected the passage. The guns were brought over on elephants. The saddlery, baggage, and some of the men came on rafts or elephants. The whole of the mules and horses, and all the baggage animals swam the 400 yards of river, in very many cases with their owners or drivers riding them or swimming alongside. Some of the men of the Central India Horse crossed as often as ten times this day to swim horses and ponies over; many crossed six and seven times. The men worked splendidly. Picked swimmers with ropes and unrolled turbans were placed down stream and did excellent service in rescuing exhausted men and animals.

But it was not to be expected that so dangerous a passage could be made without loss. A driver and a sowar's horse were, I regret to say, drowned.

21. On the 24th the remainder of the troops recrossed, 65 men of the 5th Fusiliers on the twenty elephants being the last of all to leave Besúd. I had sent some infantry to aid the guns in covering the retirement, but not a shot was fired.

* Not published.

22. It now only remains for me to make a few concluding observations.

I have to thank Colonel F. Dawson, 1st Madras Native Infantry, for the prompt and skilful manner in which he carried out my wishes as regards the disposition of the troops before and during the action of the 19th instant, as also for his aid and counsel throughout the expedition.

The handling of the cavalry left nothing to be desired. It reflects the highest credit for gallantry and skill upon Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, who commanded. It enabled us to inflict severe punishment upon the enemy.

My best acknowledgments are due to Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer, Jellalabad, not only for the accurate and reliable information he has always given me of the strength and movements of the enemy, but for his valuable aid in procuring rafts and boatmen, and for his cordial co-operation at all times.

To Major H. P. Pearson, my Brigade Major, I am specially indebted. It was on his observation and report of events in another part of the field that I ordered the cavalry charge which contributed so greatly to the success of the day. Major Pearson gave me the greatest assistance during the operations, and proved himself then, as on all occasions, a most efficient Staff officer.

Major H. M. Buller, Central India Horse, pushed a reconnaissance on the 16th instant beyond Shigi in the Kúnar Valley, and brought me information about the passes which proved most valuable.

The conduct of the troops during the operations in Besúd merits my warmest thanks. Whatever they had to do they did well. Officers and soldiers, British and Native, Bengal and Madras troops, all alike did admirably that which fell to them to do. Without tents they had to seek shelter where they might from the fierce heat of a May sun. The cheerfulness with which all ranks endured hardships and exposure, and the energy with which they laboured from dawn to dark during the passage of the Kabul were equalled only by their steadiness in the field and splendid courage where opportunity offered.

I enclose a sketch of the scene of action on the 19th instant, done on the ground by Captain J. E. Porteous, 4th Madras Native Infantry.

Nominal Roll of Casualties in action at Beninga (Besúd) on the 19th of May 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Regiment.	Nature of wounds.	Remarks.
...	Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.	Thomas Rowland ...	5th Fusiliers ...	Slight ...	Knife cut and bayonet wound in right hand.
1028	Private ...	Frederick Snowling...	5th " ...	Severe ...	Deep gunshot wound, left thigh.
55	" ...	James Openshaw ...	5th " ...	" ...	Three knife cuts, right forearm.
2nd Brigade 04	" ...	Jonathan Longwort	12th Regiment...	" ...	Very deep knife cut, back of left shoulder; deep muscles severed.
...	Jemadar ...	Fáim Khán ...	1st Regt. C. I. H.	" ...	Left elbow joint cut through with knife; very severe.
933	Sowar ...	Nand Singh ...	1st " "	" ...	Right calf of leg cut through with knife; wound very deep.
1090	...	Kádi Khán ...	1st " "	" ...	Bullet wound over region of liver.

(Sd.) J. DORAN, *Brigadier General,*
Commanding 2nd Section, Khyber Line Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 384.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major R. E. Boyle, s.c., Commandant, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. C. W. Mitford, s.c., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 14th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 243 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 385.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 1st June,* 1880, *pages* 3272 *and* 3273.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Norman Robert Stewart, from the 68th Foot, dated 30th October, 1879, but to rank from 29th October, 1879.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Francis Macdonald Drury, from the 3rd Foot, dated 31st May, 1878, but to rank from 26th March, 1874.

* * * * *

The dates of rank of the undermentioned Officers admitted to the Staff Corps, in the Gazettes named, should be as follows, and not as therein stated :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Gazette, 29th September, 1871,—Lieutenant Edward Chetwood Hamilton, 10th November, 1869.

Gazette, 1st February, 1878,—Lieutenant John Haughton, 28th October, 1871.

Gazette, 17th December, 1878,—Lieutenant Edmund George Barrow, 30th December, 1871.

Gazette, 10th May, 1878,—Lieutenant Charles Herbert, 13th June, 1874.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hamilton Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Anthony Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Anthony Des Vœux, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1880.

To be Surgeons-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Edward Courtenay Thorp, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th October, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th December, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General George Hutchinson Ray, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th December, 1879.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Robert Theobalds, of the Madras Army. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Judson van Someren, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 3rd April, 1880.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Surgeon-Major Charles James Sylvester, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 13th January, 1878.

Surgeon-Major Francis Day, of the Madras Army. Dated 2nd June, 1880.

The undermentioned Officers, whose promotion to the honorary rank of Major-General was notified in the London Gazette of the 7th May, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the *Bombay,* and not to the *Bengal,* Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Frederick Disbrowe.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Creagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Thacker.

Surgeon-Major Michael Heffernan, whose resignation of the Service was notified in the London Gazette of the 7th May, 1880, should have been described as an Officer of the *Bombay,* and not of the *Bengal,* Army.

PENSIONS.

No. 386.—Senior Apothecary Francis John Grose is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 387.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Henry John Peet, General List, Infantry,—26th June, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Hoggan, Bengal S. C.,—27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Harris, Bengal S. C.,—27th June, 1880.

No. 388.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Apothecary John Sleigh ...	Senior Apothecary ...	19th May, 1880	Senior Apothecary W. Buckley, seconded.
Ditto James Judd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Senior Apothecary W. Price, seconded.
1st Class Asstt. Apothecary Charles Atkins...	2nd Class Apothecary	14th May, 1880	1st Class Apothecary M. Morley, pensioned.
Ditto ditto Samuel Saxon...	Ditto.	19th May, 1880	1st Class Apothecary Judd.
Ditto ditto James Kelly ...	Ditto.	5th June, 1880	2nd Class Apothecary J. Barty, dismissed.
Passed Hospl. Apprentice John Edwin Cooney	2nd Class Asstt. Apothecary.	5th March, 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary W. Quinn, removed.
Ditto ditto Joseph Crabbe ...	Ditto.	7th April, 1880	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary, S. B. Hughes, deceased.
Ditto ditto George Thomas Milchem.	Ditto.	14th May, 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary Atkins.
Ditto ditto Joseph Theophilus Weston.	Ditto.	19th May, 1880	1st Class Assistant Apothecary Saxon.
Ditto ditto John William Von Wien.	Ditto.	5th June, 1880	Ditto ditto Kelly.
Ditto ditto Arthur D'Cruz ...	Ditto.	25th June, 1880	Ditto ditto J. Pereira, resigned.

No. 389.—NATIVE ARMY.—

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Mattadeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Seetaram, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kisson Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Bullah, deceased; Havildar Gungabishun, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kisson Sing, promoted,—29th May, 1880.

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sookhchain, to be Subadar, *vice* Sirdar Sing, invalided; Jemadar Roopchund, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunga Ram, invalided; Havildar Munfool, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sookhchain, promoted; Havildar Jowahira, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roopchund, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 390.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Havildar Davi Sing, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Gumal, on the 6th April, 1880, on which occasion, with a detachment of eighteen men, he attacked and drove off a large body of Waziri raiders, and saved the village from destruction.

No. 391.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action near Charasia on the 25th April, 1880 :—

No. 73, Duffadar Mahomed Yunus.
No. 1815, Sepoy Izzat.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 28TH JUNE, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 22nd to 28th June, 1880.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total amount claimed deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
British Military Service.					Rs. A. P.		
C. J. Bond (*a*) ...	Second-Lieutenant.	2-22nd Foot	23rd December, 1879.	No will found	1,714 15 0	...	28th August, 1880.
J. R. Dyce... ...	Major ...	Royal Artillery.	14th July, 1879.	No will found	3,052 1 0		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—Mother—Mrs. Bond, 16, Lansdowne Parade, Cheltenham, Gloster.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 209.—Mr. L. Bean is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Director General of Railways.

No. 210.—Messrs. G. W. Winckler and A. R. Lilley, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, are transferred from Mysore to Assam.

No. 211.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 207, dated 25th June 1880, making certain promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch, for "12th June 1880 read "1st June 1880."

The 29th June 1880.

No. 212.—The services of Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, at present employed in Biluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. The portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 21st June, promoting Lieutenant D'Aguilar to the temporary rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is cancelled.

No. 213.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 152, dated the 11th May 1880, Mr. A. Joyce, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal instead of Mr. A. H. Mason, as notified therein.

The 30th June 1880.

No. 214.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed on field service, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

No. 215.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated 25th June 1880, for "Birkbeck" read "Birkbeck," and for "Fox, *H.*," read "Fox, *F. G.*"

No. 216.—Public Works Department Notification No. 189, dated 11th June 1880, placing the services of Captain Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, is cancelled.

The 1st July 1880.

No. 217.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures is appointed Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, with effect from 28th January 1880.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 218.—Mr. W. H. Douglas, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Indian Telegraph Department, on leave in England, has, on medical certificate, been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th May 1880.

No. 219.—The services of Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ **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 Burma Courts' Act, 1880.
The Kázís' Act, 1880.
The Vaccination Act, 1880.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, 1880.
The Administrator General's Bill, 1880.
Report of the Select Committee on the Kázís Bill, 1880.
Report of the Select Committee on the Vaccination Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th July 1880.

No. 299.—Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Colonel Keatinge, retired, with effect from the 17th June 1880.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, *vice* Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., with effect from the 17th June 1880, but will continue to officiate as Chief Commissioner of British Burma until further orders.

The 7th July 1880.

No. 304.—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector in Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 307.—Consequent on the absence on furlough of Colonel T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Clarke Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the Khasi Hills District:

Captain M. O. Boyd, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which Colonel T. Lamb availed himself of his leave:

Captain E. N. D. La Touche, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the district of Nowgong:

Captain W. F. Trotter, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Captain E. N. D. La Touche:

Mr. J. D. Anderson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain W. F. Trotter.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 62.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 1, dated the 2nd January last, publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service, it is hereby notified for general information that the selections from the "Sháh-Námah" for

the Honour Examination in Persian having been prepared and copies being available at the Library of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, these selections will be adopted as one of the text books at and after the examination of July 1881.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd July 1880.

No. 699.—The Hon'ble C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

POLICE.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 203.—The services of Mr. S. N. Walker, Acting Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PATENTS.

The 6th July 1880.

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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue and Agricultural 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. 80 *of* 1879.—Paolo Gorini, of Lodi, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in apparatus for the purposes of cremation.

No. 82 *of* 1879.—James Hewitt Barry, of Dilkhoosh Tea Factory in Cachar, for an improved method of obtaining a hot gas or a hot mixture of gas and air, and utilising the same for the purpose of drying tea, coffee, grain, or other vegetable substances.

No. 83 *of* 1879.—Joseph Nagona, of France, residing at Dehra Dun, North-Western Provinces, for extracting the fibre from the rhea plant in its green and dry state.

No. 5 *of* 1880.—John Nelson, Arcadia Tea Factory, and William Bell, of Hurbunswalla Factory, Dehra Dun, in the North-Western Provinces of India, tea planters, for an improved apparatus for drying tea.

No. 6 *of* 1880.—Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, residing at Palamcottah, in the Madras Presidency, for the discharge of firearms by an improved trigger acted on by pressure.

No. 14 *of* 1880.—John Porter, residing at Pully Coon, Tellicherry, Malabar Coast, in India, for improvements in apparatus for peeling coffee.

No. 15 *of* 1880.—Baldwin Latham, of No. 7, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, and John Thomas Way, of Russell Road, Kensington, both in the County of Middlesex, England, for improved means and apparatus for regulating the temperature of water or other liquid.

No. 20 *of* 1880.—John Herbert Cox, Veterinary Surgeon, Bellary Ceded Districts, for the better feeding of horses and other herbivora by means of a specially prepared and compressed food called "The C. D. Compressed Food for Horses."

No. 25 *of* 1880.—Christopher Nickels, Indigo Planter, of Pussewa Factory, Jaunpore District, North-Western Provinces, for utilising the waste water from indigo vats, &c.

No. 26 *of* 1880.—Fillipo Artimini, of Florence, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in the preservation of raw meat, and the preparation of an antiseptic for that purpose.

No. 31 *of* 1880.—William Martin, Indigo Planter and Landholder, Phuppoond and Corara Indigo Concerns, Etawah and Mainpuri Districts, North-Western Provinces, and Sahibgunj, Zillah Kheeree, Oudh, and Serampur Factory, Sarun, Behar, for a combined plough.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 105-*I.-J.*—Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nawab of Junaghur, the Administrators of the States of Gondul and Wadhwan, the Thakur Sahibs of Bhaonagar, Limri and Chura, the Thakurs of Vala and Lathi, the Talukdars of Peparia, and the Chiefs of Bantwa and Jetpur have granted to the British Government full criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Kattiawar State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification :—

(*a*) The Railway Magistrate for the time being of the Kattiawar State Railway shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District, as described in Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code) within the aforesaid lands.

(*b*) The Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattiawar, the Political Agent, Kattiawar, and the Governor of Bombay in Council shall respectively exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and a Court of Sessions and a High Court, as described in Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the said Railway Magistrate within the aforesaid lands.

I.—The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) are hereby extended to the aforesaid lands, subject in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the following modifications :—

(*a*) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or assessors.

(*b*) Sentences of transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years passed by the Court of Sessions shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(*c*) All orders or sentences passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

II.—Nothing herein contained shall apply to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

POLITICAL.

The 5th July 1880.

No. 189-*G.-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. W. G. Reddie, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein.

No. 192-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 197-*G.-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. B. Cobb, as Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 200-*G.*-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Bullock, as Consular Agent for France at False Point on the Coast of Orissa.

GENERAL.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 1327-*G.-G.*—Surgeon Major R. Bowman, Officiating Political Assistant, Busreh, is appointed to the medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia, *vice* Surgeon S. M. Brereton, deceased, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1330*G.-G.*—Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain N. C. Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Captain Robertson.

Lieutenant J. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 25th March 1880.

Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and posted as Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, with effect from the 24th May 1880.

No. 1332-*G.-G.*—The following promotions in the Berar Commission, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major R. H. Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, are made with effect from the 21st March 1880 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby.

Major R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Szczepanski.

Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Bullock.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Ludlow.

Syed Abdool Hakk Karnalkar, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. Elliott.

The 6th July 1880.

No. 1359-*G.-G.*—In supersession of Notification No. 653-G.-G., dated 19th March 1880, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 19th February 1880, the date of Surgeon Caldecott's return from furlough :—

Surgeon Major D. F. Keegan, to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Surgeon R. Caldecott, to the medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, the Western Malwa Agency, and the station of Agar.

Surgeon P. Grant, to the medical charge of the Wing, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 1379-*G.-G.*—Captain C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed temporarily to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, *vice* Major O'Moore Creagh, on duty in Afghanistan.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 392.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major H. B. Hanna, s.c., to be an Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, with effect from the 22nd June, 1880, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, whose tour of staff service has expired.

No. 393.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant A. Mansel, R.A., to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant F. H. J. Birch, R.A., appointed 2nd Subaltern.

No. 394.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain C. W. J. Hingston, S.C., Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. Roberts, 72nd Foot, proceeded on field service.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 395.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Renny Cowie,—4th July, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Grenville Mansel,
Lieutenant Charles Thomas Bingham,
Lieutenant Charles Arthur Rose Sage,
Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess,
Lieutenant Charles James Jamieson,
} 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster,—9th July, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Sullivan Edward Becher, General List, Infantry,—7th July, 1880.

No. 396.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following Warrant Officers, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade from the dates specified:—

Sub-Conductor Alexander Anderson,—18th July, 1879.

Sub-Conductor Daniel Hogan,—18th July, 1879.

Sub-Conductor John Leahy,—22nd July, 1879.

Sub-Conductor Edward Barrett,—9th October, 1879.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Edward Newell,—6th December, 1879.

No. 397.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Bhootah, to be Subadar, *vice* Noor Alli Shah, invalided; Color-Havildar Wuzeer Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhootah, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Wazeer Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Utter Singh, deceased; Havildar Futtehdeen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazeer Singh, promoted,—2nd April, 1880.

34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ameera, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunesh, deceased; Havildar Khooda Buksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameera, promoted,—28th January, 1880.

Havildar Jhunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadoor, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

No. 398.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Havildar Nundram Jaici, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bulliram Jaici, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

No. 399.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Commandant, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 400.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of the volunteers serving in the North-Western Provinces into two administrative battalions, as specified below, and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Honorary Colonel.

The Hon'ble *Sir* E. W. Couper, *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E. (Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh).

1st Battalion.

Comprising the Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Naini Tal, and Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

2nd Battalion.

Comprising the Agra, Thomason College, and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th July, 1880.

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 29th June to 5th July, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Major W. B. E. Ellis ...	22nd June, 1880.	Attock ...	Not known.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 29th June to 5th July, 1880.

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.		
R. Lyons (*a*) ...	Conductor	Unattached List.	17th July, 1879,	Not known...	123 8 1		
W. R. P. Hamilton(*b*) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	3rd September, 1879.	...	748 1 7		

(*a*) Administrator General, Bengal, administering.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin,*—*Father*—Alexander Hamilton, Inistiage, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland. Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 38.—Mr. W. McIver, 1st Assistant Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be Chief Builder of the Yard, with effect from date of retirement of Mr. Cranstoun, Master Builder, subject to any changes which may hereafter be necessary in the organization of the Indian Marine Service.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 39.—Mr. H. E. Lamborne, 1st Class Engineer, I.G.S. *Daymar,* is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th May, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 220.—Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from His Highness the Nizam's State Railway to State Railways under the Director General of Railways.

No. 221.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated 25th June 1880, *for* "Lloyd, W. C. L.," *read* "Floyd, W. C. L."

The 6th July 1880.

No. 222.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 72, dated the 3rd March 1880, and 197, dated the 17th ultimo, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, will remain attached to the Office of the Director General of Railways temporarily, from 9th June 1880.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 223.—Mr. C. Innes, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, under section 61 of the Civil Pension Code. This cancels Notification No. 486, dated 24th November 1879.

No. 224.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 144, dated the 7th May 1880, promoting Mr. B. Baxter to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, for "with effect from *19th* April 1880" read "with effect from *20th* April 1880."

The 9th July 1880.

No. 225.—The services of Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Biluchistan.

No. 226.—Mr. B. C. Bailey, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire on pension, with effect from the 19th June 1880.

No. 227.—Resolution by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 1378G., dated 9th July 1880:—

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 365G., dated 5th February 1880.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1174G., dated 4th June 1880.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1272G., dated 18th June 1880.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the two Resolutions last read and the principle laid down for the promotion of officers of the Engineer Establishment, the Governor General in Council is

pleased to sanction the following changes in the classification and the distribution of the sanctioned scale of the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1880 :—

Present classification.	Revised classification.	Revised scale.
		No.
Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 1st Class	3
„ 1st „ 2nd „ ...	„ 2nd „	2
„ 1st „ 3rd „ ...	„ 3rd „	2
„ 2nd „ 1st „ ...	„ 4th „ 1st Grade	7
„ 2nd „ 2nd „ ...	„ 4th „ 2nd „	6
„ 2nd „ 3rd „ ...	„ 4th „ 3rd „	6
Deputy Examiner, 1st „ ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st „	15
„ „ 2nd „ ...	„ „ 1st „	10
Assistant Examiner, 1st „ ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st „	6
„ „ 2nd „ and Apprentices	„ „ 2nd „ and Apprentices ...	5

But, for the reasons assigned in Resolution No. 365G., dated 5th February 1880, the sanctioned numbers in the 1st and 2nd classes will for the present be respectively 2 and 3 instead of 3 and 2.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 228.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st July 1880 :—

I.—PERMANENT.

From 4th Class, 2nd Grade, to 4th Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. O. Smith.
„ D. C. Gordon.

From 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to 4th Class, 2nd Grade.

Major J. Grierson, B.S.C.
Mr. F. Morrison.
„ R. K. Williams.

From Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. C. Harold.
„ A. R. Becher.

From Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr. S. M. Johnson.
„ I. S. Hubbard.
„ J. W. Wilkinson.

From Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue.

From Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to 1st Grade.

Mr. E. A. Dennys.
„ W. B. Gray.
„ W. F. Barrow.

II.—TEMPORARY.

From Examiner, 3rd to 2nd Class.

Mr. T. Moss.
Major D. H. Trail, R.E.

From Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. F. L. Brown.
„ F. Moore.

No. 229.—Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, reverts to his substantive rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

No. 230.—Mr. F. L. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is permanently transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 29.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ **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 Burma Courts' Act, 1880.
The Kázis' Act, 1880.
The Vaccination Act, 1880.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, 1880.
The Administrator General's Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th July, 1880.

No. 13.—The following statutes are published for general information :—

42 VIC., CHAPTER 8.

An Act to make further provision for the registration of Deaths, Marriages, and Births occurring out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Forces, and their families.

[23*rd May* 1879.]

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 :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Army) Act, 1879.

Transmission to Registrar of registers of births, deaths, and marriages of army kept in pursuance of Her Majesty's regulations.

2. If Her Majesty is pleased from time to time to make regulations respecting the registration of deaths and births occurring and marriages solemnized out of the United Kingdom among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's land forces and their families or any of them, the registers kept from time to time in pursuance of the said regulations shall, in manner provided by the regulations for the time being in force, be authenticated and transmitted to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England.

Where it appears from any such register that an officer or soldier whose death or marriage is entered therein, or to whose family a person whose death, marriage, or birth is entered therein belonged, was a Scotch or Irish subject of Her Majesty, the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England shall, as soon as may be after receiving the register, send a certified copy of so much thereof as relates to such death, marriage, or birth to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in Scotland or Ireland, as the case may require.

Every Registrar General of Births and Deaths to whom a register or certified copy of a register is sent, in pursuance of this section, shall cause the same to be filed and preserved in or copied in a book to be kept by him for the purpose, and to be called the Army Register Book, and such book shall be deemed to be a certified copy of the register book within the meaning of the Acts relating to the registration of births and deaths in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively.

3. Whereas, under the directions of Her Majesty, or of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or the Commander-in-Chief or other lawful authority, various documents, such as registers, muster-rolls, and pay lists have been kept, showing the deaths and births which have occurred and the marriages which have been solemnized among officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's land forces and their families;

Provision as to existing documents evidencing deaths, marriages and births among officers and soldiers of the army and their families.

And whereas it is expedient to make further provision respecting the said documents;

Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Where any of such documents, or any certified extracts thereof made under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have either before or after the passing of this Act been transmitted to the Registrar General of Births and Deaths in England, such documents or extracts shall be deemed to be in the legal custody of the said Registrar General, and shall be admissible in evidence; and a copy of any such document or extract of, or any part thereof, if purporting to be certified to be a true copy under the seal of the Register Office of the Registrar General, shall be admissible in evidence of such document, extract, or part.

4. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any deaths, marriages, or births which occur in the United Kingdom, except where the same occurred before the commencement of this Act.

Saving as to births, deaths, and marriages in the United Kingdom.

5. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

42 & 43 VIC., CHAPTER 29.

An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages of British subjects on Board Her Majesty's ships.

[21*st July* 1879.]

WHEREAS Officers Commanding Her Majesty's ships on foreign stations have permitted marriages to be solemnized according to religious rites or ceremonies, or to be contracted *per verba de presenti* in the presence of such officers, in the belief that marriages were authorized by law to be so solemnized and contracted, and doubts have arisen with respect to the validity of such marriages, and it is expedient to confirm the same;

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. This Act may be cited as the Confirmation of Marriages on Her Majesty's Ships Act, 1879.

Short title.

2. All marriages, both of the parties being British subjects, which before the passing of this Act have been solemnized on board one of Her Majesty's vessels on a foreign station in the presence of the officer commanding such vessel, whether solemnized according to any religious rite or ceremony or contracted *per verba de presenti*, shall be valid in like manner as if the same had been solemnized within Her Majesty's dominions with the due observance of all forms required by law:

Confirmation of marriages of British subjects solemnized on board Her Majesty's ships.

Provided that this enactment shall not render valid any marriage which before the passing of this Act has been declared invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction in any proceeding touching such marriage, or any right dependent on the validity or invalidity thereof, or render valid any marriage where either of the parties has before the passing of this Act and during the life of the other party lawfully intermarried with any person.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th July 1880.

No. 1130.—Mr. Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty under 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 5, and 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 97, Section 8, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the departure on leave of absence on medical certificate of the Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Mr. Aitchison has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 733.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Governor of Madras in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Madras Act III of 1864 (An Act for amending the Abkari Laws of the Madras Presidency beyond the limits of the Madras Abkari, as prescribed by Act XIX of 1852) to the taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rakapilli in the Godávari District.

POLICE.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 208.—The services of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 142.—The Reverend W. J. Burdett, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 8th May 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th July 1880.

No. 213*G.-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. B. Cobb, *vice* Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, as in charge of the office of Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Litchfield.

GENERAL.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 1441*G.-G.*—Mr. C. A. Daniell, C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Benares, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General at Benares, with effect from the 8th July 1880, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, C.S., or until further orders.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1880.

No. 1803.

Read—

Report by the Head Commissioner of the Department of the Issue of Paper Currency on the operations of the Department during the year 1878-79.

RESOLUTION.—The average aggregate value of the notes issued by the Paper Currency Department, outstanding on the last day of each calendar month in the year 1878-79, was 1,319 lakhs, being less by only 6 lakhs than the corresponding value in the previous year.

2. The circulation fell off considerably towards the end of 1878-79, and continued low till June 1879. Since then it has again been rising, and in January 1880 it attained a figure but little lower than the maximum attained in 1878-79.

3. The maximum circulation was 1,427 lakhs in August, and the minimum 1,147 lakhs in May, a range of 280 lakhs, as compared with 149 lakhs in 1875-76, 202 lakhs in 1876-77, 463 lakhs in 1877-78, and 306 lakhs in 1879-80.

4. The following statistics may be considered in connection with these facts about the note circulation:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES).

	Average note circulation.	Silver. Net amount imported.	Silver. Coined at the Indian Mints.	Security reserves
1874-75	1,067	464	490	569
1875-76	1,135	155	255	569
1876-77	1,164	720	627	600
1877-78	1,325	1,468	1,618	569
1878-79	1,319	397	721	600
1879-80	1,280	787	842	600

5. In 1878-79 notes were issued for value received at the Mints amounting to 598 lakhs as compared with 1,575 lakhs issued in the previous year.

6. The notes issued by sub-circles that were cashed at the Presidency offices as required by law were as follows :—

	(In lakhs).		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Calcutta	246	144	88
Madras	69	72	94
Bombay	23	15	27
Total ...	338	231	209

The corresponding amounts for previous years were—

	Lakhs.
1873-74	516
1874-75	410
1875-76	411

The reduction in Calcutta since 1873-74, the year of the Bengal famine, is more than 200 lakhs. But the demand on Madras and Bombay is rapidly increasing.

7. The accommodation afforded to the public at treasuries and by encashment of foreign circle notes in Currency Offices was also slightly reduced, as it was found necessary to prohibit the concession in the Allahabad and Lahore offices.

8. The total value of notes remitted through the Currency Offices and Treasuries compares with the previous years as follows :—

	(In lakhs).			
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Sub-circle notes cashed at Presidency Offices.	411	338	231	209
Gratuitous accommodation—				
Foreign circle notes ...	185	489	604	535
Encashments at Treasuries ...	353	401	375	331
	538	890	979	866
Total ...	949	1,228	1,210	1,075

9. The remittances of coin during the year amounted to 411 lakhs as compared with 525 lakhs in the previous year; this amount was made up chiefly of remittances to Allahabad, Kurrachee and Lahore for the Afghán war. The cost was Rs. 1,04,920 as compared with Rs. 1,41,147 in 1877-78. The amount negotiated by bills and transfers was 555 lakhs, of which 364 lakhs were remitted to Calcutta to adjust the notes issued against bullion in Bombay and remitted by the importers to Calcutta to pay for opium. The premium realised during the year was Rs. 74,703. Besides, the surplus of the famine silver was withdrawn from Madras and shipped to Rangoon under arrangements with various banks which bore the cost of freight. Thus the sum total of all kinds of remittances was 1,144 lakhs and the net cost Rs. 30,217.

10. The receipts and issues of notes compare as follows with the previous years :—

	(In lakhs).		
	Receipts.	Issues.	Total.
1875-76	6,270	6,218	12,488
1876-77	7,878	7,787	15,665
1877-78	9,953	9,626	19,579
1878-79	8,609	9,075	17,684

11. Notes for the value of 4,284 lakhs and numbering 4, 115, 911, were cancelled as against 4,551 lakhs in the previous year. The proportion which notes of the Calcutta circle bear to the total cancellations is 59 per cent. as against 62 per cent. in 1877-78.

12. The figures showing the turnover of the notes in the Presidency offices given in previous reports were not rendered on a uniform plan. This has been done in the present report, and the following results are brought out :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.			Madras.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Cashed	11,432	12,631	12,869	3,826	4,056	4,157	1,897	2,265	1,678
Issued	12,262	13,581	13,101	4,237	4,414	4,349	1,930	2,256	1,506
Total ...	23,694	26,212	25,970	8,063	8,470	8,506	3,827	4,521	3,188
Cancelled	7,620	9,114	9,216	2,028	2,659	2,093	1,282	1,639	1,184
Percentage	32·	35·	35·	25·	31·	24·	35·	36·	37·

13. The table given in paragraph 24 gives the following results. Out of a total amount of 1,173 lakhs held on the 31st December 1878 in notes and cash by Government Treasuries, Presidency Banks and their Branches, 321 lakhs or 27 per cent. of the whole was in notes. In Calcutta the notes were 46 per cent. of the whole amount held, at Allahabad 11 per cent., at Lahore 15 per cent., in Madras 12 per cent. and in Bombay 18 per cent. The Bank of Bengal held 55 lakhs in notes and 24 lakhs in cash, or 69 per cent. of the whole; the Bank of Madras 8 lakhs in notes and 16 lakhs in cash, or 34 per cent. of the whole, and the Bank of Bombay 62 lakhs in notes and 56 lakhs in cash, or 53 per cent. of the whole.

14. The total value of lost notes paid to the end of the year was Rs. 14,35,750. It is satisfactory that Government has as yet suffered no loss by these payments.

15. Forgeries have greatly increased in Bombay, and in some cases the imitation is executed with skill. The Government of India is carefully considering measures calculated to arrest the evil.

16. The net issues of small silver and copper show some increase as compared with the last two years—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,39,765	28,37,979	26,98,214
1876-77	1,76,333	19,51,460	17,75,127
1877-78	11,39,300	22,30,847	10,91,547
1878-79	1,85,149	22,82,233	20,97,084

17. The statement in paragraph 33 shows that Rs. 81,348 of defaced coin has been withdrawn from circulation for recoinage. The statement is, however, not complete; and it will yet take some time before an idea of the full effect of the order under which such coin is withdrawn can be obtained.

18. The transactions in Agencies compare as follows with the previous years :—

	(In lakhs).		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Issues	44	44	51
Receipts	30	18	22
Total ...	74	62	73
Net issues ...	14	26	29

19. The net profits of the Department have been as follows :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Net profit.
1873-74	23,71,584	4,55,976	19,15,608
1874-75	23,69,994	3,89,844	19,80,150
1875-76	23,67,518	3,35,328	20,32,190
1876-77	23,68,799	3,13,657	20,55,142
1877-78	24,49,648	4,84,993	19,64,655
1878-79	23,95,496	5,18,910	18,76,586

20. The Head Commissioner explains that the decrease in the receipts of the year (Rs. 54,000) is due to a delay in realising interest to the extent of Rs. 47,000 and to premium paid on purchases being deducted from interest instead of being shown as a charge.

21. On the charges side there is an excess of Rs. 34,000 as compared with the previous year; but the cost of note-forms in the year under report was more by Rs. 51,000 than in the year before.

ORDERED, that the Report of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency be published in the *Gazette of India* in Calcutta, and that this Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette* at Simla for general information, and communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

No. 1815.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,29,69,045	1,71,58,002	50,63,311	2,22,21,313
Madras	1,57,40,780	84,62,470	10,00,000	94,62,470
Bombay	3,33,88,805	85,57,221	33,61,514	1,19,18,735
Allahabad	43,45,075	40,54,845	.....	40,54,845
Lahore	82,70,365	1,63,26,065	.....	1,63,26,065
Calicut	13,67,980	6,91,380	40,000	7,31,380
Coconada	15,26,440	23,73,590	1,65,000	25,38,590
Nagpore	29,18,740	30,40,485	.....	30,40,485
Kurrachee	33,25,935	28,02,595	71,800	28,74,395
Akola	25,50,685	32,64,825	.....	32,64,825
TOTAL ...	13,64,03,850	6,67,31,478	97,01,625	7,64,33,103
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,64,03,850

No. 1818.—Mr. W. Synnott having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. J. Whitten, received charge of that office on the 6th July 1880.

No. 1826.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 20 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce the postage charge on inland parcels not exceeding 20 tolas in weight from 8 annas to 4 annas.

The present and revised rates are given below:—

Present scale of rates for inland parcels.

Not exceeding 40 tolas in weight ...	8 annas
For every additional 40 tolas ...	4 „

Revised scale of rates for inland parcels.

Not exceeding 20 tolas in weight ...	4 annas
Exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 40 tolas	8 „
For every additional 40 tolas ...	4 „

The new scale of rates will apply to inland parcels posted on or after the 15th August 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th July, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 401.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 322 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) William Harington Hawes, S.C.,—10th July, 1880.

The 16th July 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 402.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain C. Young, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 1st July, 1880.

No. 403.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1095 of 1879, the following officers of the Indian Veterinary Department to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeons, ranking as such from date of appointment as Staff Veterinary Surgeons:—

Staff Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen.
„ „ „ W. Lamb.
„ „ „ G. Kettlewell.
„ „ „ F. G. Shaw.

No. 404.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. G. M. Fasken, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major J. B. Slater, appointed Wing Commander, and to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. O. Thompson, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 405.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence relating to the final report of the operations of the Naga Field Force:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 280S.-B., "Field Operations, Naga", dated Simla, the 15th July 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2957A., dated the 22nd June 1880, forwarding the final report of the operations of the Naga Field Force lately under the command of Brigadier-General J. Nation.

2. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council desires to record his approval of the conduct and result of these operations, which reflect credit on Brigadier-General Nation and the officers and troops engaged.

3. Brigadier-General Nation's report will be published in the *Gazette of India;* and it will give the Governor General in Council pleasure to forward it to the Secretary of State for India for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2957A., *"Field Operations,"* dated Simla, the 22nd June 1880).

In forwarding the accompanying summary of the operations of the Naga Field Force, lately under command of Brigadier-General Nation, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to commend to the favorable notice of the Government of India the services rendered by Brigadier-General Nation and the officers and men under his command.

No. 108 of the 6th May 1880. From Brigadier General J. L. Nation.

2. The capture of Konoma has already been reported to Government, and the gallantry and devotion of the troops on that occasion has been brought prominently to notice.

3. It only remains to say in regard to the operations generally that, though they have been protracted, they have been in the end completely successful; and looking to the arduous nature of the service, and the difficulties of supply and transport in the country devoid of roads, His Excellency trusts that Government will concur with him in considering the delay unavoidable.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L. NATION, Commanding the Naga Hills Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 108, dated Shillong, the 6th May 1880).

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following summary of the operations of the Naga Hills Field Force lately under my command.

2. Mr. Damant, the Political Officer of the Naga Hills, was murdered by the Nagas of Konoma on the 14th October 1879, and his escort was cut up and dispersed. During the next few days many of the adjacent villages rebelled and took up arms against the British Government, and surrounded the stockade at Kohima. This rebellion, and the straits to which the slender garrison of Kohima was reduced, rendered immediate measures necessary.

3. The news of the rising reached me on the 19th October 1879. The 44th Native Infantry, which had lately left the province *en route* to Kabul, were fortunately on their way back to Assam, there services not being required in Afghanistan. I telegraphed orders at once for the regiment to proceed to Golaghat, and I applied for two mountain guns. On the night of the 21st I telegraphed to the Officer Commanding the 43rd Native Infantry at Dibrughar to send 150 men at once under command of Major Evans to relieve Kohima. This detachment left Dibrughar on the morning of the 23rd October, and, pushing on as quickly as possible, reached Kohima on the 30th, on the eighth day from Dibrughar.

4. In the meantime, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent of Manipur, had marched to Kohima with a large body of Manipuri troops, and had relieved the garrison on the 27th October.

5. The 44th Native Infantry under Colonel Nuttall, C.B., reached Golaghat on the 1st November and pushed on at once to Pephima, which was reached on the 9th: this, being one of the hostile villages, was destroyed.

6. I reached Golaghat on the 5th November and Pephima on the 10th. Here I found it necessary to employ the 44th Native Infantry in opening up a new track towards Suchema and in making it practicable for elephants. The "political path" had been cut away by the enemy with the object of arresting our onward progress.

I wished also to communicate with Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, the Political Officer, who was at Kohima.

7. I ascertained that the enemy were in force at Konoma, which place they had strongly fortified; and I accordingly decided to concentrate my force at Suchema, a village situated in a very commanding position at the entrance to the valley in which Konoma stands, and in close proximity to Konoma and Jotsoma, both hostile, and to Mozema, which was friendly, but only in name. Suchema itself was also hostile.

8. Colonel Nuttall marched with his regiment, the 44th Native Infantry, on the 14th November to Suchema, which was attacked and partially destroyed the next day, sufficient huts being left standing to shelter the troops. The 44th lost one man killed and one wounded (mortally).

9. I moved my head-quarters on the 15th November to Suchema, leaving Major Evans at Pephima with his detachment of the 43rd Native

Infantry with orders to burn the village of Sephima, distant some 12 miles. Saloji, the chief of this village, had in former years been friendly to the British Government; but on this occasion he had not supplied coolies when ordered to do so, and had been reported by the Chief Political Officer as an offender in other respects. Major Evans carried out this order on the 16th November, meeting with considerable opposition. His casualties were Lieutenant Maxwell, Assistant Political Officer, wounded in two places; two sepoys severely wounded (both since dead), and one slightly wounded.

10. Major Evans, with the detachment 43rd Native Infantry, joined my camp at Suchema on the 18th November. On the 21st the mountain guns under Lieutenant Mansel, R.A., came up; and on the 22nd Konoma was attacked and captured. The particulars of the action have already been reported to His Excellency.

11. On the 24th November I moved the wounded to Suchema, to which place I returned myself on the 25th, leaving a garrison of 200 men of the 44th Native Infantry at Konoma under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker with instructions to utterly destroy the village. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker carried this out during the ensuing two months. He was harassed night and day by the enemy (who had established themselves in the "Chukka" forts on the higher ridges of the Burail range), and lost several men killed and wounded.

12. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, the Chief Political Officer, now wished me to proceed with active operations without any delay, his immediate object being to attack the village of Cheswijuma in the Eastern Angami country, where the hostile clan of Kohima had taken refuge. But I was quite unable to meet his wishes, as I had neither transport nor supplies. Moreover, after deducting the garrison of Konoma, which could not be reduced, I had not sufficient men at my disposal to justify me in detaching a force to operate independently. I had telegraphed on the 24th November for 300 men of the 42nd Native Infantry to be sent at once from Shillong; and I was compelled to wait for their arrival before prosecuting active operations.

13. In the meantime the adjacent village of Jotsoma was destroyed on the 27th November by a force from Kohima under Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry. The village was found to be deserted, and no opposition was offered. But a party sent out from Suchema to co-operate met with a body of the enemy, upon whom they inflicted some loss.

14. On the 2nd December Lieutenant Wingate, Commissariat Officer, joined me, bringing with him a small supply of stores sufficient for about four days only. The force had hitherto subsisted on what had been arranged for and brought up regimentally.

15. During the month of December, for want of men, supplies, and transport, I could undertake no active operations. I was forced to confine myself to sending out small parties to search for grain, and to hunt up small bodies of the enemy, who were known to be hiding in the jungles in our vicinity. These parties frequently succeeded in inflicting loss on the Nagas; and a considerable quantity of grain was collected. This, though new rice, had to be more or less utilized for the troops, though greatly against the wishes of the medical officers, who considered it unwholesome; but we had little or no choice, supplies being so limited.

16. For a great part of this time I had no Political Officer with me except Lieutenant Maxwell, whose powers were limited. Colonel Johnstone had gone first to Manipur, leaving Captain Williamson in charge at Kohima. On his return he and Captain Williamson both went down to Golaghat to confer with the Chief Commissioner of Assam. They returned on the 14th December, when Colonel Johnstone was so ill as to oblige him to return to Manipur, and Captain Williamson assumed chief political charge.

17. On the 22nd December I moved my headquarters to Kohima, taking the mountain guns with me. Colonel Nuttall, C.B., and the 44th Native Infantry remained at Suchema, where I was unable to reduce the garrison, owing to the wounded being there, and most of them not in a condition to be moved to Golaghat.

18. Up to this time, owing to the want of transport, supplies had been coming up very slowly; and there had never been more than two or three days' rations in hand.

19. The wing of the 42nd Native Infantry under Captain Abbott reached Pephima on the 19th December; and as the Nagas of Sephima, under their chief Saloji, had been giving trouble on the road, I ordered Captain Abbott to go with 100 men to the site of the village (which, it will be remembered, had been destroyed a month before by Major Evans) and to endeavour to surprise Saloji. Captain Abbott went to the village, where he found that the inhabitants had been trying to re-establish themselves. He destroyed their temporary huts, as also a large quantity of grain and live-stock. His detachment was fired upon by the enemy, but no casualties occurred. Captain Abbott joined my camp at Kohima on the 29th December.

20. I was now in a position, as regarded men and supplies, to prosecute active operations; and the Chief Political Officer was able to collect Nagas from friendly villages for transport. Accordingly, on the 1st January 1880, I despatched a flying column under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry, to visit the Eastern Angami country. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson destroyed the village of Cheswijuma, and visited several other villages in that direction, returning by Viswema and Kigwema. The Chief Political Officer accompanied the column, and inflicted heavy fines on all the villages who were at all hostile or in any way implicated in the rebellion.

21. As Colonel Nuttall, C.B., Commandant 44th Native Infantry, was about to retire from the service, and as I required an officer of standing and experience, I had ordered Colonel Sherriff, Commandant 42nd Native Infantry, to bring his regimental head-quarters to Kohima; and he joined me there on the 27th January.

22. The village of Kohima had (with the exception of the "Chitonoma" Khel) been friendly to our cause all along, and had hitherto freely given labor; but on the 17th January, having been ordered to furnish a number of coolies, the village refused compliance. Accordingly, at the requisition of the Chief Political Officer, a rocket and two shells were fired into the village. On this, part of the village furnished their quota of coolies. As the remainder still continued obstinate,

I occupied their part of the village with troops, and ordered some houses to be plundered and live-stock destroyed. In this one sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry was killed by a spear, and one sepoy of the 42nd Native Infantry was slightly wounded. The village returned to its allegiance in a few days, and has since given no trouble.

23. The Chief Political Officer had informed me that the Nagas of Konoma, who were still in their forts above their old village, were drawing large supplies from the village of "Poplongmai," in the Kutcha Naga country to the west of Konoma. As Captain Macgregor, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, had visited that part of the country in former years, I now sent him with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry to surprise and destroy Poplongmai. He marched from Suchema on the night of the 26th January, and reached his destination the following morning. As soon as the enemy in the forts discovered this movement, they pursued and overtook Captain Macgregor's rear guard on the morning of the 27th and attacked it, wounding four sepoys. On Captain Macgregor's entering the village, the inhabitants offered no opposition, and were apparently well disposed. He therefore encamped outside. During the night, however, some Konoma Nagas occupied the village; and so Captain Macgregor found it necessary to attack and capture it, which he accomplished successfully the next day, with a loss of one sepoy killed. He now found himself unable to return to Suchema, all his Naga coolies having deserted. He therefore sent in letters asking for reinforcements, supplies, and coolies. Arrangements were at once made, and a detachment 43rd Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Barrett, was sent with supplies. Orders were also sent to Captain Macgregor to remain at Poplongmai, and from there to operate against other villages in the vicinity. But in the meantime he had succeeded in obtaining coolies, and had started on his return march. He met my orders on the way, but too late for him to retrace his steps.

24. This expedition revealed the fact that the enemy attached great importance to Poplongmai, and were most anxious to prevent us from taking possession of and holding it. It was the nearest village from which they could easily obtain supplies in any quantity, and was a convenient place in which to keep their families, or to retreat to in case of necessity. It was on the way to the Kuki and Manipuri country and to North Cachar; and the Nagas who raided in North Cachar and killed the Manager of the Baladhun Tea Garden in January last had passed through Poplongmai; and I was afterwards informed that they returned there on the very day on which Captain Macgregor left the place.

25. It was therefore necessary to reoccupy it. The Chief Political Officer recommended that a column should be sent from the north *viâ* Zumha Puni, Tehema Berrima, visiting the Kuki country *en route*. On the 7th February I despatched Captain Abbott, 42nd Native Infantry, with 150 men, 42nd and 43rd Native Infantry. He was much delayed for want of coolies, and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March, instead of about the 28th February, as was expected. This delay was due to various causes, and the country over which he marched was an extremely difficult one. He met with no opposition.

26. Early in February I reinforced the garrison of Konoma, raising it to 250 men; and I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, 44th Native Infantry, in command there, with instructions to devote the whole of his attention to harassing the Konoma Nagas. I hoped that by making it impossible for them to move about in safety, and by cutting them off from Poplongmai, I should compel them to surrender or starve. On the 9th February Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's patrols had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, in which the 44th Native Infantry lost two sepoys killed, one non-commissioned officer and three sepoys wounded; the Nagas also lost seven men killed.

27. At this time the enemy made a most determined attack on our post at Nichi Guard on the Golaghat road, with the avowed purpose of capturing some muzzle-loading ammunition which was stored there. They attacked on four nights, each time unsuccessfully, and finally withdrew. The 42nd Native Infantry held the post, and lost two sepoys wounded. Sergeant Baker, of the Commissariat Department, who was stationed at Nichi Guard at the time, rendered excellent service on each occasion of attack.

28. On the 13th February I found myself compelled to ask for more troops. The raid on the Baladhun Garden in North Cachar had raised apprehensions of other raids being committed on the Nowgong and Sibsagar side. I could not spare a single man to send to the gardens in those districts. The line of telegraph was advancing towards Kohima, and the construction parties required guards and escorts. Work had also commenced on the road under Mr. Noyes, Executive Engineer; and the Police could not furnish sufficient escorts. The line of communication was a very long one (over 100 miles), and in some parts a dangerous one, necessitating guards at frequent intervals and strong escorts for convoys and dâks. I also had to consider the necessity of bringing more force to bear on the Konoma Nagas. Hitherto the supply of *russud* had not been constant enough to warrant my bringing more troops to the front; but supplies were now coming forward more regularly. I therefore asked for a wing of a Native regiment to be sent; and a wing of the 18th Native Infantry at Jalpaiguri was ordered to move to Golaghat, where it arrived on the 12th March, having detached half a company to the Nowgong district.

29. Up to the 22nd February, out of the thirteen villages who were in arms against us at the commencement of hostilities, ten had submitted; only three held out, namely, Konoma, the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima, and Sephema.

30. I had determined, after much deliberation, to reduce the Konoma men by a close blockade. Every examination of the position they occupied on the upper ridges of the Burail range convinced me that to storm their defences would be to sacrifice life without obtaining any material advantage. Had we stormed their position and driven them out, they would have suffered little loss themselves, being so little exposed to our fire, and they would have dispersed over the country. They would thus have been far more dangerous to us than they were shut up in their forts; they would in all likelihood have spread over our line of communications, ambushed our convoys, and inflicted great loss on our escorts; and this would, perhaps, have prolonged the campaign to another cold season, which I was, of course, most anxious to avoid.

31. It was necessary to find out and close the paths by which the enemy obtained supplies from

other villages. For this purpose I directed Captain Macgregor to reconnoitre the country to the east of the Chukka Forts. He went out on the 22nd February and found the path leading towards Kigwema and the Eastern Angami country. He came across two parties of the enemy taking supplies to the forts and dispersed them, killing and wounding five men. In this reconnaissance Captain Macgregor and the party with him (43rd and 44th Native Infantry) marched 30 miles consecutively—a most noteworthy march considering the country traversed.

32. I was most anxiously awaiting news from Captain Abbott, as, until he reached and occupied Poplongmai, I could not commence the close blockade I contemplated. But he was, as I before stated, forced to make a longer detour than was originally intended, and did not reach Poplongmai till the 9th March.

33. In the meantime the Chief Commissioner of Assam was coming to Kohima from Manipur, and I was obliged to detach a strong escort to bring him in from Viswema; nor did I feel justified in reducing the force at Kohima until he had reached the plains. He arrived at Kohima on the 1st March and left again on the 11th.

34. On the 4th March I occupied Kigwema with a party of 50 men, 43rd Native Infantry, under a Native officer. This had the effect of closing the path to the Eastern Angami country: and the enemy now began to show signs of submission; for they sent in emissaries to ascertain what terms would be granted them.

35. But Captain Abbott having reached Poplongmai, it became necessary to send out supplies for his detachment; and I accordingly ordered a convoy to go to him escorted by 75 men, 44th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Henderson. This convoy started on the 10th March from Konoma. The coolies carrying the stores were chiefly Nagas of Mozema. After proceeding for about 7 miles, the convoy was suddenly fired upon from both sides of the road by Nagas concealed in the jungle, and three sepoys were killed and one wounded. The coolies threw down their loads and refused to proceed; many made off into the jungle and never appeared again; and a large quantity of the supplies were lost. This affair was nearly terminating disastrously for the whole party; but Lieutenant Henderson judiciously determined to return, protecting his wounded man and what he could save of the stores. The enemy were so effectually concealed on this occasion, that Lieutenant Henderson states that he did not even see the smoke of their guns when they fired on him.

36. The Political Officer now arranged with friendly Nagas of Mozema, Jotsoma, and Suchema that they should take supplies to Captain Abbott without any escort; and they accordingly started, but were turned back by Konoma Nagas. Captain Abbott, however, succeeded in obtaining supplies by another route from Zumha Puni, and was thus enabled to hold his position at Poplongmai.

37. Their success in stopping supplies from going to Poplongmai emboldened the enemy, who ceased to treat for terms. But I was now in a position to close in on them and blockade them. During the previous month I had thrown into Konoma two months' provisions for 250 men; so I had no anxiety as to being able to feed the blockading force (which would consist of about 700 men); and more provisions were coming forward to Suchema.

38. Accordingly, on the 14th March, I sent Colonel Sherriff, Commanding 42nd Native Infantry, with 100 men of his regiment to Konoma to take command there, with instructions to reconnoitre and patrol constantly in the vicinity. On the 15th I occupied Jotsoma with 150 men of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry; and on the 19th I placed 100 of the 44th in Mozema. Captain Macgregor and Lieutenant Mansell, Royal Artillery, had already reconnoitred on the Basoma ridge to the east of the Chukka Forts, and had selected a spot from which it was possible to shell the enemy's works though at a long range.

39. On the 22nd March I moved my headquarters to Konoma, the Chief Political Officer taking up his quarters on the same day in the adjacent village of Mozema. On the 23rd the mountain guns were moved to Jotsoma, in readiness to be placed in position on the Basoma ridge; and on the 24th the 18th Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel De Brett reached Suchema.

40. As soon as the Nagas in the forts saw these operations in progress they sent emissaries to treat, who met Captain Williamson at Mozema on the 22nd. But, as they still hesitated, I posted a strong detachment of the 43rd and 44th Native Infantry on the Basoma ridge on the 26th March, and on the same day moved up 100 men of the 18th Native from Suchema to Konoma. On that afternoon Captain Williamson informed me that the Nagas had fully submitted.

41. On the 27th the enemy evacuated the Chukka Forts, of which I took possession on the following day, placing a detachment of the 44th Native Infantry in occupation. These forts with all their defences have since been completely destroyed.

42. The submission of Konoma was speedily followed by that of Sephema and the Chitonoma Khel of Kohima, and nothing more remained to be done except to enforce our terms and to take measures to guard against any re-occupation of their land by the Konoma Nagas. For this purpose I remained at Mozema with Captain Williamson till the 13th April, on which date I proceeded down the road, arriving at Golaghat on the 21st April. On the 22nd I broke up the Naga Hills Field Force.

43. From the foregoing narrative I think it will be seen that, after the fall of Konoma on the 22nd November 1879, it was impossible to lay down any fixed plan of operations; neither were any called for on a large scale, as the tactics of the enemy became those of strictly guerilla warfare, and the Naga proved himself the most wily and skilful enemy we have yet met with on this frontier. With the exception of the Konoma men, who retired into the Chukka Forts, the enemy scattered in small bodies to their respective villages to spread disaffection and rebellion against our rule. At the commencement of hostilities thirteen villages were in arms against us, and all these had to be dealt with in succession and gradually brought into submission. They were all more or less severely punished by fines of money and grain, and have been deprived of their firearms. Several villages, which deserved punishment for aiding and abetting the rebellion, furnished our only transport service in the hills, and had therefore to be temporized with lest supplies at the front should cease.

44. Except at Konoma there have been no serious engagements to record; but the long list of casualties will, I think, prove the nature of the work on which the troops have been engaged; and I do not think that any force has had more harassing and arduous duties to perform. For some portion of the time the troops have been on three-quarter rations, as supplies could not be got forward in sufficient quantities; and this has told greatly on the general health of the force.

45. As regards the duration of the campaign, I am more and more convinced daily that the prolonged military occupation of the country, and the policy of forcing submission on the enemy, was the best course that could have been pursued. Had the Konoma men been earlier ejected from their forts, before the other hostile villages had been dealt with, there is no doubt that they would have dispersed all over the hills, and infested our line of communication. Indeed, they might have prolonged matters and caused the final settlement to be postponed till next cold season. But the occupation of the country for so long by such a large body of troops has inflicted serious punishment on all concerned, as we have drawn largely on their supplies of grain and labor; and this will have a far more lasting effect than if we had marched into the country, destroyed a few villages, and retired again, as has hitherto been the case. The men of Konoma, formerly the terror of the hills, have been entirely broken up and dispersed, their fortified village levelled with the ground, and their magnificient stone-faced terraced rice land, the work of generations, has been confiscated. They have also been deprived of their arms, and a heavy fine in money has been exacted from them; and this, with the punishment inflicted on other offending villages, will, I trust, satisfy the Government that the objects of the expedition have been attained.

46. I trust I may be pardoned in saying that I consider that no expedition in these parts has worked under greater disadvantages than this one, owing to the utter want of reliable transport, both for military movements and supplies, arising from the hasty manner in which troops had to be thrown into the country to avenge the murder of our Political Officer. All our movements required two or three days' previous notice for Naga coolies to be collected. They were supplied most reluctantly, and among them were doubtless the spies of our enemies. It was necessary to exercise the greatest vigilance over them all along the route, to see that the guns were not thrown down or injured, or spare ammunition made off with into the dense forest and jungles. Furnished as our troops have been with this style of cooly transport, it is hardly surprising that the Naga enemy was always prepared for us, and that our men were ambushed all along the road. I think it is acknowledged that the most difficult warfare is that against an unseen enemy; and this has been our lot throughout. In almost every encounter our loss was five or six killed and wounded; while the loss inflicted on the enemy was unknown. The Naga invariably carries off his killed or wounded into the jungle; whereas ours have to be instantly protected and attended to: otherwise they are mercilessly decapitated, dead or alive, and their arms and ammunition carried off. Our men, too, heavily weighted with accoutrements and strong heavy boots, have no chance with the half-naked, agile Naga, who escape through the jungle unseen and unheard.

47. In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to bring to His Excellency's notice the praiseworthy services rendered by the troops engaged, namely, the 42nd, 43rd, 44th Native Infantry, and latterly the 18th Native Infantry. Officers and men deserve my warmest commendations for the soldier-like and ready way in which they have invariably done their duty, and for the patience with which they have endured hardships and privations of no common kind. The work throughout has been of an exceptionally arduous nature, chiefly owing to the very difficult country in which we have had to operate; and all ranks have worked well and willingly throughout.

But I must bring to His Excellency's special notice the very valuable services performed by the 44th Regiment (Sylhet Light Infantry). The part taken by them in the capture of Konoma on the 22nd November last has already received Sir F. Haines' approbation; and from the long list of their casualties (which have been greatly in excess of those of other regiments engaged), it will be apparent that in all operations the 44th always took a prominent part; and to both officers and men of this gallant regiment I beg to express my sincerest thanks.

48. In addition to the officers mentioned in my letter of the 23rd December last, I beg most strongly to recommend to His Excellency's consideration my personal staff. Major Evans, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has at all times afforded me the most valuable assistance, and has proved himself a very efficient Staff Officer. Major Evans' rapid move from Dibrughar to the relief of Kohima has been already specially reported to His Excellency; and had he only received two days' earlier notice than he did, he would have run Colonel Johnstone and the Manipur troops very close in the honor of relieving the garrison.

Captain Macgregor, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, is a very hard working officer; and, from his previous knowledge of the Naga Hills, was of great assistance to me. He was always ready, and volunteered for any duty that was of a particularly arduous nature; and he made some very trying marches through the hills to obtain me information.

Lieutenant Wingate, the only Commissariat Officer with the Force, also did excellent service under most trying transport difficulties; and has my best thanks.

To Surgeon O'Brien, 44th Native Infantry, is due great praise for the admirable arrangements that were at all times made for the large number of sick and wounded throughout the operations; and I beg to recommend him to His Excellency.

The great political abilities displayed by Captain Williamson, the Chief Political Officer with the Force, have gained my greatest admiration, and will, I feel sure, be duly acknowledged; but, as in addition to his civil duties, he invariably accompanied any force that took the field, it was more due to his personal knowledge of the hills and tribes that success attended our operations than from information obtained elsewhere; and therefore I beg to most specially recommend him to His Excellency's favorable notice; as also Lieutenant Maxwell, his most able assistant, who was wounded in two places at the attack on the village of Sephema in November last.

Numerical List of killed, wounded and missing of the Naga Hills Field Force during the operations from 14th October 1879 to 22nd April 1880.

Corps.	Killed.											Wounded.											Missing.											Totals.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Camp Followers.	
General Staff ...												1																					1
Staff Corps ...												1																					1
34th Native Infantry ...					1																												1
42nd " ...					2											6																		8
43rd " ...		1	3		11											14																		29
44th " ...		1	1		26							3	2	2		35					1													71
Total ...		2	4		40							5	2	2		55					1													111
GRAND TOTAL ...	46											*65											*Nil.											111

* Since died:—2 British Officers, 12 Native Rank and File.

(Sd). H. M. EVANS, *Major*,
Offg. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Sd). J. L. NATION, *Brigadier-General*,
Commanding Naga Hills Field Force.

Nominal Return of Casualties of the Naga Hills Field Force during the operations from the 14th October 1879 to 22nd April 1880.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.	Date.
Staff	Major ...	C. R. Cock ...	...	Gunshot (since dead)	22nd November 1879, at Konoma.
Do. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44th Native Infantry	Colonel ...	J. M. Nuttall, C.B.	Slight ...	Gunshot ...	22nd November 1879, at Konoma.
44th " " ...	Lieutenant	R. K. Bridgeway...	Severe ...	Do. ...	22nd " "
44th " " ...	" ...	H. H. Forbes ...	...	Spear wound (since dead).	22nd "

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Killed.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.	Action or Place.	Date.
34th Native Infantry	Sepoy ...	Seetaram Tewary...	Spear wound ...	Kohima ...	16th January 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Matedeo Thappa ...	Gunshot ...	Near Pephima	6th "
"	" ...	Mana Sing ...	" ...	Kohima ...	23rd "
43rd "	Jemadar ...	Prem Sing ...	Not known(Mr. Damant's Escort).	Konoma ...	14th October 1879.
43rd "	Havildar ...	Domun Sing ...	" "	Do. ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Rubberam ...	Gunshot ...	Kohima ...	24th "
43rd "	" ...	Runbir ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
43rd "	Naik ...	Moorlee Tewary ...	" ...	Do. ...	22nd "
43rd "	Sepoy ...	Rubbee Lall Rai ...	" ...	Kohima ...	17th February 1880.
43rd "	" ...	Ram Dass ...	Not known(Mr. Damant's Escort).	Konoma ...	14th October 1879.
43rd "	" ...	Ratibur ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Bhugutram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Bhugunram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Mohunram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Chungooram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Toon Sing ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Sumbaroo ...	" "	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Hoolaram ...	" "	" ...	14th "
44th "	Subadar-Major	Nurbeer Sai ...	Gunshot ...	" ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Havildar ...	Bulbhudra Khwas	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	Lance Naik ...	Chundrabir Khwas	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	RunbahadoorKurga	" ...	" ...	27th "
44th "	Sepoy ...	Kulloo Lama ...	" ...	Suchema ...	15th "
44th "	" ...	Matbur Sing ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Bhowan Sing ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Pursram Karkee ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Jungbir Lama ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Ruder Narain Jeipee	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Budul Sing Thappa	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Kurug Sing Kurga	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Runbir Thappa ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Davee Sing ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Jitman Khwas ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Singbir Busnet ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Bagh Dutt ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Runbir Goorung ...	" ...	" ...	23rd "
44th "	" ...	Jubbar Sing Kunga	" ...	" ...	27th "
44th "	" ...	Budul Sing Gurtee	" ...	" ...	28th "
44th "	" ...	Dayaram Opudhia	" ...	Diphoo Pani...	15th January 1880.
44th "	" ...	Singlall Rai ...	" ...	Poplongmai ...	28th "
44th "	" ...	Suntbir Ram ...	" ...	Konoma ...	9th February 1880.
44th "	" ...	Singbir Nagur Kote	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Balkissun Khwas...	" ...	On Poplongmai road.	10th March 1880.
44th "	" ...	Burkoy Thappa ...	" ...	" ...	10th "
44th "	" ...	Lall Sing Goorung	" ...	" ...	10th "
44th "	" ...	Nemul Ram ...	" ...	Konoma ...	9th February 1880.

Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who died of Wounds.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.	Action or Place.	Date wounded.	Date of death.
43rd Native Infantry	Sepoy ...	Madhoo ...	Gunshot	Kohima ...	21st Oct. 1879 ...	.....
43rd "	" ...	Mungul Sing (2)	"	Sephima ...	16th Nov. 1879	.....
43rd "	" ...	Debraoo ...	"	" ...	16th "	19th Nov. 1879.
44th "	Havildar ...	Angun Sing ...	"	Konoma ...	22nd "	30th "
44th "	Naik ...	Koolbir Thappa	"	Paplongmai road.	10th Mar. 1880...	24th Mar. 1880.
44th "	Lance Naik ...	Sumbaroo Ram...	"	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Sepoy ...	Munjit Thappa...	"	" ...	22nd "	29th "
44th "	" ...	Peyma Gurtee ...	"	" ...	22nd "	29th "
44th "	" ...	Jynarain Opudhia	"	" ...	22nd "	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Soneeram ...	"	Paplongmai	30th Jan. 1880...	30th Jan. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Jeetman Lama...	"	Konoma ...	22nd Feb. " ...	28th Feb. "
44th "	" ...	Rubee Lall Nugur Kote	"	Suchema ...	15th Nov. 1879...	17th Nov. 1879.

Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Description of Wound.	Nature of Wound.	Action or Place.	Date.
42nd Native Infantry	Sepoy ...	Juggernath Ram ...	Slight ...	Gunshot ...	Near Pephima	6th Jan. 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Kulbahadoor ...	" ...	" ...	Kohima ...	16th "
42nd "	" ...	Wuzeer Sing ...	Severe ...	" ...	Nichi Guard...	8th Feb. 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Kan Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	14th "
42nd "	" ...	Nehal Sing ...	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	16th March 1880.
42nd "	" ...	Nutha Sing ...	" ...	" ...	Zumha Pani...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Beeputram ...	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	14th Oct. 1879.
43rd "	" ...	Loodoora ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Soondur Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	14th "
43rd "	" ...	Behram ...	" ...	" ...	Kohima ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Chungooram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Jahir Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Mungul Sing (1) ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	21st "
43rd "	" ...	Bulbahadoor ...	Slight ...	" ...	Sephima ...	16th Nov. 1879.
43rd "	" ...	Gajeeram ...	Severe ...	" ...	Poplongmai ...	26th Jan. 1880.
43rd "	" ...	Gunja Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	26th "
43rd "	" ...	Numooram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	26th "
44th "	Subadar ...	Mahboola Khan ...	Slight ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Jemadar ...	Rajmunrai ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	Havildar ...	Cham Narain ...	Severe ...	" ...	Near Pephima	15th Feb. 1880.
44th "	Lance Havildar.	Nuklebasrai ...	Slight ...	" ...	Konoma ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	Naik ...	Nurbir Thappa ...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Chubbee Lall Jaisee...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Singbir Goorung ...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Toolkoo Sing ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	9th Feb. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Pakoo Thappa ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	15th "
44th "	Sepoy ...	Dilgumber Bhandari	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd Nov. 1879.
44th "	" ...	Bhugutrao Khwas ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Budul Sing Rai ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Bajobir Nugur Kote...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Dhoop Chund ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Dhunman Ram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Judder Sing Ghurtee...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Unjab Ali ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Mudun Sing Bhandari	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Toola Ram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Chunderban Rai ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Indur Bir Sooba ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Kurun Sing Goorung	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Jusbir Thappa ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Thunda Ram ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Chundro Ram ...	Slight ...	" ...	" ...	22nd "
44th "	" ...	Roopun Sing ...	Severe ...	" ...	Poplongmai ...	28th Jan. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Hanooman Nugur Kote	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	9th Feb. 1880.
44th "	" ...	Kasiram Jeysee ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	9th "
44th "	" ...	Dummun Sing Thappa	Slight ...	" ...	Near Pephima	15th "
44th "	" ...	Harichurn Busnet ...	" ...	" ...	Konoma ...	19th "
44th "	Dooly Bearer	Jorawur ...	Severe ...	" ...	" ...	22nd Nov. 1879.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 406.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, S.C., Commandant, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m.c.) for 1 year 182 days—42 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Corse-Scott, S.C, Wing Commander, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m.c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 407.—Conductor F. Edmonds, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 61 days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st July, 1880.

No. 408.—Sub-Conductor H. Pike, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 409.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Elliot Alexander Money,—16th July, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Bruce,—10th July, 1880.

No. 410.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the name of the undermentioned officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General S. H. Becher, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, on the 3rd May, 1880.

No. 411.—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Charles Walter Babington, Bengal Infantry.

} From the 3rd May, 1880, in succession to Lieut.-Genl. B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired.

No. 412.—NATIVE ARMY—

25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Mokhum, to be Jemadar, *vice* Muddeh Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

Jemadar Jowahir Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Hukhm Sing, deceased; Havildar Wuzeer Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowahir Sing, promoted,—2nd May, 1880.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

In G. G. O. No. 311 of 1880, for "Havildar Mezt Singh," read *Havildar Meyt Singh.*

SPECIAL.

No. 413.—Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., Deputy Adjutant General and and Deputy Quartermaster General in Northern Afghanistan, to be Chief of the Staff to Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart, K.C.B., **Commanding the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, from the 2nd May, 1880, the date on which he assumed the duties of that appointment.**

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 414.—In G. G. O. No. 400 of 1880, for "*Sir* E. W. Couper," read *Sir G. E. W. Couper.*

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July, 1880.

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 6th to 12th July, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Veterinary Department ...	Veterinary Surgeon F. F. S. Constant.	14th June, 1880.	Between Delhi and Lahore.		
8th Hussars	Captain G. A. deVisme ...	29th June, 1880.	Murree.		
General List, Infantry ...	Captain A. P. Samuells ...	7th July, 1880.	Rawal Pindi.		

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July 1880.

No. 231.—That part of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway between Mandsaur and Neemuch having been passed on the 30th June 1880 as fit for public traffic, is transferred to the control of the Government of Bombay, and is placed under the orders of the Manager of the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

The following officers, at present under the orders of the Director General of Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways :—

Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. A. Sulivan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 12th July 1880.

No. 232.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 139, dated 3rd May 1880, the Serohi Division of the Western Rajputana Railway is removed from the control of the Director General of Railways, and placed under the orders of the Government of India.

No. 233.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 20th May 1880, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rathial to Pindi Section, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 7th June 1880, during the absence of Mr. H. Lambert, on privilege leave.

No. 234.—Messrs. W. K. D'O. Bignell, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, W. McGregor, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and M. R. Trower, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, of the Indian Telegraph Department, are appointed to officiate as

Superintendents, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grades, respectively, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from 19th June 1880.

No. 235.—The following promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Bailey, Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from 19th June 1880 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Superintendent.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. J. M. Lane.

From Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. C. Douglas.

No. 236.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch with effect from the dates specified :—

Promotions.

Name.	From	To	Permanent or Temporary.	Vice	Date.
Glennie, Lieut. E., R.E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	.....	1st Jan. 1880.
Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Captain Hill, R.E., on leave.	15th Feb. 1880.
Campbell, Lieut. J. C. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	.....	1st June 1880.
Jennings, Lieut. R. H., R.E.* ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Lieut. D'Aguilar, R.E., reverted to military duty.	29th June 1880.
		REVERSION.			
Chippindall, Lieut. W. H., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	Major Crowdy, returned from leave.	4th Apl. 1880.

* Promotion in Notification No. 207, dated 25th June 1880, is cancelled.

The 13th July 1880.

No. 237.—With reference to the rules for Inland messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th February 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alterations :—

(*Revised 2nd Footnote, Inland Rule* 37.)

In the case of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no telegraph office, the amount is forwarded to destination from the nearest telegraph office, not in telegraph stamps but by currency notes and postage stamps in an insured cover: the sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fees.

As the Eastern Bengal, Madras, and South Indian Railway Companies declare their inability to make over reply deposits to the addressees, messages addressed to stations on those Railways to which replies are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway telegraph, *but posted* (with currency notes and postage stamps enclosed) *from the nearest Government telegraph station direct to the addressee:* **in the case of such messages also the postal insurance fees are payable by the sender.**

The 15th July 1880.

No. 238.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 214 of 30th June 1880, the services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason College.

No. 240.—Mr. T. N. Haigh is appointed a probationer in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 241.—The orders* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Colonel G. D. Pritchard and Captain J. H. Western, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineers with effect from the 23rd and 24th June 1880 respectively, *vice* Majors Skipwith and Harrison, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineers, on privilege leave, are confirmed.

* Notifications Nos. 1034 and 1039E., dated 19th June 1880.

No. 242.—Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, with effect from 1st July 1880, to fill an existing vacancy.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 30.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

☞ **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 Kázis' Act, 1880.
The Vaccination Act, 1880.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, 1880.
The Administrator General's Bill, 1880.
The Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, 1880.
The Petroleum Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd July 1880.

No. 1168.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to modify as follows the exemptions made in Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879 :—

(*a*) Clause (3) of the exemptions made by the aforesaid Notification is cancelled, so far as regards the Punjab;

(*b*) Clause (8) of the same exemptions shall, so far as regards the Punjab, run as follows :—

"(8) All commissioned officers of the Native Army, pensioned or on active service; pensioned officers of the Civil Department, who when actively employed were exempt; and all non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army under the circumstances provided for, and subject to the conditions prescribed in section 12, paragraphs 71, 72, 73, 74, and 77, of the Bengal Army Regulations."

(*c*) Clause (11) of the same exemptions is cancelled, so far as regards the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 315.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Primrose to be Private Secretary to His Excellency, with effect from the 17th instant.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd July 1880.

No. 317.—*Appointment.*—The Hon'ble C. Grant, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces, at present an Additional Member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 17th June 1880.

Mr. Grant will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department until further orders.

F. C. DAUKES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MEDICAL.

The 19th July 1880.

No. 321.—The undermentioned 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.
Haran Chunder Banerjee ...	2nd Grade	1st May 1880.
Mehtab Singh ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Chunnoo Lall ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Mehr Chand, 1st ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Thakoor Dass ...	Ditto	1st August 1880.

The 23rd July 1880.

No. 325.—The services of Surgeon G. A. Dundas, Civil Surgeon of Thayetmyo in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 761.—The Hon'ble A. Wilson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave from the 16th November next to the 8th January 1881, both days inclusive.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 22nd July 1880.

No. 74-*G.-M.*—The following promotions in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force are made with effect from 1st May 1880 :—

Jemadar Punneea, to be Subadar, *vice* Daleea, transferred to the Pension establishment.

Jemadar Bucksha, to be Subadar, *vice* Gomla, transferred to the Pension establishment.

Havildar Girdharee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Punneea, promoted to Subadar.

Havildar Natheea, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bucksha, promoted to Subadar.

Havildar Hindoora, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maneea, transferred to the Pension establishment.

Havildar Velleea, to be Jemadar, *vice* Salum Sing, transferred to the Pension establishment.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th July 1880.

No. 115-*I.-J.*—Major T. H. T. Chalon, Commanding the station of Sutna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in sections 20 and 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sutna Cantonment.

No. 118-*I.-J.*—The Governor General in Council delegates to Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Political Agent in Baghelkhand, the powers of a Court of Sessions under the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the Cantonment of Sutna in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor General in Council within the said Cantonment.

GENERAL.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 1468-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant R. Seton-Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant F. M. Rundall.

The 23rd July 1880.

No. 1479-*G.-G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1201-G.-G., dated 16th June 1880, Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., resumed charge of his duties as Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, on the 20th July 1880, from which date Lieutenant T. Hope reverted to his duties as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class.

No. 1480-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, officiated as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from the 9th June to the 19th July 1880, both days inclusive, *vice* Lieutenant Hope.

No. 1483-*G.-G.*—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Merwara Battalion, dated 25th June 1880, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, until further orders, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Major O'Moore Creagh, V.C., on field service, with effect from the 9th October 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th July 1880.

No. 1921.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore before noon on the 16th July 1880.

Mr. T. W. Biss resumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, after noon on the 9th July 1880.

No. 1922.—Mr. E. J. Simkinson resumed charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance before noon on the 17th July 1880.

No. 1967.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, having been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Local Offices of Account, received charge of that office before noon on the 13th July 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 415.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant G. A. Carruthers	31st Foot ...	Madras.
Lieutenant J. C. Swann ...	45th ,, ...	Bombay.
Lieutenant M. T. Lyde ...	57th ,, ...	Bombay.

No. 416.—VOLUNTEER CORPS.

In G. G. O. No. 394 of 1880, for "36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry," read 10*th Regiment of Native Infantry*.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 417.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m.c) for 273 days, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hunt in G. G. O. No. 104 of 1880.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 418.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 22nd June*, 1880, *pages* 3591 *and* 3592.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 25th May, 1880 :—

Major-General Henry Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 25th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 25th May, 1880.

To be Honorary Captains.

The undermentioned Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment :—

John Roberts (since deceased). Dated 23rd May, 1879.

Patrick Riordan. Dated 23rd May, 1880.

Henry Edward Mitchell. Dated 4th December, 1879.

To be Honorary Lieutenant.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe. Dated 4th December, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Macdonald Birch. Dated 4th April, 1880.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Withers McQueen, C.B. Dated 4th April, 1880.

Major George Henry Welland Hoggan. Dated 4th April, 1880.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Stewart. Dated 14th April, 1880.

Major Thomas Cadell, V.C. Dated 17th April, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney. Dated 7th February, 1880.

Captain Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd. Dated 4th April, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Forrest. Dated 11th April, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Captain Hatley Frere Woodcock. Dated 27th March, 1880.

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain (now Major) Richard Octavius Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 25th January, 1880.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 419.—Conductor William Higher, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 420.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant James Frank Rivett-Carnac,—22nd July, 1880.

No. 421.—BREVET—

G. G. O. No. 87 of 1880, promoting Captain A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, to the rank of Major, is cancelled.

No. 422.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain H. R. Cooke, to be Major.

No. 423.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jethoo Misser, to be Subadar, *vice* Bulbeer, deceased; Havildar Manh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jethoo Misser, promoted, —8th June, 1880.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Dessa Sing, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Gunesha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided, —2nd June, 1880.

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Boolakie Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Diproo, invalided; Havildar Juddobir Sein, to be Jemadar, *vice* Boolakie Sing, promoted, —1st June, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 424.—Sub-Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 425.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of Merit:—

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

JEMADAR GANÉSHA SING, AND No. 52, NAICK SHÁM SING, both of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force. For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mír Karéz on the 10th December, 1879, on which occasion they were most forward in the attack on the enemy's position, and set a brilliant example to the men of the regiment.

To the 3rd Class.

No. 5, HAVILDAR GÚRDIT SING, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action near Kabul on the 14th December, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was retiring from the Conical Hill near the Aliabad Kotal, he ran back under a heavy fire and rescued a wounded man, who would otherwise have been killed by the enemy.

No. 134, HAVILDAR SÁIAD GÚL, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mír Karéz on the 10th December, 1879, when, with Jemadar Ganésha Sing and Naick Shám Sing, he was very forward in the attack on the enemy's position, setting the men a brilliant example, and receiving a severe wound in hand-to-hand conflict with the Afghans.

No. 232, SEPOY PANJÁB SING, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Shah Hill, near Kabul, on the 12th December, 1879, in proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded, remaining with him, and eventually carrying him out of fire.

SECOND CLASS HOSPITAL ASSISTANT NEHÁL CHAND, 3rd Sikh Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Takht-i-Shah Hill, near Kabul, on the 12th December, 1879, in twice proceeding, under a heavy fire, to the assistance of Lieutenant E. J. N. Fasken, who was severely wounded.

No. 426.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No. 148, Private Lall Mir Khan, 29th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Kaj-Boz, near Khelat-i-Ghilzai, on the 2nd May, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward in the storming of the position taken up by the enemy, several of whom he killed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 19TH JULY, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 13th to 19th July, 1880.

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.							
R. H. Bolton (*a*) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	27th February, 1880.	Intestate ...	693 6 4	...	19th September, 1880.

(*a*) *Widow*,—Julia R. Bolton.
Children,—Mary Russell, Arthur Westroff Watkins, Ethel Rose, Cecil Henry, Maria, infant (name unknown).
Father,—Dr. Bolton, Donnerville, Buttevant, Co. Cork.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 40.—Mr. E. H. Fenn, Commander, I.G.S. *May Frere*, to be Store-keeper, Bombay Dockyard.

No. 41.—Mr. J. E. D. Wise, to be 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. hulk *Keel*.

No. 42.—Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, R.N. (retired), to be Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, on probation for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 43.—Mr. T. H. Butterworth, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer, *vice* Mr. Jones.

Mr. R. D. C. Brownlow, Officiating 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer, *vice* Mr. Barwick.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 44.—Mr. J. H. Farlam, 3rd Class Engineer, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's Indian Marine from the 11th June, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th July 1880.

No. 239.—Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., is promoted from Executive Engineer, 2nd to 1st Grade, with effect from 31st May 1880.

The 20th July 1880.

No. 243.—*Corrigendum*.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 232, dated 12th July 1880, *for* "Government of India," *read* "Government of Bombay."

No. 244.—The following officers are transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal:—

Mr. M. J. Monckton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Babu Rajkissen Banerjee, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 245.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 232, dated 12th July 1880, the undermentioned officers attached to the Serohi Division, Western Rajputana State Railway, and on the establishment under the Director General of Railways are placed under the orders of the Government of Bombay for service in the Railway Branch:—

Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engr., 1st Grade.
„ W. A. Lesmond, „ „ 4th „ tempy. rank.
„ J. E. Gabbett, Assistant „ 2nd „
„ C. F. Gilbert, „ „ 2nd „
„ J. W. Parry, „ „ 2nd „

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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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:—

The Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, 1880.

The Petroleum Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Corrigenda.—In the Bombay Code (Volume XII of Revised Acts),—

page 632, section 38, line 2, *for* "Survey Officer" *read* "Survey Officers";

page 638, section 61, line 3 of paragraph 2, *for* "an incomplete portion" *read* "a portion."

Simla, the 24th July, 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Pearson, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th July 1880.

No. 321.—The services of Surgeon-Major O. Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th June 1880.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th July 1880.

No. 779.—The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The 29th July 1880.

No. 221.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Snell, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Tavoy District, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, at his own request.

PATENTS.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 58.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue

and Agricultural 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* 1879.—Frederick Wilkinson, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Yarn Agent, for improvements in bleaching and dyeing cotton and other fibrous materials.

No. 3 *of* 1880.—Percy Bilton Johnson, Coachbuilder and Government Contractor, of Allahabad, for the improvement of thermantidotes.

No. 36 *of* 1880.—John St. Joseph, Civil Engineer, at present of Bankipur, Patna District, Behar Province, India, for a light iron plough, specially suited to India.

No. 41 *of* 1880.—Henry Bull and James Knight Rebbeck, residing in Calcutta, for a hydraulic punka-coolie.

No. 42 *of* 1880.—Francis Finlayson, of Calcutta, Merchant, for an improved apparatus for sifting and cleaning grain seeds and other substances.

No. 45 *of* 1880.—John Fisher, of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for husking and cleaning rice or other grain, and for pulverising and mixing mortar, cement, or other materials.

No. 46 *of* 1880.—The Anglo-American Electric Light Company, Limited, of 74, Hatton Garden, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for electric lighting.

No. 47 *of* 1880.—The Anglo-American Electric Light Company, Limited, of 74, Hatton Garden, London, England, for improvements in electric lamps and mechanism for electric lighting.

No. 49 *of* 1880.—Thomas Leavitt, of Everett, Massachusetts, United States of America, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for post-marking, cancelling or obliterating letters, post-cards, and other articles.

No. 50 *of* 1880.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in the utilisation of electricity for light, heat, and power, being an improved system and means for the generation, measurement, and translation of electricity into light, heat, or power.

No. 51 *of* 1880.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for additional improvements in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same.

No. 53 *of* 1880.—David Johnson, of Wrexham, Wales, Great Britain, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of medicinal or restorative beverages.

No. 55 *of* 1880.—Christopher Cross, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Weaver, for improvements in weaving fabrics called *loongees* and other similar ornamental fabrics, and in apparatus employed therein.

No. 56 *of* 1880.—Joseph Storer, of Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in fountains.

EMIGRATION.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 141.—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; 23A, and 23B of the Rules relating to emigration from the port of Calcutta, published under the Notification of the Government of India, No. 129, dated the 21st July 1877 :—

23. Of the total number of emigrants to be embarked on board each ship, the proportion of adult females shall not, except as provided in Rule 25, be less than 40 to every 100 adult males.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 30th July 1880.

No. 79-*G.-M.*—The following promotion in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is made with effect from the 1st May 1880 :—

Duffadar Jhunda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Balwant Rao, invalided.

POLITICAL.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 215-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 84-G.-P., dated 19th April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 427.—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 John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, 89th Foot, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, now Officiating Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—19th July, 1878.

No. 428.—Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, 106th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 429.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel C. R. O. Evans, R.A., to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., who vacates on promotion. Dated the 10th July, 1880.

No. 430.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.B. (Madras), Surgeon, 2nd District, Madras, to officiate as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. Murray, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 431.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. P. Triscott, R.A., Officiating 3rd Subaltern, to be 3rd Subaltern.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 432.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Cubitt, V.C., S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. C. L. Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, P. W. D., (m. c.) for one year, under Rule IX, Note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant R. F. Gartside-Tipping, S.C., Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon J. Scully, (m. c.) for two years, under Rule IX, Note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 433.—First Class Apothecary John W. K. Patterson is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 434.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified :—

Major-General F. D. Atkinson, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal S. C. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
Major J. H. Lloyd, half pay list, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General G. M. Hill, Bengal S. C., on the 25th May, 1880.

No. 435.—BREVET—

SUBJECT TO HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, from the 25th May, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. M. Hill, Bengal S. C., retired.

No. 436.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Frederick Hicks, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 25th July, 1880.

No. 437.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 333 of 1880, for "Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Robinson," read *Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John Winn.*

No. 438.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards, to be Assistant Commissary.
Conductor Joseph Mealin, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.
Sub-Conductor John Henry O'Farrell, to be Conductor.
} With effect from the 19th March, 1880, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary A. Connell, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Burke, Supernumerary, to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Conductor John Howlett Quilter, to be Conductor.
Sergeant John Willing (since pensioned), to be Sub-Conductor.
} With effect from the 25th March, 1880, *vice* Conductor T. Hall, pensioned.

To be Deputy Commissaries.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Lawrence Lesmond, Supernumerary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Michael Collins, Supernumerary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Robert George Davies, Supernumerary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Modget, Supernumerary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries.

Conductor John Keane.
Conductor James Murray, Supernumerary.

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor William Hill.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant John Chapman.

} With effect from the 1st April, 1880, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary D. Oliver, pensioned.

No. 439.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Het Rám, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shibdeo Singh, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1880.

45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Indur, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Singh, invalided; Pay and Color Havildar Bussunt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Indur, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

No. 440.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Chanda Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kanh Singh, deceased,—7th March, 1880.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Havildar Balliram Thapa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaman Sing, invalided,—17th June, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 441.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 401 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., S.C.,—1st June, 1880.

No. 442.—Sub-Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March, 1880. G. G. O. No. 424 of 1880 is cancelled.

REWARDS.

No. 443.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gúlám Háidar Khan, attached to the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Charasiah on the 25th April, 1880, on which occasion he continued, under a heavy fire, passing across the open from group to group of the skirmishers, so as to ensure no wounded man remaining long without assistance. In the performance of this duty he himself fell severely wounded.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, 26TH JULY, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 20th to 26th July, 1880.

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.		
A. C. Keith ...	Surgeon ...	Army Medical Dept.	13th January, 1880.	Will left ...	738 14 9		
C. Nugent ...	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	23rd December, 1879.	No will found	1,267 1 6		
Indian Military Service.							
W. F. Hennell ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	21st July, 1879.	Intestate ...	1,999 15 10		
E. Murphy (a) ...	Private ...	Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion.	23rd April, 1880.	Will left ...	475 15 1	...	26th September, 1880.

(a) *Children.*—Edward, Thomas and Patrick Murphy.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 31.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

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

CONTENTS.

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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:—

The Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, 1880.

The Petroleum Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 31.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Corrigenda.—In the Bombay Code (Volume XII Officer" of Revised Acts),—

page 632, section 38, line 2, *for* "Survey *read* "Survey Officers";

page 638, section 61, line 3 of paragraph 2, *for* "an incomplete portion" *read* "a portion."

Simla, the 24th July, 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Pearson, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th July 1880.

No. 321.—The services of Surgeon-Major O. Barnett are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th June 1880.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th July 1880.

No. 779.—The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The 29th July 1880.

No. 221.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Snell, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Superintendent of Police, Tavoy District, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, at his own request.

PATENTS.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 58.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue

No. 439.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Het Rám, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shibdeo Singh, transferred to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1880.

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No. 441.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 401 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., S.C.,—1st June, 1880.

No. 442.—Sub-Conductor David Fraser, Commissariat Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th March, 1880. G. G. O. No. 424 of 1880 is cancelled.

REWARDS.

No. 443.—ORDER OF MERIT—

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ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

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Indian Military Service.							
W. F. Hennell ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	21st July, 1879.	Intestate ...	1,999 15 10		
E. Murphy (a) ...	Private ...	Infantry Company, European Invalid Battalion.	23rd April, 1880.	Will left ...	475 15 1	...	26th September, 1880.

(a) *Children.*—Edward, Thomas and Patrick Murphy.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 45.—Mr. G. Holland, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Enterprize.*

No. 46.—Mr. G. A. Higgs, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G. Hulk *Koel.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 47.—Mr. C. C. Hearsey, Acting 1st Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Patrick Stewart,* is granted eight months' leave to Europe, without pay, under section 10, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

No. 48.—Mr F. M. Barwick, 3rd Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Hugh Rose,* is granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

No. 246.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was, on return from privilege leave, detained on special duty in Bombay from the 1st to the 5th June 1880.

No. 247.—Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

The 28th July 1880.

No. 248.—The services of Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan.

No. 249.—Mr. B. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed under the orders of the Punjab Government, is transferred permanently from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

The 30th July 1880.

No. 250.—The services of the following officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whitford, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*

Lieutenant G. Davidson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. Neville, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

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The Petroleum Bill, 1880.
Táj Mahal's Pension Bill, 1880.
The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1880.

No. 326.—The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his departure from Bombay per steamer *Teheran* on the afternoon of the 3rd July 1880.

No. 327.—The Hon'ble W. Ainslie, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June 1880.

The 5th August 1880.

No. 328.—Consequent on the promotion of the Hon'ble C. Grant, C.S., to the office of Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 17th June 1880:—

Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Officiating Commissioner, to be Commissioner.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Inspector General of Police and Jails, to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Inspector General of Police and Jails, but to continue to officiate as Commissioner.

Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. L. Neill, C.S., Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Major M. M. Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps.

Major J. W. Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Major T. A. Scott, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

SANITARY.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 126.—Surgeon-Major A. Stephen is appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. L. Bryden, M.D., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 152.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Senior Chaplains of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

The Reverend P. J. Jarbo, M.A.,—2nd May 1880.

The Reverend J. W. Young, M.A.,—30th July 1880.

No. 153.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the Reverend T. C. Shepherd, B.A., a Junior Chaplain, from the Bengal to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FORESTS.

The 31st July 1880.

No. 463F.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 18th June, and furlough to Europe for one year, under section 8, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th July, 1880.

The 4th August 1880.

No. 470F.—Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, formerly attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will, on return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 463F., dated the 31st ultimo, be posted to the Central Provinces.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 6th August 1880.

No. 126-*I.-J.*—With effect from the 1st April 1880, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council sanctions the addition to paragraph 65 of the Municipal Regulations in force in Bangalore :—After the words "buildings set apart for the personal occupation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore," of the words "*and the Bangalore Government Museum.*"

POLITICAL.

The 5th August 1880.

No. 217-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 86-G.-P., dated 21st April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Drouin as Acting Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur A. Vauvert de Mean, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 219-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 95-G.-P., dated 30th April 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges as in charge of the office of the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Chevalier J. Gallian, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 1564-*G.-G.*—Surgeon T. H. Hendley, Civil Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. H. Beynon.

No. 1572-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, Officiating Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from such date after the 15th August 1880 as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th August 1880.

No. 2112.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding travelling allowance for voyages by sea or in river steamers :—

Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore, Ajmere, Assam, and the Andamans, the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Director General of the Post Office of India, and the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 3423, dated the 30th September 1875.

Letter to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, No. 3424, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum to the Foreign, Home, Military, Public Works, and Legislative Departments, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3425, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Legislative Department, No. 552, dated the 11th October 1875.

Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4888, dated the 19th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3843-169, dated the 25th October 1875.

Letter from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1114-375, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 2126, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6547-45, dated the 10th November 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, No. G. 1161-2321, dated the 8th November 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1392A., dated the 22nd November 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 1713 E.G., dated the 29th November 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 783, dated the 22nd December 1875, and its enclosures.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4036, dated the 16th December 1875.

Endorsement from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2195 V.S., dated the 22nd December 1875.

Letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1299, dated the 18th January 1876, and its enclosures.

Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 1238, dated the 25th February 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 8111, dated the 3rd March 1876.

Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2078, dated the 11th May 1876, and its enclosure.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1328, dated the 22nd May 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, No. 309, dated the 30th May 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, No. 295, dated the 29th May 1876.

Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 720, dated the 7th June 1876.

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 725, dated the 7th June 1876.

Letter from the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, Calcutta, No. 149, dated the 16th June 1876.

Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 261F., dated the 20th June 1876.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1670, dated the 21st June 1876.

Letter from the Accountant General, British Burma, No. 1691, dated the 22nd July, received under endorsement from the Comptroller General, No. 647, dated the 5th August 1875.

Endorsement to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1336, dated the 7th March 1877.

Letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 333-143, dated the 22nd March 1877.

Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 755, dated the 29th March 1877, and its enclosures.

Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 6284, dated the 18th January 1878, and its enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in supersession of all existing rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers in civil employ for journeys by sea or on a river :—

I.—A free passage, or refund of passage-money, may be granted at the following rates to a public servant in the civil department when travelling by sea or in a river steamer, if he would be entitled to draw travelling allowance if he were travelling on land.

II.—For the purposes of these rules—

(1) Marine officers include officers of the Marine Department holding appointments afloat or in dockyards, but not port officers, and are divided into four grades—

1*st.*—Commanders of vessels and Superintendents of Dockyards.

2*nd.*—Other executive officers, gazetted clerks, and engineers.

3*rd.*—Warrant officers, non-gazetted clerks, gunners, and European employés.

4*th.*—All others.

(2) Officers in civil employ are divided into three classes—

1*st.*—Covenanted civil servants, commissioned military officers, the port officers mentioned in the margin, marine officers of the 1st and 2nd grades, and other uncovenanted officers with rank not lower than that of extra assistant commissioner, deputy magistrate, or deputy collector, or with salary not less than Rs. 200 a month.

The port officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Aden, Akyab, and Moulmein.
The deputy port officers at Calcutta and Madras.
The first assistant port officers at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
The second assistant port officer at Madras.
The conservator, river Indus.

2*nd.*—Marine officers of the 3rd grade, warrant officers, non-commissioned military officers, European soldiers, and uncovenanted servants in superior service as defined in the Civil Pension Code, with the exception (1) of those included in the first class; and (2) of those on monthly salaries of less than Rs. 30, who ought, in the opinion of the heads of their offices, to belong to the third class.

3*rd.*—All other officers.

III.—An officer of the first class is entitled—

(*a*) to free passage for himself or refund of passage-money at first class rates;

(*b*) to free passage or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates for two, or, if his salary is not less than Rs. 1,000, for three, servants;

(*c*) to the freight of such horses and tents as he would have been entitled to carry at the public expense had he been travelling by railway.

IV.—An officer of the second class is entitled to—

(*a*) a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at middle or second class rates;

(*b*) a free passage, or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates, for one servant.

V.—An officer of the third class is entitled—

(*a*) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at lowest or third class rates.

VI.—Except as provided in Rule III, (*c*), no more personal luggage can be carried at the expense of the State by an officer than the quantity, the freight on which, by custom, is included in the charge for passage.

VII.—If board is provided on the vessel either by its owners or its commander, table-money is recovered from an officer of the first class at the following rates for every day on which dinner is provided for him on board:—

(*a*).—If the board includes wines and liquors, three-twentieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 8.

(*b*).—If the board does not include wines and liquors, three-fortieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 4.

Provided that—

(1) table-money shall not be recovered from a native of India compelled by caste or other scruples to make separate arrangements for his board;

(2) an uncovenanted medical officer travelling between Calcutta and Port Blair in charge of convicts, is entitled to a free mess not including wine or beer;

(3) a marine officer travelling on an Indian Government vessel will join the mess and pay the usual contribution;

(4) a marine officer, who is entitled to free rations and is proceeding from one appointment to another in both of which he is messed will, if the charge for messing is included in the charge for passage, be allowed a free mess. If the messing is a separate charge, he will be reimbursed his actual messing expenses (exclusive of wines and beer) up to a limit of Rs. 4 a day.

VIII.—Table-money is not recovered from officers of the second and third classes. If such an officer makes his own arrangements for messing, he is entitled to table-money at the rate of three-tenths of salary, but not exceeding Rs. 3 and not less than 4 annas for every day on which he dines on board.

Provided that—

(*a*) a second class passenger is not entitled to be supplied at the public expense with first class mess, *i.e.*, with mess at the commander's table, unless no other mess is provided on the steamer;

(*b*) a port officer on detached duty or a warrant medical officer sent from Calcutta to Port Blair in charge of convicts during his voyage to or from Port Blair is not entitled to wine or beer.

IX.—The families of officers of the second class are conveyed at the public expense. Table-money under Rule VIII will be paid at full rates for those members of the family of such an officer who are not less than six years of age, and at half-rates for other members; but a passage will not be provided for more servants than the officer may take with himself under these rules when travelling alone.

X.—The foregoing rules do not apply to an officer, other than a marine officer as provided in the 3rd proviso to Rule VII, travelling, otherwise than on payment of passage-money, in any vessel the cost of which is borne from imperial, provincial, or local funds. Such an officer is not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, entitled to any travelling allowance unless he can certify that he has, during the voyage, incurred actual personal travelling expenses, in which case he may recover the actual sum which he has so incurred, not exceeding the amount of the daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled for the period of the voyage if, during that period, he had travelled by land.

ORDERED, that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to other Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to all Accountants General and to Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 444.—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 Robert Bellew Adams, 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—16th May, 1879.

No. 445.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant W. C. H. Mackintosh.	2nd West India Regiment.	Madras.
Lieutenant H. W. N. Guinness.	2nd Battalion, 18th Foot.	Bombay.
2nd-Lieutenant P. H. Saulez	101st Foot ...	Bombay.

No. 446.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, to officiate as Military Secretary on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, during the absence on field service of Major G. S. White, or until further orders.

No. 447.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 1 *(Kohat) Mountain Battery.*

Lieutenant J. C. Shirres, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, and Officiating 1st Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain H. N. Jervois, R.A., promoted.

Lieutenant F. R. Thackeray, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, and Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Shirres.

Lieutenant W. J. Honner, R.A., Officiating 3rd Subaltern, to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Thackeray.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 448.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Upperton, S.C., Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. L. Bryden, M.D., Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, (m. c.) for 1 year, 91 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 449.—Captain F. Galloway, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, is allowed leave in India, (p. a.) for 4 days, with effect from the 25th February, 1880, in extension of privilege leave.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 450.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd July, 1880, *page* 3760.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonathan Keer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Jeffreys Fulton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Scudamore Cunningham, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hilhouse Firth, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peter Sykes, of the Bombay Cavalry. Dated 29th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Rathborne Lambert, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

Surgeon-General William Guyer Hunter, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis George Joynt, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Surgeon-Major Edward Taylor, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th March, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard D'Oyly Compton Bracken, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Jonathan Keer, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Jeffreys Fulton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Scudamore Cunningham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hilhouse Firth, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Peter Sykes, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 29th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Rathborne Lambert, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1880.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Francis George Joynt, M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st January, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th July, 1880, *pages* 3808 *and* 3812.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Swiney, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 12th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bose Sladen, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 14th April, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Selwood Hewett, from the 14th Foot. Dated 25th June, 1878, but to rank from 30th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Turner Severin Macleay Woolley, from the 7th Foot. Dated 11th September, 1878, but to rank from 13th June, 1874.

Lieutenant John Lamb, from the 16th Foot. Dated 22nd March, 1879, but to rank from 2nd December, 1874.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington, from the 33rd Foot. Dated 7th February, 1879, but to rank from 27th June, 1875.

Lieutenant Arthur Arnold Barrett, from the 44th Foot. Dated 17th January, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Edward William Cunliffe, from the 9th Foot. Dated 18th April, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Hugh Roddam Tate, from the 3rd Foot. Dated 17th September, 1878, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant William Richard Yeilding, from the 54th Foot. Dated 21st February, 1879, but to rank from 29th November, 1876.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 451.—Conductor Andrew Gallagher, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 452.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick John Keen, C.B.,—4th August, 1880.

Major William Wheler Hume,—5th August, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Shepherd,—4th August, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Craigie Halkett,—2nd August, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry,—1st August, 1880.

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, General List, Infantry,—4th August, 1880.

Captain William Atkins, General List, Infantry, —4th August, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hudson, Bengal S. C., —13th September, 1879.

No. 453.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Maumraj, to be Subadar, *vice* Resaul Singh, deceased; Color-Havildar Bahadoor Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maumraj, promoted,—4th March, 1880.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Kishen Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Heera Singh, deceased; Havildar Jowalla Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishen Singh, promoted,—18th June, 1880.

No. 454.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Cavalry.

Duffadar Fatteh Muhammad Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Pasaud Khan, invalided,—1st April, 1880.

No. 455.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel conferred on Mr. A. J. Lawrence, in G. G. O. No. 399 of 1880, will bear date the 1st April, 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 456.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Daunt, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, with effect from the 12th July, 1880, *vice* Major-General W. Roberts, who vacates on promotion.

While so employed, Lieutenant-Colonel Daunt will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class.

No. 457.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Rohilcund District, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Peshâwar District, with effect from the 11th July, 1880.

No. 458.—Colonel H. M. Wemyss, S.C., to be Assistant Adjutant General, Khyber Line Force, with effect from the 11th July, 1880, *vice* Major H. Thompson, who has reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division.

No. 459.—DONATION BATTA—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that a donation of six months' full batta will be made to the troops engaged in the present campaign in Afghanistan, including all who have served on military duty since the 3rd September, 1879.

2. Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

3. The restriction notified in G. G. O. No. 856 of 1879, as well as the limits within which service was held to qualify for the first issue of batta, will apply also to the present grant.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd August, 1880.

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 13th July to 2nd August, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major F. P. Worthy ...	18th July, 1880.	Bombay.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon C. H. Murray ...	10th July, 1880.	Peshâwar.		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon W. A. Burges ...	23rd July, 1880.	Meerut.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 27th July to 2nd August, 1880.

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. C. G. B. Saunders (*a*) ...	2nd-Lieutenant.	10th Hussars	28th April, 1880.	Intestate ...	Rs. A. P. 2,874 7 11	...	2nd October, 1880.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father,*—Colonel W. Saunders, Royal Artillery, Culverlands, Farnham, Surrey.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 251.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 4th August 1880.

No. 252.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 250 of 30th July 1880, *for* "Lieutenant W. W. B. Whitford," *read* "Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford."

No. 253.—Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Central India, and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel Russell, or until further orders.

Major E. Swetenham, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomason, or until further orders.

The 5th August 1880.

No. 254.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Class II, with effect from 8th April 1880.

No. 255.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 4th December 1879.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 256.—Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., of the Military Works Branch, is appointed Assistant Director of the Persian Telegraph Department, subject to the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the creation of the post.

No. 257.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, employed temporarily in the Military Works Branch, is transferred to Assam.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 33.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

☞ 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:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Tâj Mahâl's Pension Bill, 1880.
The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

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

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th August 1880.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and the MARCHIONESS OF RIPON will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, next winter; date to be notified hereafter.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without trains.

By Command,

W. H. PIERSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th August 1880.

No. 342.—*Appointment.*—In supersession of the first paragraph of Notification No. 161, dated the 14th April 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Assam, with effect from the 22nd October 1879, *vice* Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., deceased, and is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st November 1879, on which date Colonel J. F. Sherer retired from the service.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 827.—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act XI of 1880 (The Burma Courts Act, 1880), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily, with effect from the 10th instant, Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law and Government Advocate in British Burma, to be

Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

The 11th August 1880.

No. 841.—Mr. Charles Sanderson, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence for four months under section 17A of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th September next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 842.—Mr. Robert Leycester Upton is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Sanderson, or until further orders.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 851.—*Appointment.*—Mr. G. G. B. Van Someren, Barrister-at-Law, to be Assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burma.

POLICE.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 227.—*Appointments.*—Mr. F. E. Coles, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, *vice* Mr. H. L. Dennys, deceased.

Mr. R. H. Stuart, Inspector of Police and Officiating District Superintendent, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. F. E. Coles.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 162.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Officiating Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th March 1880, in succession to the Reverend J. M. Thomson, M.A., deceased.

SURVEYS.

The 6th August 1880.

No. 287.—Mr. Pramatta Nath Bose has been appointed to the post of 3rd Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India by the Secretary of State, and joined his appointment on the 30th ultimo.

FORESTS.

The 12th August 1880.

No. 487*F.*—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade and Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators in which he is at present officiating, with effect from the 5th July 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th August 1880.

No. 227-*G.-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. H. Bause as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr. V. Escher.

No. 230-*G.-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. H. Bause as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence on leave of Mr. V. Escher.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 2781-*E.-P.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, July 9th, 1880, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 28th day of *June*, 1880.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President. | Earl Granville.
Lord Chamberlain. | Mr. Gladstone.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 88, intituled "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," it was amongst other things provided that "where any Treaty "in relation to the Slave Trade is made after the passing of that Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, "with any Foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that, as from such date, not "being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be "'deemed' to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act"; and it was further provided that "thereupon (as from the said date, or, if no date is specified, as from the date of such "Order)" all the provisions of the Act shall apply and be construed accordingly;

And whereas on the 29th day of March 1879 a Treaty or Convention was concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the German Empire, extending to the German Empire the provisions of the Treaty made on the 20th day of December 1841 between Great Britain, Austria, France, and Russia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in the following terms; that is to say:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, considering it desirable that the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade concluded between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia, at London, on the 20th December, 1841, and ratified by all these powers, with the exception of France, should be so extended to the German Empire as to correspond with the present altered circumstances, their Majesties have appointed Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for that purpose, namely;—

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, es für wünschenswerth erachtet haben, dass der zwischen Grossbritannien, Preussen, Oesterreich, Frankreich und Russland am 20. Dezember 1841 zu London wegen Unterdrückung des Sklavenhandels abgeschlossene, und von allen diesen Mächten mit Ausnahme Frankreichs ratifizirte Vertrag den gegenwärtigen veränderten Verhältnissen entsprechend auf das Deutsche Reich ausgedehnt werde, so haben Allerhöchstdieselben behufs einer zu diesem Zwecke zu treffenden Uebereinkunft Bevollmächtigte ernannt, und zwar;—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, den sehr ehrenwerthen Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis von Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Pair des Vereinigten Königreichs, Ritter des Höchstedlen Ordens vom Hosenband, Mitglied Irer Majestät Höchstehrenwerthen Geheimen Raths, Allerhöchstihren Haupt Staatssecretair für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten;

And His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia,—His Excellency George Count Münster, Marshal Hereditary of Hanover, &c., &c., &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty;

Und Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, Seine Excellenz Georg, Grafen zu Münster, Erblandmarschall von Hannover, &c., &c., &c., Allerhöchstseinen ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, über folgende Punkte übereingekommen sind:—

ARTICLE I.

All the rights and obligations hitherto devolving on Prussia in virtue of the above-mentioned Treaty and the Annexes thereto shall, subject to certain modifications contained in Article II of this Convention, devolve on the German Empire, as if the latter had been a Contracting Party to the said Treaty.

ARTIKEL I.

Alle aus dem obengedachten Vertrage und aus dessen Anlagen für Preussen herzuleitenden Rechte und Pflichten sollen vorbehaltlich gewisser im Artikel II der gegenwärtigen Uebereinkunft enthaltenen Abänderungen fortan auf das Deutsche Reich übergehen dergestalt, als ob Letzteres den erwähnten Vertrag unmittelbar mit abgeschlossen hätte.

ARTICLE II.

In the place of the 11th and 12th paragraphs under Head V of the Instructions to Cruizers appended to the aforesaid Treaty as Annex B, the following stipulations shall be adopted:—

All German vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa by the cruizers of the other Contracting Parties shall be taken to Cuxhaven, and be delivered up by the authorities there to the jurisdiction of that German State to which the home port of the vessel belongs.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such German vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent to Cuxhaven, and shall be delivered up to the competent German jurisdiction as above stipulated.

ARTIKEL II.

An die Stelle des elften und zwölften Absatzes unter Nummer V der dem vorerwahnten Vertrage als Anlage B, angehängten Instruktion für die Kreuzer sollen folgende Abreden treten:—

Alle deutschen Schiffe, welche auf den Stationen von Amerika oder Afrika durch die Kreuzer der anderen vertragschliessenden Theile in Beschlag genommen werden sollten, sind nach Cuxhaven zu führen und durch die dortigen Behörden der Jurisdiktion desjenigen deutschen Staats zu überliefern, welchem der Heimathshafen des Schiffes angehört.

Wenn aber an Bord eines solchen deutschen Schiffes im Augenblick seiner Beschlagnahme Sklaven vorgefunden werden, so ist das Schiff zuvörderst, um die Sklaven abzusetzen, in denjenigen Hafen zu führen, wohin es, wenn es unter Englischer Flagge gefahren wäre, geführt worden sein würde, um vor Gericht gestellt zu werden. Demnächst ist das Schiff nach Cuxhaven zu führen und der zuständigen deutschen Jurisdiktion, wie oben vereinbart, zu überliefern.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as possible after the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia, parties to the Treaty of the 20th December, 1841, have signified their consent to the modifications of that Treaty, agreed to in the present Convention.

ARTIKEL III.

Die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft soll ratifizirt werden und der Austausch der Ratifikationen soll, nachdem die Regierungen von Oesterreich-Ungarn und Russland als Betheiligte an dem Vertrage vom 20. Dezember 1841 ihre Zustimmung zu den in gegenwärtiger Uebereinkunft verabredeten Abänderungen jenes Vertrages erklärt haben werden, sobald als möglich in London stattfinden.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention in Duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at London on the 29th day of March, 1879.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.
(L.S.) MÜNSTER.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft in zwei Exemplaren vollzogen und ihr Siegel beigedrückt.

So geschehen zu London am 29ten März, 1879.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.
(L.S.) MÜNSTER.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Treaty or Convention shall be brought within the operation of the Slave Trade Act, 1873; now therefore Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The said Treaty or Convention hereinbefore recited shall, from the said 29th day of March, 1879, being the day of the date thereof, be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. Peel.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August 1880.

No. 2326.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3556, dated 19th October 1877.

Resolution.—By this Resolution the Governor General in Council prescribed measures for preventing legal-tender copper coin from circulating at a discount in British India, Mysore and Berar.

In paragraph 5 His Excellency in Council directed that, if, notwithstanding the orders issued, legal-tender copper coin should, at any time or anywhere, circulate at a discount, the fact was to be immediately reported to the Local Government, and by the Local Government to the Government of India, "with full explanation of the causes of the phenomenon and of the measures taken to remedy the evil."

The Governor General in Council now further directs that the report prescribed in paragraph 5 shall be made whenever legal-tender copper coin may be found to circulate at a premium. The causes of its doing so, and the measures adopted to neutralise them, must also be stated.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General, and the several Accountants General, and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge, and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

No. 2327.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements executed respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor under the "Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879" (Bombay Act No. V of 1879), or any rules made thereunder.

No. 2329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted from stamp duty agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals.

No. 2338.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the fee on a plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for a declaration of title instituted in the Court of a Settlement Officer invested with powers under section 49 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877, shall be reduced to one rupee.

No. 2342.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July 1880, published as required by section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,42,81,620	1,72,57,926	47,40,897	2,19,98,823
Madras	1,56,02,190	87,62,675	10,00,000	97,62,675
Bombay	3,46,46,845	91,07,757	47,55,488	1,38,63,245
Allahabad	43,01,210	43,14,745	.....	43,14,745
Lahore	78,98,790	1,58,87,490	.....	1,58,87,490
Calicut	14,45,195	9,07,020	39,000	9,46,020
Coconada	16,40,310	23,35,685	1,65,000	25,00,685
Nagpore	30,96,725	34,25,870	.....	34,25,870
Kurrachee	33,79,185	27,62,150	71,220	28,33,370
Akola	28,26,100	36,14,500	.....	36,14,500
TOTAL ...	13,91,18,170	6,83,75,818	1,07,71,605	7,91,47,423
Invested in Government Securities under section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,91,18,170

No. 2345.—Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., received charge of his office before noon on the 6th August 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 460.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant H. F. Farrant, Royal Marine Artillery, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 461.—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 Joseph Francis Tuohy, M.D.,—arrived at Bombay, 11th April, 1880.

No. 462.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. R. LeG. Anderson, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd Class, on augmentation, with effect from the date of this order.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 463.—Sub-Conductor Lewie Gordon Pepperell, Miscellaneous List, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to be a Warrant Officer.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. S. Ogilvie, S.C., Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. Channer, S.C., Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 121 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rule IX, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 465.—Conductor J. Simpson, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 9th May, 1880.

No. 466.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 158 of 1880, Conductor J. Graves, Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough, (m. c.) for 243 days, under the ruling on Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 17th March, 1880.

PENSIONS.

No. 467.—First Class Apothecary Charles E. Bradshaw is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 468.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Henry Mackesy,—11th August, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Banon,—8th August, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry,—9th August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal S. C.,—10th August, 1880.

No. 469.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Rugbeer Panday, to be Subadar, *vice* Outar Sing, deceased; Drill-Havildar Mattadeen Doobay, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rugbeer Panday, promoted,—28th April, 1880.

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mohun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jugmohun Singh, invalided; Color-Havildar Nainsookh Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohun Singh, promoted,—10th July, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 470.—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 date specified:—

Colonel ROBERT HENRY BOLTON, *Madras Staff Corps.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	... 2nd March, 1843.
Lieutenant ...	... 16th March, 1847.
Brevet Captain ...	... 2nd March, 1858.
Captain ...	... 11th July, 1858.
Brevet Major ...	... 2nd March, 1863.
Major ...	... 20th February, 1865.
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 2nd March, 1869.
Brevet Colonel ...	... 2nd March, 1874.

Appointments.

Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Centre Division ...	... 9th May, 1856.
Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army ...	... 24th July, 1857.
Adjutant, Madras Rifles ...	12th September, 1857.
Brigade-Major, Malabar and Canara ...	... 1st January, 1860.
Acting Brigade-Major, Bangalore ...	... 4th May, 1863.
Brigade-Major, Bangalore ...	13th November, 1865.
Wing Officer, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 28th Native Infantry ...	... 1st April, 1867.
Wing Officer, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 24th Native Infantry ...	... 24th " "
Acting Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force ...	25th March, 1868.
Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force ...	... 1st April, 1870.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore Force	22nd July, 1870.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Ceded Districts	22nd August, 1870.
Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Mysore Division ...	... 3rd February, 1873.
Assistant Quartermaster General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	... 30th November, 1874.

War services.

On field service in Bengal during the mutiny from October, 1857, to August, 1858 (Medal).

From the 10th April, 1880, in room of Surgeon-General G. Smith, M.D., retired.

No. 471.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit No. 1154, Sepoy Nurbahadur, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at the action of Konoma, on the 22nd November, 1879, on which occasion, when a detachment of the regiment was advancing in skirmishing order to attack a breastwork held by the enemy, he rushed ahead under a heavy musketry fire and showers of spears, and was the first to climb over the breastwork and jump into the enclosure.

SPECIAL.

No. 472.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer to the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 15th May, 1880.

Brigade Surgeon J. Ekin, M.B., Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from the 31st July, 1880, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., appointed to the 1st Division.

No. 473.—The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is conferred on Surgeon-Major L. S. Bruce, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), with effect from the date of his taking up the appointment of Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd (Reserve) Division, Kandahar Field Force.

No. 474.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the undermentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Charles Joseph Alexander Hoskins.

Mr. Edward Charles Blewitt.

Mr. William Joseph Prince.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH AUGUST, 1880.

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 and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 3rd to 9th August, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Lieut. A. E. Dobson ...	20th July, 1880.	Safed Sung, Afghanistan.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon G. Watson ...	25th July, 1880.	Peiwar Kotal, Afghanistan.		
Royal Artillery ...	Lieut. F. E. Cowper-Smith ...	26th July, 1880.	Safed Sung, Afghanistan.		
Army Medical Department	Surgeon H. J. Noad ...	31st July, 1880.	Allahabad.		
Public Works Department	Honorary Lieut. M. Collins ...	2nd August, 1880.	Allahabad.		

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th August 1880.

No. 253.—Mr. G. Brown, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 259.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated the 30th ultimo, Captain C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, during the absence on field service of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., or until further orders.

The 9th August 1880.

No. 260.—A vacancy in the Engineer establishment of the Railway Branch having occurred previously to his transfer to Assam, Mr. T. H. Jewett is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 1st August 1880.

No. 261.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Kathiawar State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. J. E. Dallas, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief, Kathiawar Railway, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the office of the Deputy Examiner during the absence of Mr. Braddon.

No. 262.—The following Apprentice Engineers attached to the Punjab Public Works Department are promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880:—

Mr. F. Farley.
Mr. C. E. V. Goument.
Lalla Kanhaya Lall.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 263.—The services of Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

No. 264.—*Erratum.*—In paragraph 2 of Notification No. 253, dated 4th August 1880, for "Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class," *read* "Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank."

No. 265.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 182, dated 10th June 1880, the appointment of Mr. Mance as Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, has effect from the 18th July 1879.

No. 266.—The 3rd Division of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway is from the 1st September 1880 transferred from the charge of Mr. Cregeen, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section, Western Rajputana Railway, to Mr. Carter, the Engineer-in-Chief of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

The 11th August 1880.

No. 267.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, now on field service, is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 1st June 1880.

The 12th August 1880.

No. 268.—The services of the undermentioned officers in the Railway Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 269.—The services of Mr. S. Jarman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 270.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment of the Railway Branch, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 1st June 1880.

No. 271.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 225, dated 9th July, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 272.—With reference to Military Department G. G. O. No. 446 of 6th August 1880, the services of Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of that Department.

No. 273.—Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class III, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily transferred to the Railway Branch, is permanently transferred to that Branch.

Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III, Central India, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary in the Public Works Department, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, until the return from privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E.

No. 274.—The following officiating promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class III:—

From 2nd to 1st Class Superintending Engineer.

Colonel G. A. Craster, R.E., North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

From 3rd to 2nd Class Superintending Engineer.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Railway Branch.

No. 275.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Telegraphs in Notification No. 328, dated 16th August 1879, and subsequently placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service in Notification No. 23, dated 23rd January 1880, are replaced at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 34.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ **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:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
Táj Mahal's Pension Bill, 1880.
The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August 1880.

No. 348.—The services of Lieutenant P. E. Henderson, B.S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th August 1880.

No. 168.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Jerusalem Gedaliah Myers to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an [illegible]

The Reverend Mr. [illegible] services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th August 1880.

No. 234-*G.-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 Captain G. B. Avellino as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. A. Angley, proceeding on leave.

GENERAL.

The 14th August 1880.

No. 1623-*G.-G.*—Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was employed as Assistant to the Political Agent in the Naga Hills from the 1st March to the 24th April 1880, *vice* Mr. G. J. Cawley.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 1631-*G.-G.*—Assistant Surgeon Bhagabat Chandra Rudra is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency, *vice* Surgeon [illegible], with effect from date of assuming charge.

The 19th August 1880.

No. 1649-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, 2nd Battalion 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Seton-Burn.

No. 1651-*G.-G.*—The services of Mr. J. A. Grant, C.S., on special political duty at Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1880.

No. 2368.—In continuation of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 31st January 1880, the following is notified for general information and guidance:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 24th day of March 1880.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it was enacted, that on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or such later day as might be fixed for the purpose by Order in Council, the Regulations contained in the Table marked C in the Schedule to the said Act should come into operation and be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of the said Act; but that Her Majesty might from time to time, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, by Order in Council, annul or modify any of the said Regulations, or make new Regulations in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor; and that any alterations in, or additions to, such Regulations made in manner aforesaid should be of the same force as the Regulations in the said Schedule:

And whereas, by the same Act, it was further provided, that whenever it should be made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign country was willing that the Regulations for preventing collisions contained in Table C in the Schedule to the said Act, or such other Regulations for preventing collisions as are for the time being in force under the said Act, should apply to the ships of such country when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, direct that such Regulations should apply to the ships of the said foreign country, whether within British jurisdiction or not; and it was further provided by the said Act, that whenever an Order in Council had been issued applying any Regulation made by or in pursuance of the said Act to the ships of any foreign country, such ships should, in all cases arising in any British court, be deemed to be subject to such Regulation, and should, for the purpose of such Regulation, be treated as if they were British ships:

And whereas, by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the said recited Act, and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that there should be substituted for the Regulations contained in the Schedule to the said Act certain Regulations appended to the said Order, and that the said appended Regulations, should, on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said recited Order should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Her Majesty was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first-recited Order in Council:

And whereas by Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the said Regulations and the additions thereto should be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the new Regulations contained in the First Schedule thereto, and that the same should, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said Second Schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said recited Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three is as follows; that is to say,—

Art. 9.—Open fishing boats and other open boats shall not be required to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such lights, carry a lantern having a green slide on the one side and a red slide on the other side; and on the approach of, or to, other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

Fishing vessels and open boats when at anchor, or attached to their nets and stationary, shall exhibit a bright white light.

Fishing vessels and open boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if considered expedient.

And whereas the Article numbered 10 of the said new Regulations, contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which said Article is to be in substitution for the said recited Article numbered 9, is as follows; that is to say,—

Art. 10.—(*a*) Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side; and on the approach of, or to, other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

(*b*) A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.

(*c*) A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.

(*d*) A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels, or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in Article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass, as described in paragraph (*a*) of this Article.

(*e*) Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.

(*f*) The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

(*g*) All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the operation of the said recited Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall be suspended until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and that, in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor, the recited Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three shall continue and remain in force until the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one:

Now therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the operation of the said recited Article numbered 10 of the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall be suspended until the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and that, in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor, the said recited Article numbered 9 of the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three shall continue and remain in force until the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

C. L. PEEL.

R. R. CHAPMAN,
Dep. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th August, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 475.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 441 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, s.c.,—17th August, 1880.

The 20th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 476.—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 Robert Baker Shawe, 70th Foot, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—13th February, 1878.

Lieutenant William Conrad Faithfull, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th April, 1878.

No. 477.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. M. Cunningham, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to be Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, with permanent rank, from the 29th March, 1880, in succession to Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

No. 478.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant V. C. Tonnochy, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, and Officiating Adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. Dempster, promoted.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. B. Brownlow, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain H. Howell, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 479.—The Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication, for general information, of the following extract of correspondence and despatches describing the operations of a force under the command of Brigadier-General W. A. Gib, in the Mazina Valley, from 18th to the 23rd May 1880:—

A From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4109-A.,—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 7th August, 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches, relating to the operations of

the troops under the command of Brigadier-General Gib, in the Mazina Valley, from the 18th to the 23rd May 1880.

2. His Excellency concurs with Sir Donald Stewart that the complete success of the expedition reflects great credit on Brigadier-General Gib and all engaged.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. O. BRIGHT, C.B., Commanding the Khyber Line Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Kabul,—(No. 104,—*Field Operations*,—dated Safed Sang, 1st June, 1880).

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the accompanying despatch from Brigadier-General Gib, commanding the 1st Section, Khyber Line, of the operations carried out by him and the troops under his command from 18th to the 23rd May, in suppressing disturbances in the Mazina Valley caused by the preaching of a *jehad* by one Moolah Fakir.

2. I think the Lieutenant-General will concur in my opinion that the complete success of the expedition reflects the greatest credit on the Brigadier-General and all engaged, as, will be seen from his account, he found the enemy in vastly superior numbers in a position of great natural strength.

3. By a most judicious disposition of his small force, and by the gallant advance of the troops, the enemy were driven with considerable loss from every position, and ultimately clean out of the valley to the hills.

4. I trust that for this gallant service the Lieutenant-General will bring the names of Brigadier-General Gib and the other officers whom he mentions as having specially distinguished themselves on the occasion to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2073,—*Field Operations*,—dated Kabul, 3rd July, 1880.

Forwarded to the Adjutant General in India, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India.

Much credit to Brigadier-General Gib and the troops under his command is due, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing the services of all concerned to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) D. M. STEWART, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding the Forces, Northern Afghanistan.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. A. GIB, Commanding the 1st Section, Khyber Line Force, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Khyber Line Force,—(dated Pesh Bolak, the 27th May, 1880).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding the Khyber Line Force, that having been informed by Mr. Merk, Political Officer, that the *fakir*, Ghúlam Ahmed, was raising large bodies of men for a hostile purpose, and had murdered several officials of the Governor of Jellalabad and Khan of Lalpura, I marched against him at 11 P.M. on the 18th instant, with the force as per margin, taking no tents or baggage of any description, but three days' supplies and spare ammunition.

L-5th R. A., four guns, under Captain B. F. Domvile.
8th Hussars, 135 of all ranks, under Major H. P. Burke.
5th Bengal Cavalry, 110 sabres, under Major H. A. Shakespear.
2-14th Regiment, 450 privates, under Lieut.-Col. D. S. Warren.
32nd Pioneers, 265 of all ranks, under Major A. C. W. Crookshank.

2. After a tedious march, over a very difficult country for guns, the force arrived at Shershai about 8 A.M. on the 19th instant, and bivouacked for the day under the trees about the village, but in the afternoon moved about a mile off into the plain, as the villagers were not to be trusted. In the evening the *maliks* of Shershai and the neighbouring villages were seized, as it was thought that with them in our hands our rear was not so likely to be endangered. A reconnoitring party was also sent up the valley to learn something of the ground towards Mazina, where the *fakir* was supposed to be.

3. Early in the morning of the 20th instant I marched with the force towards Mazina. There was no road, and the route was over a stony plain intersected with ravines, and extremely difficult for guns, even with the assistance of working parties from the 32nd Pioneers.

4. About 7-30 A.M. we found the enemy in a very strong position in a cultivated valley, which was studded with forts and covered with orchards, terraced fields, *sangas* and water-courses.

His left rested on the village of Hisárak, and his line extended to Mazina, about a mile in length, and faced what would have been my right flank had I advanced further. As we came up they waved their standards, fired guns, and beat drums. Mr. Merk, being anxious to detach the villagers from the enemy, sent in a message by Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Aslam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry (in political employ, and who was very useful), with a flag of truce, which was promptly fired on.

5. I took the guns along the plain to about the middle of the enemy's line, and opened fire at about 1200 yards. I then ordered two companies of the 14th, in skirmishing order, with two companies in support and the 32nd in column on the right rear, to attack the enemy's left, and gradually to push on as he became shaken by the guns.

The enemy being in great force, I determined to use the guns freely. By degrees as we advanced, and I was sure I was forcing the enemy back, I advanced the 32nd until they became level with the 14th, and in the same formation as that corps. The enemy opened a heavy but ill-directed fire, and clung with considerable courage and tenacity to their many strong positions, and in some cases held on till they were bayoneted, but they were gradually rolled back by the steady advance of the infantry. Seeing some of the enemy retreating on the other side of the valley, I sent the squadron of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Shakespear, across in rear of the infantry, but when they got there the enemy had disappeared. At one place, near what is marked in the map "Old Kaffir Fort," there was a *sanga* which the guns could not reach, owing to a high bank; this position was obstinately held, but carried finally in a charge led by Captain A. W. Noyes, 14th Regiment, who was first in, killed the first man who opposed him, and grappled with the second, who was bayoneted by the men, but not before he had wounded Captain Noyes in the hand. I beg to bring Captain Noyes' gallant conduct particularly to the notice of the Major-General.

About this time, seeing numbers of the enemy in full retreat in the open on the other side of the valley, I ordered Major Burke, in command of a squadron of the 8th Hussars, to cross the valley rapidly and pursue the enemy.

6. As the enemy were driven back, the guns were advanced along the plain and fired with admirable precision and deadly effect, and I believe that in one fort sixteen or eighteen dead bodies were found. On one occasion, a few skirmishers from the enemy crept out over the plain amongst the stones to fire at the guns; to check these some marksmen from the escort were sent out, and eventually dispersed them.

7. About one o'clock the enemy were in full retreat and had passed out of range of the infantry fire, and as they appeared to be thoroughly beaten and the infantry were very tired and hot, having been on the move since five in the morning, I halted them. But shortly afterwards some of the enemy from the direction of their extreme right, who had probably not hitherto been engaged, commenced firing on us; I therefore called up the infantry again and drove the enemy right out from the end of the valley into the Shinwari country, and they made for the hills, which were five or six miles off over very difficult ground. It was becoming late by this time, and I retired back through the valley, burning on my way, at the request of the Political Officer, all the stacks of *bhúsa* which belonged to the Shinwari villages.

8. I halted near Mazina and spent the night there, occupying several of the forts, and by the time we settled down it was just night-fall. I fully expected that shots would be fired at us during the night, but it was good policy to remain there on the spot; there was a bright moon, and I was fully prepared in the event of the enemy making his appearance; but not a single shot was fired, which proves how thoroughly beaten he was, for I understand it is a common practice with these tribes, even after they have been beaten, to fire shots into the camp at night.

9. No regular attempt to count the dead of the enemy was made. During the action numbers of dead or wounded men were seen carried off on donkeys, *chárpáis*, and even, I believe, on men's backs. The next morning, as we moved off the ground, in a very circumscribed spot upwards of twenty bodies were found, and from what I have since heard, and judging from the way I saw shells bursting amongst groups of men, and the steady manner in which the infantry fired at by no means long ranges, I think the killed numbered 100 or 120, if not more,—and by the enemy's own account there were upwards of 200 wounded. Two wounded men were picked up; one was too much hurt to benefit by treatment, and the other had his wounds dressed by Doctor H. K. M'Kay of the 32nd. A number of prisoners were taken,

but as they had no arms they were handed over to the Political Officer, to be dealt with by him. Three standards were also taken. Our loss, as will be seen by the return enclosed, was very trifling, which I attribute entirely to the free use I made of the artillery.

10. On the morning of the 21st we returned to Shershai, the 5th Bengal Cavalry and the 32nd Pioneers diverging on the route to Khadi, where a tower of three different forts was blown up and the gateways destroyed. This was done at the request of the Political Officer, in consequence of the villagers having allowed the *fakir* to murder a *fouzdar* of the Governor of Jellalabad. The force halted the next day at Shershai, and the 32nd were again employed in blowing up three towers and dismantling a fort at that place, as the *fakir* had there murdered another official and the villagers had permitted it. The force remained for the night at Shershai,—no attack of any sort was made on it,—and returned next morning to Pesh Bolak.

11. Some idea of the ground gone over in this expedition may be formed from the facts that one solitary ravine which the guns had to go up was not passed in less than three hours, notwithstanding that the whole of the 32nd Pioneers were assisting, and that eight pairs of horses were in each wagon; and that in the three days, comprising 19th, 20th and 21st, the artillery and cavalry horses lost 144 shoes.

12. All ranks bore the exposure, fatigue and discomforts of the expedition most cheerfully.

13. My thanks are especially due to L-5th Royal Artillery, the 2-14th Regiment and the 32nd Pioneers, and the officers who commanded them, which bore the brunt of the fighting. The guns were brought into action after great labor and difficulty, over such bad ground that but for its state of efficiency, it would perhaps never have reached the field at all; the credit of having the battery in such good order is fairly due to Major W. R. C. Brough, the commanding officer, who, to my great regret, was unable to accompany it owing to severe illness, though most anxious to do so.

The battery, however, was ably commanded by Captain B. F. Domvile, assisted by Lieutenant J. J. Porteous, until the latter was severely wounded. The conduct of the men of the battery under fire was all that could be desired; they were cool and collected, and their practice was admirable, and no doubt but for the guns our loss would have been very much heavier.

14. The 2-14th Regiment, although composed mostly of very young soldiers, behaved with very great steadiness, coolness and gallantry, and were well kept in hand by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Warren, assisted by his company officers. The action was one well calculated to produce wild firing, but there was none, and the percentage of rounds fired, *viz.*, $8\frac{1}{20}$ per man, was marvellously low in a long day's fight.

15. The 32nd Pioneers deserve high credit for the manner in which they worked as well as fought. They underwent a great deal of fatigue, making roads and blowing up towers, and were well handled by the commanding officer, Major A. C. W. Crookshank, and the officers of the regiment. The percentage of rounds fired by this corps was only 9·02.

16. Owing to the nature of the ground on which the action was fought, it was almost entirely an artillery and infantry one, but whenever the cavalry came under fire they were cool and steady, and I much regret that they did not find an opportunity of charging the retreating enemy.

17. Fortunately there was very little sickness and very few wounded, and the medical officers attached to the force, of whom the senior was Surgeon-Major A. J. Ferguson, had very little to do; but they were all in the field, ready to undertake anything that might be required of them. Surgeon-Major D. A. S. Thorburn dressed the wounds of a wounded man of the 14th Regiment under fire so close that one of his *kahars*, in attendance, was mortally wounded. The *kahars* attached to the hospitals behaved extremely well, as they kept close up to the engaged line, ready to carry away killed and wounded. I had to order them out of the line of fire twice myself.

18. Under the circumstances in which the force advanced, it could scarcely be expected that the commissariat arrangements would be perfect, but Lieutenant E. C. C. Sandys worked hard, and did his best to meet the demands of the troops.

19. My best thanks are due to Major W. Coningham, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant H. L. Wells, Royal Engineers, who acted as orderly officer, for the assistance they afforded me on the march, in the bivouac, and in action.

20. Mr. W. R. H. Merk, the Political Officer, to whom I was much indebted for valuable information regarding the movements of the enemy, informs me that the successful issue of the expedition has had a very quieting effect on the surrounding country, and that, although the *fakir* escaped, several of his principal *mulahs* and adherents were killed and wounded.

The accompanying rough sketch of the ground will serve to give an idea of the enemy's position.

Nominal roll of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men killed and wounded in action at Mazina on the 20th May, 1880.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Wounds.	Remarks.
L-5th R. A. ...	...	Lieutenant J. J. Porteous ...	Gunshot wound, left thigh ...	Severe.
Ditto ...	557	Bombardier William Garbett ...	Gunshot wound, face ...	Slight.
2-14th Foot ...	...	Captain Arthur W. Noyes	Sabre cut, hand	Ditto.
Ditto ...	461	Drummer Henry Ambridge ...	Killed in action.	
Ditto ...	2371	Private Frederick Derry	Ditto.	
Ditto ...	1267	Corporal Michael Manning ...	Gunshot wound, left shoulder	Severe.
Ditto ...	1352	Private Thomas Hollingdrake ...	Gunshot wound, left thigh ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	2206	„ Reuben Humphries ...	Gunshot wound	Slight.
32nd Bengal Pioneers.	1509	Sepoy Kharak Singh	Gunshot wound, right forearm.	Severe.
Brigade Transport.	1875	Kahar Gunga Ram	Killed in action.	
Ditto ...	388	„ Nunwan	Missing	Last seen at Mazina before the action.

PESH BOLAK, *The 26th May*, 1880.

(Sd.) D. A. S. THORBURN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major*,
(Sd.) W. A. GIB, *Brigadier-General*, *Comdg. 1st Section, Khyber Line Force.*

Return of ammunition expended during the action at Mazina on the 20th May, 1880.

Corps engaged.	No. of men engaged.	Rounds of ammunition expended.		Remarks.
		Shell 9-pr.	Small arm ammunition.	
L-5th Royal Artillery	75	124	11	With four guns.
8th Hussars	135	.....	195	
5th Bengal Cavalry	110	.....	195	
2-14th (P. W. O.) Regiment ...	450	.....	3,298	
32nd Pioneers	265	.....	2,076	
Total ...	1,035	124	5,775	

LANDI KOTAL, *The 13th June*, 1880.

(Sd.) W. A. GIB, *Brigadier-General*, *Comdg. 1st Section, Khyber Line Force.*

No. 480.—Under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following correspondence and despatch are published for general information:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 7893-K., $\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Field Operations}}$, dated Simla, 20th August, 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4342-A., dated the 13th August, 1880, forwarding a despatch relating to an engagement between the

troops under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows and the mutinous infantry of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council awaits the promised report from Brigadier-General Burrows, and meanwhile the despatch forwarded with your letter under reply will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4342-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated Simla, 13th August, 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit to Government Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose's despatch No. 1, dated the 23rd July, 1880, reporting an engagement on the 14th idem, six miles from Girishk, on the Herat road, between the troops under the command of Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows and the mutinous infantry of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar's forces.

2. Brigadier-General Burrows' report of the action has been called for, and when received will be forwarded.

3. As far as can be judged from the despatch now submitted, it appears to His Excellency that the operations, which resulted in the capture of the guns in the hands of the mutineers, were well carried out.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 1, dated Kandahar, the 23rd July, 1880).

I have the honor to report that early on the morning of the 14th instant the infantry regiments of His Highness the Wali of Kandahar (numbering two thousand), who were stationed at Girishk, on the right bank of the Helmand, with the object of opposing the advance of Ayub Khan on Kandahar, mutinied, and, taking with them a battery of artillery, moved off on the Herat road, apparently with the intention of joining Ayub Khan, whose troops were reported to be within two marches of Girishk on that date.

2. The Wali's cavalry, two thousand five hundred strong, accompanied him across the river; but Brigadier-General Burrows reports that the majority were completely out of hand, and went off at once in the direction of Kandahar.

Corps.	Officers.	Sabres.	Rank and File.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	...	...
No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners ...	1	...	45
3rd Sind Horse ...	4	207	...
3rd Light Cavalry ...	6	300	...
Six companies, 66th Foot ...	20	...	518
1st Bombay N. I. (Grenadiers).	8	...	603
30th Bombay N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)	8	...	592

3. The force as per margin under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, which had been sent out from Kandahar to support the Wali, was then encamped on the left bank of the river.

E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners.
3rd Sind Horse ... } 410 sabres.
3rd Light Cavalry ... }
Four companies, 66th Regiment.
Three companies, Jacob's Rifles.

4. On its being reported that the infantry had mutinied and were marching off with the guns, Brigadier-General Burrows ordered troops as per margin to cross the Helmand and pursue, leaving two companies of the 66th Regiment, the 1st Grenadiers and five companies of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry to guard the camp.

5. The cavalry and horse artillery under Brigadier-General T. Nuttall pushed on at once to feel for the enemy, and hold him in check until the infantry could be brought up.

6. The ground being much cut up by numerous wide and deep canals, difficulty was experienced in getting the artillery along; and Brigadier-General Nuttall, fearing that the enemy might make good his retreat, sent the 3rd Sind Horse, under Colonel J. H. P. Malcomson, rapidly to the front, leaving the 3rd Light Cavalry with the guns.

7. They came upon the mutinous troops about six miles from camp, formed up in a strong position on a rocky ridge, their left resting on the right bank of the Helmand, which was here steep and precipitous. Here they held them for three-quarters of an hour, being unable to charge in consequence of the cramped and enclosed nature of the ground.

8. Before the guns and infantry could get up, the enemy moved off in a direction parallel to the river; but being followed and threatened by the cavalry, came into position again, and opened fire on them with his artillery.

9. In the meantime four guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, were brought into action, and in the course of half an hour the enemy's guns were silenced and abandoned by their gunners.

10. The cavalry at once charged to seize them; but on reaching the guns were received by a heavy musketry fire from a body of infantry who had taken up a position on the reverse slope of the hill from which the guns were firing.

11. They were in consequence slightly withdrawn behind the crest of the hill, and some dismounted men being formed under cover of the wagons, returned the fire of the enemy until the infantry and guns arrived.

12. On this the enemy immediately retreated, under our artillery and infantry fire, into the valley below, dispersing in all directions, and leaving sixty dead on the field.

13. Brigadier-General Burrows reports that the country was dotted over with villages and intersected by water-courses and walls, rendering pursuit almost hopeless. Moreover, he had a long and difficult march back with the captured guns, the horses of which had been carried off by the enemy, and he was anxious to recross the river by daylight.

14. He therefore recalled his infantry, and sent the cavalry on to secure the baggage, &c., which the enemy were taking off.

15. Brigadier-General Nuttall states that he followed the retreating troops closely, hoping to engage them in some favorable spot; but they at once quitted the bank of the river, leaving the whole of their baggage, ammunition, &c., and retreated through country over which it was impossible for cavalry to act.

16. He therefore abandoned the pursuit and secured the baggage which the enemy had left behind, consisting of 53 camels, a quantity of small arms, ammunition, accoutrements and supplies.

17. The battery captured consists of four 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and three ammunition wagons; but being unable to move the wagons, they were destroyed, the guns and howitzers being brought safely into camp.

Brigadier-General Burrows reports that the behaviour of all ranks left nothing to be desired; and particularly brings to notice the fact that the men of the 66th Regiment dragged the captured guns over three miles of difficult country until teams could be obtained for them.

18. Our casualties were as follows:—

Corps.	BRITISH TROOPS.									NATIVE TROOPS.										Remarks.
	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.				
	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sowars & sepoys.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sowars & sepoys.	Horses.	European officers.	Native officers.	Sowars & sepoys.	Horses.	
66th Foot	...	...	...	...	...	4*	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* One since dead.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	

19. Brigadier-General Burrows informs me that he received every assistance from his Brigade-Major, Captain W. H. M'Math, 66th Regiment; from his Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain T. Harris, 66th Regiment; and from Captain J. R. Slade, Royal Horse Artillery, his Orderly Officer, to whose untiring energy he is indebted for the guns being brought on intact with their carriages into camp.

The cavalry under Brigadier-General Nuttall was well handled; and the determined energy with which the artillery was brought up to the front reflects the highest credit on Major G. F. Blackwood, commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.

20. Brigadier-General Nuttall states his thanks are particularly due to Colonel J. H. P. Malcomson, C.B., commanding the 3rd Sind Horse; Major A. P. Curric, commanding the 3rd Light Cavalry; Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse, Cavalry Brigade Major; Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, Orderly Officer; and Lieutenant G. S. Jones, Royal Artillery (on transport duty), who accompanied Brigadier-General Nuttall as galloper.

21. A sketch by Brevet-Major E. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, illustrating the day's operations is attached.

Nominal Roll of men wounded in action on the 14th July 1880 near Girishk.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Name.	Company.	Dangerous.	Severe.	Slightly.	Remarks.
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.	545	Private Tom Ball ...	H	.....	Gunshot wound through left thigh.		
	603	„ William Robbins ...	H	Gunshot wound through upper part of left thigh and right buttock.			
	1628	„ James Pike ...	G	.....	.....	Bayonet wound on left hand.	
	1658	„ George White ...	H	.....	Gunshot wound through left thigh.	.....	Since dead.

KANDAHAR;
The 24th July, 1880.

(Sd). J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding the Kandahar Field Force.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 481.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant H. M. Mason, s.c., Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for 1 year, 243 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. A. Young, s.c., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 19th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year, 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. S. Hewett, s.c., (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 482.—Captain (Brevet Major) T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Superintendent of Reserve Remount Depôts, Hápur, is allowed leave to sea, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 483.—STAFF CORPS—

The third Christian name of Lieutenant C. A. R. Sage, promoted to the rank of Captain in G. G. O. No. 395 of 1880, is *Ross*, and not as therein stated.

No. 484.—NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Khoobee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Koondun Sing, deceased,—3 th March, 1880.

No. 485.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Bhoro Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Irshad Ali, invalided; Kote Duffadar Keher Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoro Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Bysaka Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Dewan Singh, deceased; Havildar Mohur Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bysaka Singh, promoted,—15th July, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 486.—Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C. Chief of the Staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, with effect from the 6th August, 1880, *vice* Brigadier-General R. Barter, who vacates on proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

While so employed, Colonel MacGregor will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class.

No. 487.—With reference to the G. G. O. quoted in the margin, the services of the undermentioned Local Lieutenants, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Local Governments and Administrations under which they were originally serving, the local and temporary rank conferred upon them ceases from the dates expressed opposite their names:—

Nos. 118, 136, and 202 of 1880.

Local Lieutenant C. H. C. Sevenoaks,—1st August, 1880.

Local Lieutenant A. H. Davis,—17th July, 1880.

Local Lieutenant H. L. Hutton.—2nd June, 1880.

No. 488.—The Government of India hereby desire to notify that all corps, detachments and persons returning from field service with the Northern Afghanistan Field Force, the Khyber Line Field Force and the Kuram Field Force shall be held to revert to their ordinary status on arrival at Peshâwar or Thull; and if returning from the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force, from Southern Afghanistan, from the date of arrival at the first station within British territory.

2. The dates of arrival at such stations, or previous dates on which general officers have found it feasible to dispense with staff appointments, should be notified to Government for the guidance of the Military Accounts Department.

No. 489.—DONATION BATTA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 459 of 1880, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the payment, in anticipation of audit, of the donation batta due to Native commissioned officers and to the non-commissioned officers and men of British and Native troops. *The bills of British regimental, staff and departmental officers, and all others, British or Natives, not mentioned below, will be submitted for pre-audit as usual.*

2. On the arrival of the troops at their station or standing camp, the sums necessary for the issue of batta will be drawn (either in cash or by transfer **remittance receipt) on the authority of a camp or station order, from the civil treasury, to be adjusted hereafter by the Military Account Department.**

3. The attention of commanding officers is directed to the necessity for exercising the greatest care in the payment of claims, which must be most strictly limited by the conditions laid down in G. G. O. Nos. 804 and 856 of 1879 and 459 of 1880, reproduced in the margin for ready reference.

The 22nd August, 1879.

No. 804.—"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in sanctioning a donation of six months' full batta to the troops engaged in the late campaign in Afghanistan, including all who crossed the frontier before the 26th of May, and those in reserve in Biluchistan.

"Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong."

The 5th September, 1879.

No. 856.—SPECIAL—*Donation Batta.*—With a view to obviate any doubt as to the intention of Government General Order No. 804 of 1879, granting donation batta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the order applies only to such troops, as having crossed the frontier before the 26th of May (including those in reserve in Beluchistan), were under the command of the General Officers commanding the several columns engaged in the campaign.

The 6th August, 1880.

No. 459.—SPECIAL—*Donation Batta.*—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that a donation of six months' full batta will be made to the troops engaged in the present campaign in Afghanistan, including all who have served on military duty since the 3rd September, 1879.

2. Bills, with nominal rolls, should be submitted for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner of the Presidency to which the troops belong.

3. The restriction notified in G. G. O. No. 856 of 1879, as well as the limits within which service was held to qualify for the first issue of batta, will apply also to the present grant.

4. Donation batta is only admissible in the rank which the individual held at the date of the service for which it is granted; it is not allowed to recruit or pension boys.

5. The admission to family pension of the heirs of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers bars their claim to donation batta on account of their deceased relatives.

6. As soon as possible after the batta has been paid, bills should be submitted for audit, prepared in accordance with the detailed instructions laid down by the Controllers of Military Accounts.

7. The amount payable to each rank is as follows:—

British Troops.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Non-commissioned officers and soldiers	38	0	0

Native Cavalry (Silladar).

Ressaldar Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar and Woordie Major	240	0	0
Naib Ressaldar and Jemadar ...	96	0	0
Kote Duffadar Major, Farrier Major, Kote Duffadar and Duffadar ...	60	0	0
Naick and Trumpeter	48	0	0
Sowar	18	0	0

Madras Native Cavalry.

Subadar	360	0	0
Jemadar	96	0	0
Havildar	60	0	0
Naick and Trumpeter	48	0	0
Farrier	56	2	0
Trooper	18	0	0

Native Artillery, Infantry and Sappers and Miners.

Subadar	180	0	0
Jemadar	90	0	0
Havildar and Naick	60	0	0
Drummer, Bugler and Private ...	18	0	0
Christian Drummer and Bugler ...	60	0	0

Driver Establishments of Mountain Batteries, British and Native.

Havildar Major, Havildar and Naick	30	0	0
Driver	18	0	0

8. This order authorizes payment to those ranks only which are herein distinctly specified, and at the actual rates laid down. Commanding officers and others are most strictly prohibited from departing from the letter of this order, and they will be held personally responsible for payments of any character arising from such departure.

9. The grant of batta under G. G. O. No. 459 of 1880 applies to those troops of the Northern Afghanistan and Kuram Forces only who proceeded beyond Thull and Jamrud on or prior to the 15th August 1880.

The date and conditions of its application to the troops engaged in Southern Afghanistan will be notified hereafter.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th August, 1880.

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 10th to 16th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department	Surgeon-Major G. Atkinson ...	25th April, 1880.	Camp Shashgao, Afghanistan.		
9th Lancers	Colonel R. S. Cleland ...	7th August, 1880.	Murree.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 3rd to 16th August, 1880.

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.							
G. Atkinson (*a*) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medl. Department.	25th April, 1880.	No will found.	592 0 11	...	16th October, 1880.
Indian Military Service.							
J. E. Walsh (*b*) ...	Surgeon	Indian Medl. Department.	23rd July, 1879.	Intestate	1,222 12 0		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Brother*,—J. N. Atkinson, Ashley Park, Nenagh, Ireland.
(*b*) Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 49.—Mr. S. Warden to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Czarewitch*.

No. 50.—Mr. G. Peck, late Harbour Master, Port Blair, to be Officiating Commander, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, *vice* Mr. Campbell.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August 1880.

No. 276.—The Government of India is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 19th July 1880, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. Bignell, Officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade, on privilege leave :—

Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 16th August 1880.

No. 277.—The following Apprentice Engineers are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Surjan Doss, B.A.,—10th July 1880.

Punjab.

Mr. J. G. Davis,—1st July 1880.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 278.—Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from 1st September 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

During Mr. O'Callaghan's absence, Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, will carry on the duties of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, in addition to his own.

The 18th August 1880.

No. 280.—Sergeant J. McClure, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 21st March 1880, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant Davies, Barrack Master, 1st Class, on furlough.

The 19th August 1880.

No. 281.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. D. Morris, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, reverts to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st August 1880.

No. 282.—Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is transferred to the charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is placed in charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

The 20th August 1880.

No. 283.—Pundit Premnath, Deputy Examiner attached to the Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 284.—The services of Major H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 35.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

☞ 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:—(*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. 35.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 882.—Mr. A. R. Birks, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Town of Moulmein, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of the duties of the office from Major M. Furlong and during the absence on furlough of Mr. D. G. Macleod, or until further orders.

PATENTS.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 68.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue and Agricultural 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. 88 *of* 1879.—Richard Morris, Superintendent of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company's Oil Factory, resident at Lahore, in the Punjab, for improvements in the machinery and methods employed to pull punkahs and drive thermantidotes, and in the details connected with the construction and hanging of punkahs.

No. 10 *of* 1880.—George Jonas Droste, of Bremen, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in electric type-printing telegraph apparatus.

No. 12 *of* 1880.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for a further improvement in electric lamps, and in the method of manufacturing the same.

No. 23 *of* 1880.—Louis Bollmann and Josef Bollmann, both of Penzing, near Vienna, Austria, for improvements in overhead sewing and apparatus for that purpose.

No. 62 *of* 1880.—Francis Daniel Taylor, of Aston, near Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, soap manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for washing or cleansing linen and other fabrics, clothes, and other articles.

No. 64 *of* 1880.—Gasparee Mazza, for improvements in injectors, serving also as condensers.

FORESTS.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 520*F.*—Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burma to the Central Provinces, and will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 31st ultimo, the date on which he reported his departure from Rangoon.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 27th August 1880.

No. 240*-G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 130-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. F. Diekmann as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. A. Barckhausen has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 242*-G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 132-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. H. Chiaves as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 1697*-G.-G.*—Surgeon Shibram Borah, Medical Officer in charge of the Naga Hills District, is appointed to be Assistant to the Political Officer, Naga Hills, with effect from the date of this notification.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 1706*-G.-G.*—Mr. H. A. Anderson, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed temporarily as Assistant Political Officer in Kuram, *vice* Mr. J. A. Grant.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 1715*-G.-G.*—Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed Assistant Political Officer in the Naga Hills, with effect from the 12th July 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1880.

No. 23*-I.-E.*—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

Monier Williams, Esq., M.A., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford.

Captain W. J. Williamson, B.S.C., Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, and Superintendent of Stamps, Assam.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th August, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 490.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General.

Colonel C. Nedham, Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Captain R. F. C. A. Tytler, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, to be Deputy Judge Advocate.

With effect from the 21st August, 1880, *vice* Colonel J. N. Young, whose tour of staff service has expired.

No. 491.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Surgeon C. J. McCartie, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, transferred to civil employment.

No. 492.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Francis John Smith, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant William Campbell Durham, who has been superseded for absence without leave.

Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Alan Wood Rendell is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant.

Doctor William Forsyth, to be Honorary Surgeon, *vice* Honorary Assistant Surgeon Harry Ford-Clark, who has been superseded for absence without leave.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 493.—The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatches, relating to the defeat of a body of Zermúttis at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880, by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B.:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 7894-K., $\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Field Operations}}$, dated Simla, 20th August 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4341-A., dated the 13th August 1880, forwarding despatches relating to the action fought at Patkáo

Shana by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the command of Brigadier-General Palliser, against the Zermúttis.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the Commmander-in-Chief's information, that the Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the correspondence regarding these operations, and entirely concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in considering that great credit is due to the Cavalry Brigade of Major-General Hills' Division, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., and to the officers and men whose services have been so prominently brought to notice in this despatch.

3. The despatches will, I am to add, be published in the Gazette at an early date.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4341-A.,—*Kabul,*—dated Simla, 13th August 1880).

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying despatches relating to the action fought at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880, by the Cavalry Brigade of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., against 1500 Zermúttis.

2. His Excellency considers that great credit is due to Brigadier-General Palliser and the troops engaged, and desires me to bring to special notice the names of Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Captain L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, whose conduct was admirable, affording a brilliant example of squadron leading.

3. The conduct of Captain S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, is also specially worthy of notice, and Sir Frederick Haines considers that all the officers and men mentioned,—indeed, the whole force,—deserve the favorable notice of Government.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DONALD M. STEWART, K.C.B., Commanding in Northern Afghanistan, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 3143,—*"Field Operations,"*—dated Kabul, 20th July 1880).

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report, as per margin, of a very successful action fought on the 1st instant at Patkáo Shana, in the Logar Valley, by the Cavalry Brigade of Major-General Hills' Division under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B.

Letter No. 6652-L., dated 12th July 1880, from Major-General Hills, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 3rd Division, with its enclosures.

The operation reflects much credit on the cavalry of the 3rd Division, and I have great pleasure in supporting the recommendations made by Major-General Hills, C.B., V.C., in favor of Brigadier-General Palliser and the officers and men whose services have been favorably brought to notice in his despatch.

From MAJOR-GENERAL J. HILLS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Chief of the Staff, Northern Afghanistan Field Force,—(No. 6652-L.,—*"Field Operations,"*—dated Camp Zargunshahr, 12th July 1880).

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Field Force, Northern Afghanistan, that on the evening of the 30th June I received information from the Political Officer, Major Euan Smith, that some 1000 or 1500 Zermúttis were said to be at Patkáo Shana, detained by Sirdar Hassan Khan, in expectation of reinforcements reaching them under Mahomed Jan.

2. I therefore directed Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., to proceed with his Cavalry Brigade early next morning towards Patkáo Shana and Hisárak, and to ascertain whether any hostile gathering was present at either place or in the neighbourhood, and I gave him instructions to flash to me for assistance or press home an attack as circumstances required.

3. Brigadier-General Palliser started at 3-30 A.M., with a force as per margin, and, on approaching Patkáo Shana, learnt that the enemy had had timely notice of his approach, and were in full retreat. A few horsemen on his left front gave him a clue to the line of retirement, and Captain G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, in command of his advance guard, following them up, was soon able to report that he saw the main body of footmen about two miles ahead, making away towards Altimor.

1st Punjab Cavalry.		
British Officers	... 5	
Sabres ...	... 226	
		231
2nd Punjab Cavalry.		
British Officers	... 3	
Sabres ...	... 155	
		158
19th Bengal Lancers.		
British Officers	... 5	
Sabres ...	... 183	
		188
Total	...	577

4. Brigadier-General Palliser, leaving a squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Captain J. H. Broome to watch the village of Patkáo Shana and the Logar Valley, pressed on with the rest of his brigade, and overtook these footmen, some 1500 strong, three miles from the village. He at once attacked, and with such vigor that, although the enemy made several attempts to stand up against him wherever the nature of the ground specially favored resistance, still they were unable to withstand his assaults, and by 9-30 A.M. were utterly routed and had disappeared in the higher hills opposite Altimor, some eight miles having been covered in the pursuit.

5. Many acts of gallantry were performed, the most prominently brought to notice being those of Major J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Captain L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Sowar Sirbúland Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

6. Over 200 killed and wounded were left on the field, and, though the number may appear small considering the distance to which the pursuit was pushed, the extreme roughness and difficulty of the ground, enabling many to slink away unseen, fully accounts for the same.

7. The leaders of the gathering, found to be almost entirely Zermúttis, were—

Súltan Mahomed, Mahmúdzái,
Ahmed Shah, Kúlangári,
Sáiad Khan, Mandozái,
Abdúlla Khan, Mandozái,

and these, being mounted, galloped off at the first alarm of our approach.

8. The following men of note are reported to be killed, wounded or missing :—

Súltan Mahomed, Mahmúdzái, killed.
His nephew (name unknown), wounded.
A nephew of Sáiad Khan (name unknown), killed.
Mahomed Akbar, 2nd son of Ahmed Shah, Kúlangári, mortally wounded.

9. Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, with a small party of some 100 sowars, watched Captain Broome's squadron from the low hills between Patkáo Shana and Kila Jabbar, and retired towards Charkh on the return of the cavalry from the pursuit.

10. Some of our late deserters were among the enemy,—

A havildar, Bengal Sappers and Miners, killed.
A syce, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, taken prisoner.
A sowar, 1st Punjab Cavalry } who escaped.
A sowar, 2nd " " }

11. As soon as I received information, by heliogram, that the enemy were in full flight, I sent messengers to the different villages in Logar, telling the people to remain in their homes, and that no harm would befall them; and I invited them to search for and send in the wounded. The people were thus re-assured of our good intentions to all who were peaceably inclined towards us, and have already begun to send in supplies. They have been put under great pressure to join in a *gházá* against us, but have hitherto resisted, and appear to be relieved by our presence.

12. The day's work was a long and trying one, the cavalry covering nearly forty miles ere they returned to camp, and I trust that it will meet due approval.

13. I would beg to bring the names of Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., to whom I am much indebted for the very thorough way in which he carried out my instructions, and those of the following officers, specially commended by him, to the notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, for favorable recommendation to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for any reward he may consider they deserve :—

1. Colonel P. S. Yorke, commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers.
2. Colonel T. G. Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, commanding the 1st Punjab Cavalry.
4. Major G. C. Bird, Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade.
5. Lieutenant W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Foot, Orderly Officer.

6. Captain Seymour D. Barrow, A.D.C., severely wounded in both arms in a personal encounter with a nephew of Súltan Mahomed, and who up to the time of his being wounded rendered Brigadier-General Palliser much assistance as an Orderly Officer.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy, " P. F. O'Connor } mentioned as meriting special thanks for their attention to the wounded, often at much risk to themselves from stragglers of the enemy.

14. The following are brought to notice by officers commanding regiments :—

Captain G. M. Abbott. Lieutenant S. D. Gordon. Jemadar Manáwar Khan. " Khan Mahomed Khan. Duffadar Mahomed Ishák. " Sáiad Khan.	19th Bengal Lancers.
Major J. R. B. Atkinson, who specially distinguished himself. Captain D. S. Cuninghame. Lieutenant E. D. J. O'Brien, 40th Foot, attached. Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan. " Mir Alam Khan. " (Woordi Major) Salim Khan. Jemadar Hak Newáz Khan. Kot-Duffadar Karam Khan. Duffadar Cheyt Sing. Sowar Jagat Sing. " Sirbúland Khan.	1st Punjab Cavalry.
Captain L. T. Bishop, specially, for spirited leading of his squadron. Ressaldar Jowahir Sing.	2nd Punjab Cavalry.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. PALLISER, C.B., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, to MAJOR-GENERAL HILLS, C.B., V.C., Commanding the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force,—(No. 509-K.,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Camp Zargúnshahr, 2nd July 1880).

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that, in accordance with orders received, I marched yesterday morning at 3-30 A.M., with the Cavalry Brigade, strength as per margin, towards Patkáo Shana and Hisárak, up the Logar Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of a report received of an adverse gathering of tribesmen in that direction, and, if opportunity offered, of dispersing them.

1st Punjab Cavalry.		
British officers	... 5	
Sabres	... 226	
		231
2nd Punjab Cavalry.		
British officers ...	... 3	
Sabres	... 155	
		158
19th Bengal Lancers.		
British officers ...	... 5	
Sabres	... 183	
		188
GRAND TOTAL ...		577

2. I proceeded with the intention of first turning the village of Patkáo Shana on its river-side, and thus intercepting the retreat of any enemy that village might contain towards the walled villages, cultivation and water-cuts existing on that side, which might render the action of cavalry difficult,—considering, from its outlying position, with a line of retreat towards the Altimor and other passes to the south, that an enemy would be more likely to be there than in any of the other villages indicated. I was confirmed in this opinion by the information successively received from wayfarers brought in by the advanced files and flanking parties of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and from a Hazara spy returning towards camp, that there was a collection of tribesmen, variously estimated from 400 to 2000 strong, in and around the village of Patkáo Shana, and that others had departed to the hills on the south the day before.

3. I flashed this information back to camp and continued my march, when, within about two miles and a half of the opening in the low range of smooth, undulating hills stretching across the valley from above Kushi, round the point of which lay the village of Patkáo Shana, a horseman or two were observed on our left front, evidently observing our advance. After a little time these were joined by a cluster of footmen,

carrying one red flag. I therefore changed the direction of the head of the column, and advanced with a line of scouts thrown out towards this point, with small detached parties of twenty sabres each for reconnaissance on each flank,—believing that from the crest of the hill I should be able to look down on Patkáo Shana and the lower levels adjacent; but on reaching the top of the rise in view, I found a succession of waves of ascent and descent, over which for about a mile the scouts advanced, the main body of the brigade having been halted at the foot of the first ascent. From the furthest off crest the village of Pátkao Shana was seen to our right front, and to the left front the enemy was observed in compact but full retreat towards the Altimor Pass and about two miles off; there appeared to be at least 1500 footmen, with a few scattered horsemen. Not wishing to hurry the enemy's retreat, I checked the advance of the scouts, ordered up the main body of the brigade (less one squadron of 52 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, which I had detached under Captain Broome to watch Patkáo Shana, and to summon the *maliks* thereof), and, keeping them concealed in the ravines, took ground to the left under shelter of the ridge, to get as near the enemy as possible before making a direct pursuit, and finally following them direct with one squadron and a half of the 19th Bengal Lancers and two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry in the front line (Captain G. M. Abbott, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 19th Bengal Lancers, who had commanded the advanced guard and scouting party, being still detached some distance to the right; he joined the front line of his regiment in the course of the pursuit), supported, under the command of Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., by one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and one squadron of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry,—in all 503 sabres.

4. It was some time, owing to the difficulty of the ground, ere we came in contact with the retreating enemy, who by this time were much scattered (necessitating the breaking up of our close formation) in knots and singly, taking advantage of the broken, stony, raviny, and sometimes precipitous ground, and fighting generally with desperation when brought to bay. The ground, in fact, was such that on it no cavalry could have touched well-disciplined infantry.

5. Among the first of the enemy overtaken was a stalwart, well-dressed and well-equipped Afghan, evidently a man of some note, armed with rifle, shield, sword and knife, to encounter whom rode out Captain Seymour D. Barrow, Aide-de-Camp to the Major General, whose services had been placed at my disposal as a galloper. In the fight between them, I regret to say, Captain Barrow received two severe sword-cuts, first on his bridle hand, rendering it useless, and another on the right fore-arm, his charger being also wounded in the neck. The Afghan, already badly wounded by Captain Barrow, was finally despatched by Sowar Gúlám Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, and a sowar, Jewand Sing, of the 19th Bengal Lancers (the latter, Colonel Yorke's orderly, afterwards killed).

6. The pursuit was continued for a space of two hours, and extended over seven or eight miles from Patkáo Shana to within a few miles of the Altimor Pass, near the valley of Oucha-khan. The enemy were so much disorganized (though they made one or two attempts to form) and scattered right and left of our line, that the supporting squadrons were equally engaged with those in front.

7. At 9 A.M., seeing that the country became more rugged as the mountains were approached, our horses being much fatigued and evidently footsore, and few of the enemy being left in our front and they much dispersed, I sounded the rally, and when our squadrons were collected, commenced our return on Patkáo Shana; our killed being carried on horses, and the most severe of our wounded men on litters made by tying *lúngís* on to lances.

8. Patkáo Shana was reached at about noon, horses watered and fed, and after a couple of hours' rest the march back to camp was commenced, the 1st Punjab Cavalry bringing up the rear,—arriving at 6-30 P.M., the brigade having covered probably not less than forty miles during the day.

9. Our losses were found to be three men and eight horses killed; one British officer (Captain Seymour D. Barrow), twenty-eight men (one of whom died the same evening of his wound) and twenty-five horses wounded. The loss of the enemy I compute, from my own observation and that of others, to have been not less than two hundred.

10. At the close of the pursuit I sent a message to be flashed by the signallers who had been left with Captain Broome at Patkáo Shana, for twelve *dúlis*, which were duly sent.

11. It was reported that the gathering consisted chiefly of men from the Zermút tribe, and that the following men of note were, or had been, with the gathering up to the time of their being pursued, when probably they took advantage of their horses' speed to keep out of danger, namely:—

Súltan Mahomed, Mahmúdzái.	Sáiad Khan, Mandozái.
Mahomed Shah Khan.	Abdúlla Khan, Mandozái.

A nephew of Súltan Mahomed's, who was known to have been in the fight, is said to have been killed; probably he was the man Captain Barrow engaged. A horseman escorted by about 150 mounted followers was observed by Captain Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Patkáo Shana (and who, he was informed, was Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan) retiring slowly towards Jabbar Kila, apparently watching our movements. They went on towards Charkh shortly before the return of the brigade.

12. The keen eagerness displayed by officers and men was all that could be desired, and had the surface of the country gone over been less rugged, the enemy's loss would have been far greater.

13. I beg to bring to the special notice of the Major-General Commanding, for good service performed,—

Colonel P. S. Yorke, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, who had two narrow escapes, a bullet passing through his helmet and another grazing his cheek bone.

Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Major G. C. Bird, Madras Staff Corps, my Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant W. E. G. Forbes, 2-6th Foot, my Orderly Officer.

Captain S. D. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, who up to the time of his being wounded rendered me, as did the two officers named immediately above, throughout the day, valuable service in conveying orders and carrying out the instructions it was necessary for me to give.

Surgeons W. R. Murphy, 19th Bengal Lancers, and P. F. O'Connor, 1st Punjab Cavalry, deserve special thanks for their care of, and attention to, the wounded on the field, often at much risk to themselves from straggling and skulking Afghans.

(The medical officer of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry was unavoidably absent from the brigade.)

14. Colonel P. S. Yorke, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, mentions—

Captain G. M. Abbott, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, who commanded the advanced guard and eventually the scouting party (I would beg to add the above duties were performed to my entire satisfaction).

Lieutenant S. D. Gordon, the Officiating Adjutant, as particularly forward in the pursuit, killing several men to his own sword.

Surgeon W. R. Murphy, in medical charge of the regiment.

Jemadars Manáwar Khan and Khan Mahomed Khan.

Duffadars Mahomed Ishák and Sáiad Khan.

15. Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Maclean, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, brings prominently to notice the conduct of—

Major J. R. B. Atkinson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, who distinguished himself greatly.

Captain D. S. Cuninghame and Lieutenant E. D. J. O'Brien, 40th Foot (attached as probationer),—the latter a very young officer, who had only joined a few days before.

Surgeon P. F. O'Connor.

Rassaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan.

Rassaldar Mir Alam Khan.

Ressaidar (Woordi Major) Salim Khan.

Jemadar Hak Neváz Khan.

Kot-Duffadar Karam Khan.

Duffadar Cheyt Sing.

Sowars Jagat Sing and Sirbúland Khan.

16. Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, particularly mentions the spirited leading of his squadron, throughout the day, of Captain L. T. Bishop, and the conduct of the senior native officer present,—Ressaldar Jowahir Sing, which was all that could be desired.

Return of killed, wounded and missing of the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

Corps.	Killed.										Wounded.										Missing.										Remarks.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Other Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Other Camp Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Lascars.	Bhisties.	Syces.	Muleteers.	Dooly Bearers.	Other Camp Followers.	Total.	
1st Punjab Cavalry	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Horses 7 killed and 16 wounded.
2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Do. 0 do. and 5 do.
19th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Do. 1 do. and 3 do.
Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	•	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Captain Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, A.D.C. to Major-General Hills, V.C., C.B., accompanied Brigadier-General Palliser, C.B., as galloper, and had his horse wounded also.
Total ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	Total horses killed 8, wounded 25.
Grand Total ...	3											29											0											32	

(Sd.) C. H. PALLISER, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Cavalry Brigade Staff, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

Return of casualties in action near Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

Wounded 1.

Nominal return of officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain ...	Seymour D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers ...	Severe ...	Incised wounds of right forearm and left hand.

19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

***Non-Commissioned Officers and men,*—2 killed, 3 wounded.**

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
708	Sowar ...	Sher Singh	Penetrating gunshot wound of chest.
1411	Do. ...	Fazl Ahmed	Ditto ditto.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
244	Duffadar ...	Sheik Kattú	Slight ...	Incised wound, right forearm.
753	Lce. Duffadar	Búta Singh	Severe ...	Two stabs over chest.
1126	Do.	Atar Singh	Slight ...	Abrasion over left tibia.
1073	Sowar ...	Kaisar Singh	„ ...	Incised wound, forearm.
1114	Do. ...	Jewand Singh	Dangerous	Penetrating gunshot wound of abdomen; died of his wounds on night of 1st July 1880.
1252	Do. ...	Dewán Singh	Severe ...	Incised wound of scalp; two stabs over chest.
1398	Do. ...	Enáiat Khan	„ ...	Ditto right hand; gunshot wound, scalp; gunshot wound, biceps.
1447	Do. ...	Sher Singh (2)	„ ...	Gunshot wound, finger.

1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

***Non-commissioned officers and men,*—1 killed, 17 wounded. *Horses,*—7 killed, 16 wounded.**

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1046	Duffadar.	Abdúl Baki Khan.	Gunshot wound of neck.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
688	Duffadar ...	Gúlám Jelaní ...	Slight	Incised wounds of hand.
1255	L. Duffadar ...	Búta Singh ...	Dangerous ...	Gunshot wound of wrist.
1228	Sowar ...	Kashi Rám ...	Severe	Incised wound of hand.
1392	Ditto ...	Bhagwán Singh ...	Ditto	Ditto of shoulder.
1504	Ditto ...	Sirbúland Khan ...	Dangerous... ...	Gunshot wound of arm.
1571	Ditto ...	Jagat Singh ...	Slight	Incised wound of temple.
1648	Ditto ...	Mir Alam Khan ...	Dangerous... ...	Gunshot wound of chest.
1698	Ditto ...	Karam Khan ...	Slight	Incised wound of forearm.
1710	Ditto ...	Dalla Khan ...	Dangerous... ...	Ditto of head.
1740	Ditto ...	Isfand Yár Khan ...	Severe	Ditto of arm.
1745	Ditto ...	Sekander Khan ...	Slight	Ditto ditto.
1767	Ditto ...	Emám Baksh ...	Ditto	Punctured wound of hand.
1800	Ditto ...	Nawáb Khan ...	Ditto	Incised wound of forearm.
1805	Ditto ...	Gúláb Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto of hand.
1807	Ditto ...	Fazl Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
1809	Ditto ...	Kháir Mahomed ...	Ditto	Contusion of hand.
1851	Ditto ...	Wazir Singh ...	Severe	Incised wound of arm.

ZÁRGUNSHAHR,
The 2nd July 1880.

(Sd.) C. MACLEAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.

2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Return of casualties in action at Patkáo Shana on the 1st July 1880.

SUMMARY.

Non-commissioned officers and men, wounded,—3.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
...	Duffadar.	Dharam Sing ...	Slight ...	Sabre wound on right arm.
1385	Sowar ...	Agdeh Sing ...	Ditto ...	Gun-shot wound on the back.
1626	Do. ...	Bakshish Sing ...	Severe ...	Sabre wound on right hand, and slight wound on chest.

CAMP ZARGUNSHAHR, *The 1st July* 1880.

(Sd.) T. G. KENNEDY, *Colonel, Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.*

Expenditure of ammunition in Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.

Regiment.	Number of men engaged in each corps.	ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED. Pr.-shot.	Pr.-shell.	Pr.-shell.	Case.	Total.	Rounds, small arms.	REMARKS.
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	226	...	...	...	...	...	213	Expended in action at Patkáo Shana.
2nd " " ..	155	...	...	...	...	...	Snider C. 19 Pistol 1 441	
19th Bengal Lancers ...	183	..	...	...	...	...	441	
TOTAL ...	564	...	...	...	...	...	674	

Approximate estimate of casualties caused to the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Date.	Place.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	REMARKS.
1st July 1880 ...	Patkáo Shana ...	About 200...	Not known	8	A number of men who surrendered were allowed to go away.

ZARGUNSHAHR; *The 2nd July* 1880.

(Sd.) C. H. PALLISER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 494.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M. Thomson, Bengal Infantry, Political Agent, 2nd Class, Officiating 1st Class, Agent to the Governor General with the *ex-King* of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 19th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) under the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. N. Steel, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days—1 year 88 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 495.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. T. Judge, s.c., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave in India, (m.c.) for 304 days, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th March, 1880.

This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Judge in G. G. O. No. 179 of 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 496.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Orwald Manning,—18th August, 1880.

No. 497.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Permanent.

Sub-Conductor George Hobson, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, to be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) James Williams, to be Conductor.

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) James McPherson, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation.

With effect from the 4th June, 1880, *vice* Conductor A. Campbell, pensioned.

Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Conductor) William Cottrell, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 6th July, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Preston, remanded.

Sub-Conductors McPherson and Cottrell will continue to officiate as Conductors until further orders.

No. 498.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Davies Bona, to be Sub-Conductor, Supernumerary, from the 24th March, 1874, and his name will stand in the Army List next above that of Sub-Conductor H. C. Radcliffe.

G. G. O. No. 431 of 1877 is cancelled.

No. 499.—NATIVE ARMY—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Naick Bhugwan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gunput Singh, invalided,—1st November, 1879.

Jemadar Shaik Imdad Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Hubbeeboollah Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Wulli Mahomed, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaik Imdad Ali, promoted,—1st June, 1880.

3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Bijaie Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sheik Mahboob, "Bahadur," invalided,—1st August, 1880.

Jemadar [illegible] Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Jhaut Singh, deceased,—17th May, 1880.

Jemadar Ramzan Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Sheik Mahboob, "Bahadur," invalided,—1st August, 1880.

Havildar Purmodh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheik Shumshere Ali, promoted,—17th May, 1880.

Havildar Ramchurrun Sookul, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramzan Khan, promoted; Havildar Sheik Elahie Bux, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Tewarry, invalided,—1st August, 1880.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Mohesa, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kurreem Bux, invalided; Jemadar Rajah Kurmdad Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Kurreem Bux, invalided; Havildar Sitar Deen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajah Kurmdad Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Nujub Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Daviedeen, invalided; Havildar Soophul Doobey, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Manowr Beg, invalided,—1st July, 1880.

19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Myeeah Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Churn Singh, invalided; Havildar Sunth Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Myeeah Singh, promoted; Havildar Ahmud, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shew Ali, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Gholam Hoossein, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Khurruck Singh, invalided; Jemadar Jeewun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Mya Dass, invalided; Jemadar Mana Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Khurruck Singh, invalided; Jemadar Roorai Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Wuzeer Singh, invalided; Havildar Mehtab Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Roorai Khan, promoted; Havildar Dussonda Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jeewun Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

Havildar Daib Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chuttooreah Thappa, deceased,—15th May, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 500.—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:—

MAJOR-GENERAL (LOCAL LIEUTENANT-GENERAL) SIR FREDERICK SLEIGH ROBERTS, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	...	12th December, 1851.
First-Lieutenant	...	31st May, 1857.
Captain	...	12th November, 1860.
Brevet Major	...	18th " "
Major	...	6th July, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel		15th August, 1868.
Brevet Colonel	...	30th January, 1875.
Major-General	...	31st December, 1878.
Lieutenant-General (local)		11th November, 1879.

War Services.

Served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Artillery, including the siege and capture of Delhi, from the 28th June to the 20th September (wounded 14th July, horse shot 14th September); actions of Bolundshuhur (horse shot), Allyghur, Agra, Kanouj (horse sabred) and Bundhera, where he narrowly escaped capture while reconnoitring; present in the skirmishes prior to, and throughout the operations connected with, the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore, from 28th November to 6th December, 1857, and defeat of the Gwalior Contingent; action of Khodagunge; re-occupation of Futtehghur; storm of Meangange; action of Khoosa and the various operations ending with the capture of Lucknow (thanked by the Governor General, Victoria Cross, Brevet of Major, Medal with three Clasps). Employed on special service with the expedition of 1863 against the tribes on the north-west frontier of India, and was present at the storming of Laloo, capture of Umbeylah, and destruction of Mulkah (Medal with Clasp). Served in the Abyssinian Campaign from January, 1868, as Assistant Quartermaster General with the Bengal Brigade, and, as senior officer of the department at Zoulla, superintended the

From the 8th January, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. Wright, C.B., superseded to the Colonel's Allowance,

re-embarkation of the whole army; was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of his final despatches (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and Medal). Served as Assistant Quartermaster General and Senior Staff Officer with the Cachar column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, in 1871-72, and was present at the capture of the Kholel villages, and attack on the Northlang range; commanded the troops engaged at the burning of the village of Taikoom, 26th January, 1872 (C. B.).

Served also during the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79 in command of the Kuram Field Force, including the actions of the Peiwar Kotal and the Sapari Pass, the expedition into Khost, and action at Matún (received the thanks of Parliament and created a K.C.B.). On the occurrence of the outbreak at Kabul in September, 1879, resumed command of the Kuram Field Force, and led it over the Shutar Gardan; defeated the Afghan army at Charasiah on the 6th October, and occupied Kabul two days later; subsequently commanded in the operations in the vicinity of Kabul in December, 1879, including the defence of the Sherpur cantonment, and the final defeat and dispersion of the enemy on the 23rd December. Was in command of the forces in Northern Afghanistan up to May, 1880, and subsequently in command of two divisions of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force until August, 1880, when he marched from Kabul for Kandahar in command of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

Has been twenty-three times mentioned in despatches.

From the 8th January, 1880, in room of Colonel (Brigadier-General) T. Wright, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL HENRY FRANCIS MAXWELL BOISRAGON, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	... ...	14th June, 1845.
Lieutenant	... ...	13th October, 1846.
Captain	... ...	23rd November, 1856.
Major	... ...	19th January, 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	12th March, 1865.
Colonel	... ...	9th April, 1872.

War Services.

Served in the Burmese war, 1852-53, and was present at the relief of the garrison of Pegu; and commanded a field force against the rebel chief Mong Gouneggie (Medal with Clasp for Pegu). Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, in 1857-58; commanded a wing of the Kumaon Battalion, now the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, at the siege, storm and capture of Delhi (dangerously wounded); commanded a force in the Saharunpore district, and on the 10th January, 1858, encountered and beat back across the Ganges, at Hurdwar, upwards of 1000 of the enemy with four guns, destroying many of the enemy and capturing arms and munitions of war (thanked by Government, Medal with Clasp, and Brevet of Major).

From the 29th March, 1880, in room of Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

Has commanded the 4th Sikh Infantry since October, 1860.

From the 29th March, 1880, in room of Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, M.D., C.I.E., retired.

No. 501.—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 of the Order of British India from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Muhummud Ayoob, "Bahadur," 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Mootoosawmy, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—24th May, 1880.

Subadar-Major Ballagooroo, "Bahadur," 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Honorary Captain Subadar-Major Mahomed Hoossain, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—21st July, 1880.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Vurdarajoo, 32nd Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhummud Ayoob, promoted,—24th May, 1880.

Subadar Syed Khader, 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Ballagooroo, promoted,—21st July, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 502.—Colonel C. E. Grogan, 2nd Battalion, 8th Foot, is appointed to command a brigade in the field, with effect from the 15th August, 1880, *vice* Brigadier-General H. R. L. Newdigate, resigned.

While so employed, Colonel Grogan will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 23RD AUGUST, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 17th to 23rd August, 1880.

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.							
C. A. Montanaro (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	20th December, 1879.	No will found	2439 2 0	...	23rd October, 1880.
A. C. Keith ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Dept.	12th January, 1880.	Will left ...	71 8 10		
Indian Military Service.							
H. A. C. Gray (*b*) ...	Surgeon...	Indian Medical Dept.	3rd July, 1879.	No will found	933 1 2		

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Father*,—Alfred Montanaro, Esq., Pembroke Dock, South Wales.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Widow*,—Alice Lucia Gray, 26, Albert St., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
Child,—Elizabeth Gertrude Gray.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1880.

No. 279.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations, with effect from the 12th July 1880, *vice* Mr. E. L. Gilbert, deceased:—

I.—PERMANENT.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. D. Wallace, Central Provinces.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. W. Brassington, Rajputana.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun (Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank), British Burmah.

II.—TEMPORARY.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. R. Warder, Mysore, *vice* Mr. Colquhoun, permanently promoted.

The 21st August 1880.

No. 285.—The following transfers are ordered:—

[illegible], Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Madras.

Mr. A. H. Mason, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bengal.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from Central India to Bengal.

The 23rd August 1880.

No. 286.—Sergeant T. McEwan, Barrack Sergeant, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 2nd August 1880, to fill a temporary vacancy.

The 24th August 1880.

No. 287.—The services of Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 288.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 88, dated the 12th March 1880, Captain W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in the Civil and Military Works Branch.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 289.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 36.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

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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:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EDUCATION.

Simla, the 30th August 1880.

No. 302.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Rajkumar College in Nowgong to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 3rd September 1880.

No. 246-*G.-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. Walter W. G. Beatson as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, *vice* Mr. J. G. Grieve, resigned.

No. 249-*G.-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. J. E. Orr as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab, *vice* Mr. W. F. Halliday, resigned.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1880.

No. 2642.—In supersession of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department No. 1517, dated the 10th April 1879, the Governor General in Council has decided that in applying any rule which forbids the grant of travelling allowance in two forms for the same day, the day shall, in the absence of an order of the Government of India to the contrary, be held to be twenty-four consecutive hours.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 503.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant B. Duff, R.A., to be a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Lieutenant H. S. Hudson, R.A., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 504.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain F. R. Begbie, promoted.

No. 505.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 2 Field Battery.

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, R.A., to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain G. R. Moore, R.A., promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 506.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Stewart, s.c., Commandant of Cavalry, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 507.—Captain T. L. Lewis, s.c., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 508.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves,—2nd September, 1880.

No. 509.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 2nd September, 1880.

No. 510.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sergeant Richard Burton, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th August, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor L. G. Pepperell, remanded.

SPECIAL.

No. 511.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following arrangements for the command, staff and brigading of the force despatched from Kabul to Kandahar, and designated "The Kabul-Kandahar Field Force."

The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the several officers named entered upon the duties thereof :—

Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery	Commanding.
Major G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery	Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery	Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General.
Major G. deC. Morton, 6th Foot	Assistant Adjutant General.
Major R. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps	Assistant Quarter Master General.
Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars	Deputies Assistant Quarter Master General.
Captain A. Gaselee, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers	
Major A. R. Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps	Principal Commissariat Officer.
Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps	Commissariat Officers.
Lieutenant C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot	In Charge of Field Treasure Chest.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry	Director of Transport.
Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot	Transport Staff Officer.
Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot	Transport Officers.
Captain G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps	
Captain C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars	
Lieutenant R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars	
Lieutenant C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot	
Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department	Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon-Major R. Lewer, Army Medical Department	Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer.
Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot	Superintendent of Army Signalling.
Major C. A. Gorham, Royal Artillery	Deputy Judge Advocate.
Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery	Commissary of Ordnance.
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry	Chief Political Officer and Political Secretary.
Major M. Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps	Political Officers.
Captain J. W. Ridgeway, General List, Bengal Infantry	
The Revd. J. W. Adams, B.A.	Chaplain.
The Revd. Father G. Browne	Roman Catholic Chaplain.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, Royal Engineers	Survey Officers.
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, Royal Engineers	

Engineer Department.

Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers	Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant T. P. Cather, Royal Engineers	Adjutant.
Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers	Field Engineers.
Captain W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers	
Captain M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers	
Captain C. F. Call, Royal Engineers	Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant E. Glennie, Royal Engineers	
Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Royal Engineers	

Artillery.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Artillery	Commanding.
Captain H. Pipon, Royal Artillery	Adjutant.
No. 6 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.	
„ 11 „ 9th „ „	
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery.	

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps	Commanding.
Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars	Brigade Major.
[illegible] Lancers.	
3rd Bengal Cavalry.	
3rd Punjab „	
1st Central India Horse (Wing of each.)	
2nd „ „	

Infantry Division.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., Unattached	Commanding.
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade	Aide-de-Camp.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps	Commanding.
Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot	Brigade Major.
92nd (Gordon) Highlanders.	
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).	
24th „ „	
2nd (The Sirmúr) Goorkha Regiment.	

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Foot	Commanding.
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry	Brigade Major.
72nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders.	
2nd Sikh Infantry.	
3rd „ „	
5th Goorkha Regiment.	

3rd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps	Commanding.
Captain R. Chalmer, 60th Rifles	Brigade Major.
2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.	
15th Bengal Native Infantry.	
25th „ „	
4th Goorkha Regiment.	

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th August, 1880.

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 Officer and Hospital Apprentice, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 30th August, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery ...	Captain A. J. C. Rawlins ...	9th August, 1880.	Ferozepore.		
Subordinate Medical Dept.	Hospital Apprentice C. E. Olliver.	3rd August, 1880.	Lucknow.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 30th August, 1880.

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.							
I. D. Wright (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th December, 1879.	Will left ...	145 8 5	...	30th October, 1880.
G. E. A. Woods (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	19th May, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,304 10 4	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father*,—Colonel Ichabod Wright, Banker, Stapleford Hall, Notts.
Brother,—C. B. Wright, Banker, The Bank, Nottingham.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin.—Grandmother*,—Mrs. Frances Trench, Oxmantown Mall, Parsonstown, Kings Co., Ireland.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September 1880.

No. 290.—The promotion of Mr. G. Sealy, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraph, to Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Mance, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 182 of the 10th June last, has effect from the 18th July 1879.

The 2nd September 1880.

No. 291.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander is appointed to the Traffic Department of the State Railway Revenue Establishment in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Government of Bombay.

No. 292.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts attached to the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Burn, or until further orders.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 293.—The following rules have received the approval of the Secretary of State, and are published for general information :—

I.—The following rule of the Civil Pension Code is made applicable to officers of Royal Engineers serving in the Public Works Department :—

Section 65, *Rule* 6.—After the age of 55 years, no military or naval officer shall be appointed to a new office in civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State.

II.—Officers of Royal Engineers, who have attained, or hereafter may attain, the rank of general officers, must vacate their appointments in the Public Works Department; but they will be eligible for reappointment as Chief Engineers, Class I, or in posts carrying that rank. This rule will be brought into force two years from the present date.

III.—No Chief Engineer of the Corps of Royal Engineers shall, without reappointment, hold the same post for more than five years. This rule, in the case of officers who, on their appointment to that rank, received notice of the probable issue of this order, will take effect from the date they joined their present posts. In other cases the rule will take effect from the date of these orders.

IV.—The foregoing rules are applicable to officers of Royal Engineers who hold the post of Secretary or of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 294.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr. E. Penny, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, will revert to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the 20th July 1880, forenoon.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Surgeon-Major R. Lewer, Army Medical Department ...	...	Sanitary Officer and Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer.
Captain E. Straton, 22nd Foot	...	Superintendent of Army Signalling.
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Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery	...	Commissary of Ordnance.
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Lieutenant F. B. Longe, Royal Engineers	..	

Engineer Department.

Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers ...	...	Commanding Engineer.
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Captain R. P. Tickell, Royal Engineers ...	...	Field Engineers.
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3rd „ „		
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ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 37. SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

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The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

I.—Chronological Tables.

PAGE.					
5	...	Act	XVIII of 1838	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
8	...	Act	XIII of 1842	...	
9	...	Act	XVII of 1842	...	
10	...	Act	III of 1846	...	
13	...	Act	XII of 1850	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
„	...	Act	XXVI of 1850	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
14	...	Act	XIX of 1852	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
15	...	Act	XXI of 1852	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
18	...	Act	XIII of 1856	...	Rep. locally, in part, Bom. Act II of 1879.
20	...	Act	XXXIV of 1857	...	Rep., Bom. Act V of 1878.
34	...	Act	XVII of 1875	...	Rep. in part, Act XI of 1880, s. 6.
35	...	Act	XV of 1877	...	Rep. in part, Act VIII of 1880.
45	...	Mad. Act	III of 1864	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
46	...	Mad. Act	V of 1878	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act III of 1879.
50	...	Bom. Reg.	IV of 1827	...	Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
51	...	Bom. Reg.	XVI of 1827	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
„	...	Bom. Reg.	XVII of 1827	...	
„	...	Bom. Reg.	XXII of 1827	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act V of 1878.
52	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1830	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
53	...	Bom. Reg.	XV of 1831	...	
„	...	Bom. Reg.	II of 1832	...	
„	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1833	...	

54	... Bom. Act	II of 1862	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
,,	... Bom. Act	IX of 1862	...	
55	... Bom. Act	VII of 1863	...	Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
,,	... Bom. Act	I of 1865	...	
				Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act I of 1880.
,,	... Bom. Act	I of 1866	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
56	... Bom. Act	IV of 1868	...	
,,	... Bom. Act	I of 1871	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
,,	... Bom. Act	II of 1872	...	Rep., Bom. Act II of 1880.
57	... Bom. Act	I of 1875	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
,,	... Bom. Act	IV of 1878	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act VI of 1878.
,,	... Bom. Act	V of 1879	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act VII of 1879.
,,	... Bom. Act	VII of 1879	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act III of 1880.
59	... Ben. Reg.	III of 1794	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
74	... Ben. Act	VIII of 1862	...	
76	... Ben. Act	VII of 1868	...	
,,	... Ben. Act	V of 1870	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act IV of 1880.
,,	... Ben. Act	V of 1871	...	Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1880.
77	... Ben. Act	VI of 1873	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
,,	... Ben. Act	I of 1875	...	Rep., Ben. Act VII of 1880.
,,	... Ben. Act	IV of 1875	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
,,	... Ben. Act	V of 1875	...	
,,	... Ben. Act	III of 1876	...	
,,	... Ben. Act	VII of 1876	...	
,,	... Ben. Act	VIII of 1876	...	
,,	... Ben. Act	VII of 1878	...	
,,	... Ben. Act	IX of 1879	...	

II.—Index.

PAGE.
114, *for* 'ARCHDEACON,' *read* 'ARCHDEACON.'
123, ASSESSMENT OF LAND. *After* 'LAND REVENUE,' *add* 'RENT FREE LAND.'
170, CENSUS. *Add* '*See* FIREARMS.'
252, line 23, *after* 'ABATEMENT OF SUIT,' *add* 'GUARANTEE.'
253, line 8, *after* 'FUNERAL EXPENSES,' *insert* 'GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
256, *before* 'DEHRA DÚN,' *insert* 'DEGREES. *See* BOMBAY UNIVERSITY; CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY; MADRAS UNIVERSITY.'
272, line 12, *after* 'CERTIFICATE OF SALE,' *insert* 'EXECUTOR; INSOLVENT DEBTORS (*c*);'
280, line 12, *after* 'MATRIMONIAL,' *insert* 'AND DIVORCE.'
282, *before* 'DONEE,' *insert* 'DONATION MORTIS CAUSÂ. *See* GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
284, DURESS. *Before* 'PRISONER,' *insert* 'COERCION;'
286, line 9, *after* 'SOCIETY,' *add* 'UNIVERSITY.'
297, ESCHEATS. *Before* 'NAZÚL,' *insert* 'CROWN;'
308, EXECUTOR. *After* line 11, *insert* 'Distress by,.....Act X of 1865, s. 267.'
,, *Add at foot,* 'EXECUTRIX, suit by or against married,.....Act X of 1877, s. 439.'
310, *before* 'EXTORTION,' *insert* 'EXTINGUISHMENT of right by lapse of time,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 28.'
318, line 18 from bottom, *for* 'Act I of 1868, s. 4,' *read* 'Act I of 1868, s. 5.'
321, *before* 'FOREIGN COUNTRY,' *insert* 'FOREIGN CONTRACT,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 11.'
326, *add at foot,* 'Adjudication and recovery of, in certain cases,.....Act XXV of 1857.'
472, at foot, *insert* 'MAJORITY when attained,.....Act IX of 1875.'
497, *before* 'MINORS,' *insert* 'MINORITY. *See* MAJORITY.'
528, *after the heading* 'NOMINATION,' *insert* 'NONAGE. *See* MAJORITY.'
617, *before* 'RED SEA,' *insert* 'RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS,.....Act I of 1877, ch. 3.'
633, *after the heading* 'RESTRAINT,' *insert* 'RESUMPTION. *See* RENT FREE LAND.'

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 1385.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27, to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms, the number and description of which should be specified in each case.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 361.—In modification of Notification No. 248, dated the 11th June 1880, it is hereby notified that Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, held the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General *sub pro tempore* from the 9th June 1880 to the 16th July 1880.

No. 363.—*Appointments.*—The following officers in the Assam Commission are confirmed in the appointments which they at present hold substantively *pro tempore,* with effect from the 1st May 1880:—

Major T. B. Michell, as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. Stevenson, C.S., as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade.

No. 365.—*Appointments.*—Sultan Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st August 1880, *vice* Mr. W. Munton, retired.

Bapu Rao Patwardhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Sultan Ali.

Moreshwar Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem.*, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantively.

Balwant Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Moreshwar Rao.

Rai Bhogchand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *sub pro tem.*, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, substantively, *vice* Balwant Rao.

Bargho Rao, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Rai Bhogchand.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 975.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of *Queen-Empress* v. *M. Agapa* from the Court of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Toungoo, subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the Rangoon Town District, subordinate to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 981.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd July last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th September 1880.

No. 194.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Arthur Edward Stone to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Reverend Mr. Stone's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 197.—The Reverend John Taylor, M.A., B.D., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 199.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Taylor, B.A., Chaplain of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 252-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Pierre Charriol as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 255-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 139-G.-P., dated 28th May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. B. McCraken as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 257-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council recognizes the appointment of Mr. A. Blascheck as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay.

No. 260-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 197-G.-P., dated 9th July 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. A. B. Cobb as Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 986-*E.-G.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette,* dated 10th August 1880, is published for general information:—

"*Dated Foreign Office, August* 10, 1880.

"Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, dated July 6, 1880:—

"*Buenos Aires, July* 6, 1880.

"MY LORD,

"A DECREE of the President, dated yesterday, has been published in to-day's papers, declaring the ports of Buenos Aires and Ensenada open to commerce of export and import from to-day's date.

"The Governor of the Province has given orders that the offices of the Head of the Port be made over to the National Authorities.

"I have, &c.,

"EDWIN H. EGERTON.

"The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.,
"&c., &c., &c."

No. 1764-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Wing Officer, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1768-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1771-*G.-G.*—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is posted to Banswarra and Pertabgurh as Assistant Political Agent, *vice* Captain W. Loch, on special duty. Captain Dalrymple will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, until relieved.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 1782-*G.-G.*—Surgeon C. J. McCartie, M.D., Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Medical Officer at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1786-*G.-G.*—With reference to Notification in the Military Department, No. 511 of the 3rd September 1880, it is notified that the following officers are placed on political duty with the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., C.I.E.; the appointments to have effect from the 8th August 1880:—

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer.
Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Political Officer.
Major C. B. Euan Smith, Political Officer.
Major M. Protheroe, Political Officer.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 512.—HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS—

Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Queripel, R.A., on special duty in the Punjab, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during such time as 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick may officiate as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, or until further orders.

No. 513.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 5 Garrison Battery.

Lieutenant G. H. Bittleston, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant R. A. C. King, R.A., or until further orders.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 514.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the retirement on Chaman, on the 29th and 30th July last, of the detachments holding the posts of Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8149-K.—$\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Movements of Troops}}$,—dated Simla, 4th September 1880).

With reference to your letter marginally noted, forwarding a report of the retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, under the command of Major W. Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the manner in which this retirement was effected, and agrees with His Excellency's remarks regarding the behaviour of the officers and men concerned.

No. 4635-A., dated 27th August 1880.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4635-A.—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 27th August 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to Government, a report of the successful retirement to Chaman of the detachments from Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, all under the command of Major W. Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry.

2. His Excellency considers that the retirement was carried out with ability and judgment, and desires to bring to favorable notice Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar and the men mentioned by Major Jacob.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 67, dated Quetta, 5th August 1880).

In submitting the accompanying report by Major Jacob, 19th Bombay Native Infantry, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honor to state that I have expressed to Major Jacob my full appreciation of the soldier-like manner in which he executed the difficult duty entrusted to him by Lieutenant-General Primrose, when surrounded by some hundreds of hostile Afghan villagers for a distance of about 53 miles.

The services rendered by Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers, and the signallers, Private Sawyers, 92nd Highlanders, and Private McKenna, 100th Foot, are also brought to His Excellency's notice.

From MAJOR W. JACOB, Commanding Detachment, 19th Native Infantry, to the Staff Officer, Chaman,—(Dated Chaman, 31st July 1880).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at about 12 o'clock noon, at Mel Karez, I received an order, brought in by a sowar from Abdul Rahman, that the detachments at that place were to join me at Mel Karez forthwith, and that I was to concentrate all the detachments on the road, *viz.*, Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gatai, at Chaman as soon as possible.

I waited at Mel Karez until joined by the Abdul Rahman detachment, and marched on Thursday morning at 3-30 A.M., arriving at Dabrai at 9 A.M. During the night of Wednesday a large body of Atakzais and Núrzais collected all round Mel Karez, and swarmed into the entrenchment as soon as my rear guard had vacated.

I placed 25 men of the 19th Native Infantry, with 30 sabres of the Poona Horse, as a rear guard, my advance guard being composed of 20 sabres and 25 rank and file of the 19th Native Infantry. We retired in perfect order, but were followed for above two miles, the enemy keeping up a perpetual fire, which, owing to the moonlight and the distance, fortunately did me no harm. At the river, one mile and a half from Mel Karez, they came nearer and were outflanking me, which obliged the Native officer commanding the rear guard to abandon four camels of baggage, these animals having broken down. A skirmish took place here, and had the effect of keeping the enemy off, six of their number dropping to the fire of our men. Private J. Sawyers, 92nd Highlanders, and Private W. McKenna, 100th Foot, signallers in the Telegraph Department, did good service on this occasion with their rifles, these men volunteering their services with the rear guard.

I arrived at Dabrai without further molestation at about 9 o'clock, and halted there for two hours and a half, leaving Dabrai at 11-30 A.M., and reached Gatai at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

On our approaching Gatai a few men had collected in the hills close by, and fired a few shots at a flanking party which I had sent out, but no casualties occurred.

I had now the following troops with me at Gatai:—190 rank and file of the 19th Native Infantry, 97 sabres of the Poona Horse, and 25 sappers and miners, under Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R.E. This officer was with me at Mel Karez, and has given me the most valuable advice and assistance throughout. During the night at Gatai men from all the surrounding villages collected and a few shots were fired, but no attack was made. I left Gatai at 7 A.M. yesterday morning. My rear guard was composed of 40 sabres of the Poona Horse and 50 bayonets of the 19th Native Infantry. As they were leaving Gatai the enemy came swarming into the entrenchment, and some of them coming too close were shot down by Privates Sawyers and McKenna, who again did good service with their rifles. I reached Chaman at 5 P.M. in the evening. The men of the detachment and the followers suffered terribly on the road for want of water.

* * * * * * *

I was able to telegraph to Chaman from Gatai, and Major Westmacott came out to meet me, bringing a supply of camels and ponies to assist my transport. Major Wace, Royal Artillery, commanding the battery here, was good enough to send out a supply of water on mules, Lieutenant Martin, Royal Artillery, accompanying them; and I am much indebted to these officers, especially the latter, for the assistance he gave in taking the water to the rear guard and looking after the men who had fallen

out from exhaustion and thirst. Throughout this long march of seventeen miles Lieutenant D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers, was indefatigable in the assistance he gave me.

I regret to report that one of the Poona Horse sowars was killed at Abdul Rahman under the following circumstances:—A telegram was sent to Abdul Rahman, ordering two sowars to be sent to Mandi Hissar, to order the detachment there to return to Kandahar. These men returned to Abdul Rahman just after it was vacated, and one of them, not knowing it was in hostile possession, went in and was killed. The Jemadar, Rajeh Mahomed, went to his assistance, but too late; he reported this to me when he arrived at Mel Karez with the Abdul Rahman detachment. The Native officers and men of the Poona Horse and my own men have had a very trying time of it since leaving Mel Karez, the former being in the saddle throughout the night, patrolling and furnishing videttes. Ressaidar Mahomed Shah Khan, who commanded the rear-guard at Gatai, and Jemadar Rajeh Mahomed, who commanded the rear guard at Mel Karez, with Duffadars Kissan Sing and Jangir Khan, especially deserve my thanks.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 515.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Millett, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 1 year 12 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 3rd October, 1880.

Major A. C. W. Crookshank, s.c., 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 12 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major C. P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 2 years,—1 year 15 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon T. Moloney, M.D., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 516.—Major A. J. Bannerman, Bombay S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 517.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 6th August*, 1880, *page* 4315.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Henry Nott, Madras Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 14th July, 1880:—

Major-General Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 14th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Malcolm Barrow, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 14th July, 1880.

* * * *

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieutenant-General Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 21st July, 1880:—

Major-General Crawford Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Daniel Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 21st July, 1880.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 518.—Conductor Timothy O'Donnell, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 519.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart,—4th September, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain George Robert James Shakespear,—7th September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry,—4th September, 1880.

Captain William Ironside Bax, General List, Infantry,—4th September, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Hodgson, Madras Cavalry,—9th September, 1880.

No. 520.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Heera Singh, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Raheemdad Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaidar Ally Mohomed Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Raheemdad Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Mohomed Eussuf Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ally Mohomed Khan, promoted; Jemadar Nyzam Aly Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shaik Islam Ally, invalided; Jemadar Golam Mohomed Khan, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Shaik Fussuoola, invalided; Duffadar Mir Abdool Rehman, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohomed Eussuf Khan, promoted; Kote-Duffadar Phumay Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nyzam Aly Khan, promoted; Duffadar Mirza Mostfa Beg, to be Jemadar, *vice* Golam Mohomed Khan, promoted; Duffadar Assa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jograj Singh, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Mir Hashim Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Jowahir Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Ressaidar Golab Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jowahir Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Ram Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Golab Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry.

Jemadar Mozoodeen Khan, to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Emam Buksh Khan, "Bahadur," invalided; Kote-Duffadar Rub Newaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Newaz Khan, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Mohamed Yusuff Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mozoodeen Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Bakur Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Idarat Khan, deceased,—12th February, 1880.

8th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Oomur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chutree, deceased,—20th June, 1880.

Jemadar Luddha Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Soobah Singh, invalided; Havildar Jittah Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Luddha Singh, promoted,—1st July, 1880,

37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Khajan Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Cheda Sing, invalided; Havildar Kullun Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khajan Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 521.—Surgeon Arthur Hemsted has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 12th September, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 522.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 475 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Reid, s.c.,—8th September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 523.—DONATION BATTA—

It is hereby notified that the donation batta authorized in G. G. O. No. 489 of 1880 is payable at the following rates to the members of the Native drivers' establishment of heavy batteries of Royal Artillery:—

	Rs.
Jemadar and sirdar drivers and jemadar mahouts	24
Drivers, mahouts and elephant coolies ...	12

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th September, 1880.

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 31st August to 6th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major G. C. Udny ...	25th August, 1880.	Sialkot.		
2nd Battalion, 5th Fusiliers	Captain F. R. Carleton ...	28th August, 1880.	Agra.		
Indian Medical Department	Surgeon C. A. Daubeny ...	25th August, 1880.	Peshawar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 31st August to 6th September, 1880.

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.		
E. Palmer (a) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th April, 1880.	Intestate ...	745 6 7	...	6th November, 1880.
W. B. Smyth ...	Surgeon...	Indian Medical Dept.	25th June, 1879.	Intestate ...	736 5 6		

(a) *Widow*,—Anne Caroline Josephine.
Child,—Florence.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 51.—Mr. W. Chandler, Officiating 3rd Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th January, 1880.

No. 52.—Mr. R. H. Williamson, 1st Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is placed from this date on the list of 2nd Class Engineers.

No. 53.—Mr. A. Campbell, Commander, I.G.S. *Enterprize*, and Officiating Dockmaster, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, from date of his assuming charge of the duties.

Mr. G. Peck, Officiating Commander, I.G.S. *Enterprize*, is confirmed in his appointment from the same date.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th September 1880.

No. 295.—Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is permanently appointed a Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, with effect from 24th January 1880.

The 8th September 1880.

No. 296.—The orders* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government appointing Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, in addition to his duties as Executive Engineer of the Benares Provincial Division, till the arrival of Major E. Swetenham, are confirmed.

* Notification No. 1987, dated 18th August 1880.

No. 297.—The transfer in Notification No. 112, dated 18th August 1880, by the Director General of Railways of Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is hereby confirmed.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 38.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ 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 :—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880.
The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

No. 1400.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of General the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

2. Lieutenant-General Sir D. M. Stewart has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 1410.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and its enclosure are published for general information :—

No. 65 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 29th July 1880.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, and for publication in India, copy of a letter* received by me from the Honorary Secretary of "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund," communicating Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and sympathy evinced by those residents in India who have contributed to this Memorial Fund.

* From Revd. T. Teignmouth Shore, dated 16th July 1880.

Dated London, the 16th July 1880.

From—REVD. T. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE, Honorary Secretary of "The Princess Alice Memorial Fund,"

To—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The Private Secretary of the late Viceroy of India having forwarded to "The Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund" the large sum of £3,660, I have had the honour of communicating the fact to the Queen, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express to me "her sincere appreciation of this gratifying mark of loyalty to herself and of sympathy with her in her grief."

I am sure it will be acceptable to the many in India who have contributed to the Fund to know how much Her Majesty the Queen and Empress has appreciated their generosity, and I have therefore troubled you with this letter, which I trust you will do me the honour of communicating to His Excellency the Viceroy.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 374.—*Appointments*—

Moung Wike, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in the British Burma Commission, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 12th January 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Bwa.

Moung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Taing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 11th May 1880, the date on which three additional appointments were made in the British Burma Commission.

Moung Tadoot, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Gan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. E. Moultrie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Pa Proo, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. E. Godbier, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Saw Nan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 19th May 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Souk.

Moung Taw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Pan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung San Hla Baw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st June 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Myit.

Moung Tetto, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1880, the date of the retirement of Moung Shway At.

Moung Po, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 1019.—Under the provisions of section 46 of the Burma Courts Act of 1875 (Act XVII of 1875), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law and Additional Recorder of Rangoon, to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 15th September 1880.

No. 255.—*Appointments.*—Mr. T. W. Wood, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date on which he returned from leave.

Mr. J. W. Olive, District Superintendent of Police, 4th (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, District Superintendent of Police, 5th (Officiating 4th) Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

Mr. J. D. Mercer, Inspector of Police, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, to revert to his substantive appointment.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 280.—*Appointments.*—Mr. F. A. de'Roepstorff, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent during the absence on furlough of Mr. E. H. Man, or until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. de'Roepstorff.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. J. L. Lang to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 204.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend J. R. Baldwin, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July 1880.

No. 205.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend John Irwin Browne Cockin, B.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

FORESTS.

The 14th September 1880.

No. 573F.—The following officers, who are officiating as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, are confirmed in that grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests attached to the Forest Survey Branch,—1st June 1880.

Mr. W. M. Green, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal,—12th June 1880.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab,—29th July 1880.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 584F.—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mr. G. Mann, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Assam, are appointed Conservators of Forests of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th September 1880.

No. 143-I.-J.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Mayne, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with the powers described in section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872), with effect from the 13th October 1875, the date he assumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 266-G.-P.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. S. Williams as Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 1820-G.-G.—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated 27th June 1880, is confirmed :—

Captain C. E. Wheeler, Station Staff Officer, Erinpura, having proceeded on detached duty, Major A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will perform the duties of Station Staff Officer from this date till further orders.

No. 1822-G.-G.—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, dated the 31st July 1880, is confirmed :—

Captain C. E. Wheeler, Adjutant, having reported his departure this day to join his appointment as Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Mhairwarra Battalion, Major A. R. T. McRae, 2nd-in-Command, will officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, till further orders.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September 1880.

No. 2867.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August 1880, published as required by section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,88,13,315	1,54,77,682	28,54,891	1,83,32,573
Madras	1,24,76,900	51,60,930	10,00,000	61,60,930
Bombay	3,47,94,760	1,01,21,065	49,87,215	1,51,08,280
Allahabad	47,81,575	52,83,470	.....	52,83,470
Lahore	1,45,98,225	1,74,01,865	.....	1,74,01,865
Calicut	14,62,145	6,79,145	34,000	7,13,145
Coconada	13,33,565	22,20,845	1,65,000	23,85,845
Nagpore	30,06,420	36,51,060	.....	36,51,060
Kurrachee	32,19,890	46,54,405	71,100	47,25,505
Akola	30,07,410	39,60,785	.....	39,60,785
TOTAL ...	13,74,94,205	6,86,11,252	91,12,206	7,77,23,458
Deduct amount due to the Treasury at Kurrachee ...				2,00,000
Remains ...				7,75,23,458
Invested in Government Securities under section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,74,94,205

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 524.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel R. J. Hughes, h.p., late 63rd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General H. R. Browne, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 2nd September, 1880.

No. 525.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

Colonel T. G. Kennedy, C.B., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General C. J. Godby (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), temporarily appointed. Dated 7th September, 1880.

No. 526.—G. G. O. No. 176 of 1880, appointing Jugut Sing a Jemadar in the Infantry of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 527.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) B. W. Ryall, S.C., Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. A. Craster, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. H. Webb, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major T. E. Charles, M.D., Superintendent-General of Vaccination, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 528.—Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 121 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 529.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 13th August*, 1880, *page* 4464.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Wilson Gordon. Dated 6th May, 1880.

Major Bernard Cracroft. Dated 15th May, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Reginald Beavan. Dated 4th May, 1880.

Captain Alliston Champion Toker. Dated 4th May, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Francis Joseph de Clanay Rennick. Dated 2nd May, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Philip Kirke. Dated 4th May, 1880.

Captain Charles Walter Bobington. Dated 4th May, 1880.

* * * * *

BREVET.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, in succession to General W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, retired. Dated 15th February, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 530.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James William O'Dowda,—12th September, 1880.

No. 531.—NATIVE ARMY—

39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Color-Havildar Jummun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhurrum Sing, invalided,—17th May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 532.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 522 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) Joseph White Orchard, S. C.,—8th September, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 533.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned men of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

No. 668, DUFFADAR GHOLAM JELANI.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, in singly engaging and killing two of the enemy, armed with swords and rifles, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter.

No. 1472, DUFFADAR CHAIT SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he killed three of the enemy, one of them being a deserter.

No. 1422, LANCE-DUFFADAR MOWAZ KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel, on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion, observing that two *gházis*, armed with guns and *talwars*, had taken post in a *nallah*, he dismounted and, holding his horse with one hand, engaged both of them, killing one in a hand-to-hand fight.

No. 1255, SOWAR BOOTAH SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Arzú, on the 23rd April, 1880, in singly engaging and cutting down in a hand-to-hand fight two of the enemy.

No. 1588, SOWAR JOWÁHIR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel, on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and attacked two of the enemy who had taken post in a *nallah*, killing one in a hand-to-hand encounter.

No. 1807, SOWAR FAZL KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná, on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he attacked and killed in succession three of the enemy, himself receiving two wounds in the encounter with the third.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th September, 1880.

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 7th to 13th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Cavalry ...	Colonel R. Jenkins ...	10th September, 1880.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot...	Captain E. Straton ...	1st September, 1880.	Kandahar	...	...
63rd Foot	Lieutenant D. M'L. Farrington	31st August, 1880.	Kurrachee	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 13th September, 1880.

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.							
H. J. Barr (*a*) ...	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	8th June, 1880.	No will found	1,606 11 4	...	13th November, 1880.
F. C. C. Angelo (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	40th Foot ...	26th March, 1880.	Intestate ...	535 7 3	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Mother*,—Mrs. Louisa Marcia Johnstone Barr, Elmdon House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Mother*,—Mrs. Cortland Angelo.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 54.—Mr. H. B. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, is confirmed in his appointment of 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

No. 55.—Mr. William Legate, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I. G. S. *Celerity*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th September 1880.

No. 293.—Mr. W. P. Johnson is appointed as a Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 299.

Circular No. 17 Railway, dated Simla, 21st August 1880.

GENERAL RULES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV, the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution Nos. 0210-0227R.T., dated the 23rd February 1880.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter Nos. 312-22R.T., dated the 10th May 1880.

Read also—

Letter No. 1148, dated 20th March 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Letter No. 199R., dated 21st April 1880, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Docket No. 3157G., dated 4th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore, and annexure.

Letter No. 82C., dated 18th May 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Letter No. 2058, dated 26th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.

Docket No. 1045, dated 28th May 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, and annexure.

Memorandum No. 4069G., dated 3rd June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

Letter No. 1460, dated 3rd June 1880, from the Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Letter No. 4788.-R., dated 4th June 1880, from the Government of Bengal.

Letter No. 158R.-G., dated 5th June 1880, from the Resident at Hyderabad.

Docket No. 2298, dated 8th June 1880, from the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, and enclosures.

Letter No. 705R., dated 14th June 1880, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Letter Nos. 2818-66E.-R., dated 9th June 1880, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Letter No. 348B.-R., dated 16th June 1880, from the Government of Madras, and enclosures.

Letter No. 1757, dated 8th July 1880, from the Government of Bombay, and enclosures.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 821R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Government of Madras.

Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 822R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Government of Bombay.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 823R.-T., dated 4th August 1880, to the Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, to sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1880, the accompanying General Rules which have been made by the several Railway Administrations under Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of the railways, respectively directed by such administrations.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Directors General of Railways and Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with the General Rules, be published in the *Gazette of India*, as directed by Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL RAILWAYS IN INDIA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH SECTION 8 OF "THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879."

The rules comprised in this code shall be held applicable to, and are to be observed on, all lines of Railway in India used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods, unless specially exempted by the Governor General in Council.

Each Railway Administration may hereafter make such subsidiary rules as may be found necessary or expedient, provided that no such subsidiary rule shall be inconsistent with these general rules.

Every Railway servant is bound by the terms of his employment to obey both the general and the subsidiary rules.

SECTION I.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSES AND DEFINITIONS.

The catchwords in the margin of this code have been added merely for the purpose of facilitating reference; they are not to be held either as an integral part of the code, or in any way giving an interpretation to the clauses to which they are annexed.

Catchwords.

2. **In the rules comprised in this code unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—**

Definitions.

"Written" instructions, orders, forms, &c., include documents which are printed, lithographed, or prepared by other processes, and instructions which are sent by telegram;

Written.

"Main line" means the line ordinarily used by trains to run through and between stations on any part of a Railway;

Main line.

"Train" means an engine with or without vehicles attached;

Train.

"Passenger train" means a train intended for the conveyance of passengers and other coaching traffic;

Passenger train.

"Goods train" means a train intended for the conveyance of general merchandise;

Goods train.

And includes—

(*a*) **trains carrying livestock;**
(*b*) **trains carrying minerals;**
(*c*) trains carrying materials;

"Mixed train" means a train intended to convey both passengers and goods;

Mixed train.

"Ordinary train" means a train, whether passenger, goods, or mixed which is entered in the working time-tables;

Ordinary train.

"Special train" means any train not classed as an "Ordinary train;"

Special train.

"System of working" means the system adopted for the time being on any portion of a Railway as prescribed in Rule 3 and as detailed in Sections XIII to XIX;

System of working.

"Station" means any place—

Station.

(I) at which traffic is booked, and where authority is given for trains to proceed;

(II) at which authority is given for trains to proceed under the "System of working;"

"Station limits" include all traffic lines and premises within the distant signal or signals if such be provided:

Station limits.

Where no distant signal is provided, the "Station limits" extend to the outside points:

Where there are no points, and no distant signal the "Station limits" extend to the ends of the platform, or other positions fixed in each case;

"Authorized Officer" means the person who usually issues instructions of the nature referred to in each case;

Authorized Officer.

"Special instructions" means instructions given by the "authorized Officer;"

Special instructions.

"Station Master" means the person on duty responsible for the time being for working the trains and traffic within "Station limits;"

Station Master.

And includes—

(*a*) Assistant Station Master;
(*b*) Inspector;
(*c*) Clerk in charge;
(*d*) Any other person appointed to the charge of a Station;

"Ganger" means the man in charge of a gang of men employed on repairing the permanent way whatever he may be called on any particular Railway;

Ganger.

"Driver" means the person in charge for the time being of a working locomotive engine;

Driver.

"Station signal" means the signal which on on some Railways is called "Main" or "Home" or "Platform" signal;

Station signals.

"Guard" includes the under Guard, and any Brakesman or other person who may, for the time being, be performing the duties of the Guard;

Guard.

"Servant" means any person employed to perform any function in connection with a Railway.

Servant.

SECTION II.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

3. Every Line of Railway upon which engine power is used, for the public conveyance of passengers or goods, must be worked on one of the following system, viz.,—

System of working.

"Line clear and caution message,"
"Absolute block,"
"Train Following,"
"Train Staff and Ticket,"
"Train Despatching,"
"Pilot Guard,"
"One Engine only,"

in accordance with the rules laid down in Sections XIII to XIX for the system adopted.

4. On a double line trains must invariably be run on the left hand road, except under special instructions to the contrary and in accordance with rule 28.

Double and single line working.

On a single line no engine, with or without a train, shall be permitted to leave one station for another until it shall have been ascertained that the line between those stations is clear of engines and trains coming from the opposite direction, and of all impediments as far as can be known.

When allowable under the system adopted for working, trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction under special instructions on both single and double lines in accordance with rules 23 and 24.

5. Except when necessary to carry passengers in goods vehicles, no passenger or mixed train shall be allowed to move from any station unless it be provided with an arrangement by which the Guard can communicate with, make his way, or otherwise get access to every passenger carriage in the train.

Passage for Guard to carriages.

6. No engine shall be allowed to push a train, or portion of a train, or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Engine not to push. Same as Rules 183 and 246.

7. Except in the case of an engine running without vehicles, no train shall be despatched from any station without one or more brake-vans, and one or more Guards, and all the necessary lamps and other appliances.

Brake-vans, &c.

8. Whenever any train or engine is timed to [illegible] run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of the line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad day-light except under instructions from an authorized officer.

Same as Rules 164 and 168.

In foggy or stormy weather when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

9. No engine shall be driven tender, or fuel truck, foremost, except within station limits, without a written order, or unless in cases of unavoidable necessity to be established by the Driver.

Engine not to run tender foremost. Same as Rule 230.

[illegible] notice shall have been given, when practicable, to all stations concerned.

11. Madras time, or such time as is adopted on each Railway in India, shall be sent to the principal stations in accordance with authorized instructions.

Time.

12. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a Railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

Infectious diseases. Same as Rules 143 and 202.

13. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions, while travelling by Railway, as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

Attendants. Same as Rules 144 and 203.

14. The maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each compartment of every description of carriage must be fixed by the Railway Administration with the approval of Government, and such number must be distinctly exhibited, inside each first and second class compartment in the English language, and both inside and outside of each compartment of all classes inferior to the second class, in conspicuous places in English and in the vernacular language most commonly used in the districts through which the Railway passes.

Maximum number of passengers.

15. Tickets are only available from the date and for the period specified by the Railway Administration by which they are issued.

Period for which tickets are available.

16. Any person found smoking, or having an open light or fire, in goods-sheds, store yards, or, who persists in smoking, after being warned by a Railway servant or Police Officer to desist, on any other portion of the Railway premises, where such practice may be deemed dangerous by the authorized officer, shall be liable to immediate removal from the Railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Smoking on Railway premises. Same as Rule 141.

17. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and if the offender persists, the Station Master is to have him removed from the Railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Disorderly persons. Same as Rule 140.

18. Every person desirous of travelling on a Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare.

Tickets to be furnished.

And every passenger shall, when required, show his ticket to any Railway servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway servant duly authorised to collect tickets.

Tickets to be shown and given up.

19. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

Tickets at intermediate stations.

In case there is no room for all the passengers to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets.

Preferential right of ticket-holders.

20. Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

Refund of fare.

21. No trespassing upon the Railway shall be allowed, and no person, other than a Railway servant, shall be permitted to walk on the line, unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized officer of the Railway. If the trespasser, on being requested to quit, persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Trespassing. Same as Rule 50.

22. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

Carriage doors. Same as Rules 108 and 197.

23. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Trains following. Same as Rules 127 and 255.

24. Where the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the engine-driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instruction of the authorized officer.

Trains following. Same as Rules 128 and 256.

25. Fixed distant signals must be constructed to exhibit danger in case of any failure of their connections.

Distant signals to fly at danger.

26. Every portion of the permanent-way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition; and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires) must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

Road to be inspected. Same as Rule 290.

27. Special rules shall be laid down by the authorized Officer for dealing with cases of fires in trains.

Fires in trains.

28. On the double line should an accident block one of the lines of Railway, so as to necessitate the passing of all up and down trains on a single line, immediate steps must be taken to establish single line working, on the rules adopted by each Railway for working in such cases.

When line is blocked.

29. Drivers with engines or trains must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line upon which they are running.

Speed of trains. Same as Rule 265.

These limits are not on any line to exceed, on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, for passenger trains, sixty (60) miles an hour, and for goods and mixed trains thirty (30) miles an hour. On the metre gauge, or other narrow gauge, these limits are not to be exceeded—for passenger trains, forty (40) miles an hour, and for goods and mixed trains, twenty (20) miles an hour.

30. Drivers with engines or trains must not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by an authorized officer.

Making up time. Same as Rule 266.

31. For the purposes of the Railway Act, the following are declared to be dangerous goods :—

Dangerous goods.

Carbolic Acid.	Coloured Fires.
Fusel Oil.	Congreve Matches.
Kerosine Oil.	Crackers.
Naphthalin.	Combustibles.
Paraffine.	Cotton powder.
Petroleum and other Hydrocarbon Oils.	Chlorate mixture.
Rangoon Oil.	Detonators.
Wood Naphtha.	Dynamite.
Muriate of Tin.	Firework composition.
Nitrate of Iron.	Fireworks.
Perchloride of Iron.	Fog signals.
Solution of Ammonia.	Fuze.
Sulphate of Indigo, concentrated.	Gun-cotton.
Aquafortis.	Gun-powder.
Bromine.	Gun-cotton-powder.
Chloride of Sulphur.	Lathofracteur.
Chloroform.	Lucifer Matches.
Fluoric Acid.	Nitrated gun-cotton.
Glacial Acetic Acid.	Nitroglycerine and its compounds.
Mineral Acid, such as Muriatic Acid; Nitric Acid; Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol.	Phosphorous.
Ammunition.	Percussion caps.
Amorphous Phosperous.	Schultze gun-powder.
Cartridges.	Tubes for firing explosives.
	Vesuvians.
	War rockets.
	Explosive chemicals.
	All other explosives.

32. Copies of the General Rules and Regulations must be supplied to Railway servants in accordance with rules 39 and 40.

Supply of Rules.

SECTION III.

RULES GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO RAILWAY SERVANTS.

33. Each person in Railway service must devote himself exclusively to the service of the Railway on which he is employed, residing at whatever place may be appointed, attending at such hours as may be required, paying prompt obedience to all persons placed in authority over him, and conforming to all the rules and regulations of the Railway.

Obedience to instructions.

34. Any Railway servant who shall quit the service without having given one month's previous notice in writing, or the notice required by his agreement of service, shall forfeit all claim for pay due, and shall also be subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 55.

Leaving service.

35. When any one leaves the service he must deliver up all Railway property in his charge, and no money due for wages will be paid until all articles, which have been supplied to him, shall have been delivered up in accordance with existing regulations. If not delivered up, or if any article be missing, or be damaged from neglect or by improper use, the cost of such article, or of the repair of such damage shall be deducted from any pay due to him or from any moneys held for him by the Railway authorities, and if such moneys should be insufficient to meet the claim, the balance will become a debt recoverable at law.

Surrender of Railway property on leaving.

36. All Railway servants are subject to immediate dismissal, or suspension without pay, for refusal of duty, disobedience of orders, negligence, misconduct, absence without leave, or for any neglect of these regulations; and may be held liable for all damages occasioned by misconduct or negligence; and are also subject on conviction to the penalty prescribed in Rule 55.

Misconduct, &c.

37. The pay of every servant always includes his services during all hours, whether early or late, as may be determined from time to time by his superior.

Pay.

38. Intoxication on duty renders the offender liable to dismissal; and also to criminal prosecution under the Railway Act.

Intoxication.

39. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be supplied to each Railway servant who understands English, and who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the Railway, or with the working of trains.

Supply of books of rules.

Each Native subordinate who is in any way connected with the out-door working of the Railway or with the working of trains, and who may be unacquainted with the English language, shall be provided with a translation, in such language as he understands, of these rules, or of the section relating to his duties.

Rules in the Vernacular.

40. Every servant must make himself acquainted with the rules or sections of the rules supplied to him, and must produce his copy when required. If the copy be lost, defaced or torn, he must apply to his immediate superior for a new one which will be supplied at the cost of the servant. Any Railway servant who should have a copy and is found without one is liable to punishment.

Servants to be acquainted with rules and keep copies.

Station Masters, Foremen, and Gangsmen or Mistries of Platelayers, are responsible that the subordinates working under them are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

Station Masters, Foremen, &c., responsible that their subordinates are acquainted with rules.

41. Every servant is required to assist in carrying out the rules and regulations, and must immediately report to his superior any infringement thereof, or any occurrence affecting the safe and proper working of the Railway which may come under his notice.

All persons must assist in carrying out rules.

42. The safety of the public must, under all circumstances, be the chief care of Railway servants.

Public safety.

43. No servant may, under any circumstances, absent himself from duty without proper permission

Absence from duty.

[redacted]

45. The conduct of all servants must be prompt, civil, and obliging. They must at all times afford every proper facility for the business to be performed, and be careful to give correct information.

Conduct of servants.

46. Swearing and immoral language, and violent altercations and threats, are strictly prohibited.

Improper language.

47. No Railway servant is allowed to travel on the Railway unless provided with a proper ticket, or free pass; nor is he allowed to ride on the engine, or in the brake-van,

Ticket or pass necessary.

or in any vehicle in which luggage or parcels are conveyed, unless in the execution of his duty, without written permission from an authorized Officer.

Gratuities.

48. No money or gratuity, in the shape of fee, or reward, is allowed to be taken from passengers, or other persons, by any Railway servant, even although the regular hours of duty shall have expired, without the permission of the Railway Administration. Any infringement of this rule renders the offender liable to immediate dismissal and on conviction to imprisonment for three years or to fine, or to both under sections 161 to 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

Spirituous liquors.

49. Drivers, Guards, and others directly connected with the working of trains, shall not, when on duty, be supplied with spirituous liquors at refreshment-rooms, except under rules framed by an authorized officer.

Trespassing. Same as Rule 21.

50. No trespassing upon the Railway shall be allowed, and no person other than a Railway servant shall be permitted to walk on the line unless provided with a license to do so, signed by an authorized Officer of the Railway. If the trespasser, on being requested to quit, persists in remaining, he may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person, and is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Accident.

51. In the case of accident or obstruction the safety of passengers must be deemed of the first importance. The most prompt mode of communicating the circumstances to the next station, and to head-quarters, must be adopted, and all possible assistance may be demanded from, and must be promptly rendered by, any Railway servant whose services may be needed.

Lost articles.

52. Any lost article found on the Railway line and premises must be immediately made over to the nearest Station Master to be dealt with in accordance with special instructions. See Rule 139.

Special trains without notice.

53. The staff along the line must always be prepared for special trains without previous notice.

Defective signals to be reported. Same as Rule 80.

54. Drivers, Guards, and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master any defective signals, or obstruction of them, or neglect in working them.

Breach of rules.

55. Any person committing a breach of Rules 34, 36, 43, 46, and 47 shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

SECTION IV.

SIGNALS.

Colours.

56. RED is a signal of "DANGER"—Stop.

GREEN is a signal of "CAUTION"—Go slowly.

WHITE is a signal of "ALL RIGHT"—Go on.

Hand Signals.

Hand Signals.

57. The hand signals shall be made by flags in the day and by lights at night or in foggy weather or in tunnels.

58. When the line is clear, the Signalman must either stand erect with his flag in his hand, thus—

ALL CLEAR.

or display a white flag, or white light.

59. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution," the green flag will be elevated thus—

CAUTION.

or the green light shown.

60. If it be necessary to proceed with "Caution" from any defect in the road or rails, the green flag will be depressed thus—

CAUTION (RAILS).

or the green light shown.

61. If it be necessary to stop, the red flag will be shown and waved to and fro, the Signalman facing the engine thus—

DANGER.

or the red light shown.

62. In the absence of flags—

Both arms raised above the head denotes "Danger," thus—

DANGER.

One arm raised with the hand above the head denotes "Caution," thus—

CAUTION.

One arm held in a horizontal position across the line of rails denotes "All Right," thus—

ALL RIGHT.

Caution with white light.

63. In the absence of a green light, a white light waved slowly from side to side denotes "Caution"—Go slowly.

Danger signal with any light.

64. In the absence of a red light, any light moved up and down or waved violently denotes "Danger"—Stop.

Fixed Signals.

Fixed signals.

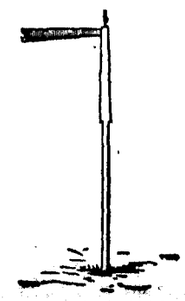
65. The fixed signals are, for the most part, constructed with one or more Semaphore arms for day signals, and with one or more lamps for night; but disc and other signals are in some cases used.

Semaphores on the left hand side.

The day signal is invariably made by the arm on the left hand side of the post as seen by the Driver of an approaching engine.

66. The "Danger Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being raised to the horizontal position, thus—

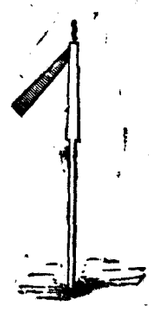
and by the exhibition of a *red* light by night.



DANGER.

67. The "Caution Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side of the post being placed halfway to the horizontal position, thus—

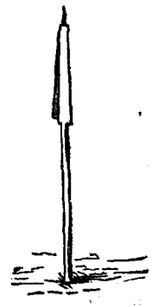
and by the exhibition of a *green* light by night.



CAUTION.

68. The "All Right Signal" is shown in the day time by the arm on the left hand side being lowered to the post, thus—

and by the exhibition of a *white* light by night.



ALL RIGHT.

Signals to be kept at "Danger."

69. Except at level-crossings worked under rule 336, fixed signals are always to be kept at "Danger," and lowered or reversed only to allow a train or engine to pass.

Station Signals.

(Also called "Main," or "Home," or "Platform" Signals.)

Station signals. Same as Rule 231.

70. Station signals are placed at stations, junctions, sidings outside station limits, and signal boxes, and when at "Danger," no train or engine must pass them, or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, except as prescribed in Rules [illegible] and 77.

Junction signals. Same as Rules 158 and 232.

71. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

Passing station signal. Same as Rules 159 and 233.

72. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger" unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Station signals at "Danger."

73. Station signals must invariably stand at "Danger" except when lowered for an approaching train.

Distant Signals.

Distant signals.

74. Distant signals are fixed at a considerable distance from the station, and are constructed to exhibit the "Danger" and "All Right" signals only, or "Danger" and "Caution" signals only.

Use of distant signals.

75. Distant signals must be replaced at "Danger" immediately they are passed by an engine.

Observance of distant signals. Same as Rule 234.

76. When a distant signal is at "Danger," the Driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a *dead stop* outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to ad[illegible] it. If the line be clear [illegible] distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station limits must be immediately carried out—See Rules 179 and 240.

Signals apply to proper direction. Same as Rule 235.

77. Station and distant signals apply only to trains or engines running in the proper direction, and must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from

one main line to another, or shunting into, or out of, sidings connected with the main line, must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally, or by handlamp, or flag, as occasion may require; it being necessary, in such cases, that the Danger signal should be exhibited at the station signal as well as at the distant signal, for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

78. Every Station Master, or other person, must, in the event of any signal under his charge becoming defective, immediately report the case to his immediate superior, and to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector; and the Station Master shall place a competent man or men with the necessary hand signals and detonators to signal in lieu of such defective signal, until it is again in proper working order.

Defective signals.

When the Station Master cannot provide proper men from his own staff, he must apply to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector for competent men.

79. Except at places specially exempted upon each railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a Danger signal, and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

[illegible]sence of signals. Same as Rules 190 and [illegible]

80. Drivers, Guards, and others must invariably report to the nearest Station Master any defective signals, or obstruction of them, or neglect in working them.

Defective signals to be reported. Same as Rule 64.

Detonating Signals.

81. Every Guard, Driver, Foreman of works, and Ganger or Mistry of Platelayers will be provided with detonators of fog signals which they are always to have ready for use whilst on duty; and every person in charge of a station must keep a supply of these signals in a suitable place, easy of access.

Supply of detonators.

82. In thick, foggy, or tempestuous weather, and in cases of obstruction, detonators must be used in addition to the regular day and night signals, in accordance with Rules 86, 87, 88 and 179.

Use of detonators.

83. Detonators must be carefully handled, as they are liable to explode if roughly treated. It is necessary to keep them well protected from damp. At least one from each person's stock must be tested, at intervals of not more than one month, to ensure that they are in good condition. Station Masters in charge of stations, where extra supplies are kept for Guards and others, shall test at least one from each box before issue.

Testing detonators.

84. Detonators must be placed on the rail (label or brand upwards) and secured by bending the clasp round the upper flange of the rail. A detonator explodes with a loud report, when an engine passes over it and the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction, or until he receives an "All Right" signal.

Placing.

Train Signals.

85. On both double and single line between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a Red Tail Light and two Red Side Lights in rear of the train; and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light; in both cases Head Lights prescribed by the authorized officer must be exhibited.

Engine and train lights. Same as Rule 248.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed Head Lights, and the last engine only must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light.

This rule does not apply to engines and trains doing station work.

SECTION V.

SIGNALLING IN FOGGY OR TEMPESTUOUS WEATHER, OR DURING DUST-STORMS.

86. In foggy or tempestuous weather two detonators 10 yards apart must be placed on the rail by the signalman or other trained servant selected by the Station Master at least one hundred yards outside the distant signal post, or, in the absence of a distant signal, at least seven hundred yards from the outside points. Drivers and Guards must report all cases of omission to do this.

Detonators.

87. On the double line, detonators must be renewed immediately after a train has passed over them; and on the single line they must be placed before an approaching train is due or expected.

Renewal.

88. The Station Master must see that fresh supplies of signals are sent to the men in place of those exploded; and in case it is necessary to keep a man out for any length of time, he must be relieved every six hours, and visited as often as practicable to ensure that he is on the alert.

Supplies and relief of men.

89. In foggy weather or in dust-storms, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted and kept burning.

Lamps to be lighted.

SECTION VI.

STATION MASTERS AND CLERKS IN CHARGE OF STATIONS.

90. Every Station Master, or person in charge of a station, is answerable for the security and protection of the office and buildings, and of the Railway property there. He is responsible for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon all the Railway servants, either permanently or temporarily employed at the station, or within its limits, and all such servants are subject to his authority and directions in the working of the line and station. He is also responsible for the general working of the station being carried out in strict accordance with all rules, regulations, and orders.

Responsibility of officers in charge of stations.

91. Station Masters will receive their orders from, and report to, such Traffic Officer as may be placed over them.

Station Masters under Traffic Department.

92. It is the special duty of every Station Master, or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose by an officer of the Traffic Department, to attend to the arrival and departure of trains.

Arrival and departure of trains.

93. The Station Master must always appear in uniform when on duty, if required.

Uniform.

94. The Station Master, or such other person as may be appointed for the purpose, must daily inspect the station, and see that all rooms, latrines, and other offices, and platforms, &c., are kept neat and clean.

Daily inspection of stations.

95. The Station Master must see that all orders and instructions are duly entered and executed, and that all books are regularly and neatly kept, and all returns properly prepared and submitted.

Office duties.

96. The Station Master must take care that all the servants at his station behave respectfully and civilly to the public and passengers of every class.

Civility to public.

97. The Station Master must take care that all the servants at his station come on duty at proper times in a clean and tidy state, and in uniform when so required.

Servants coming on duty.

98. Every exertion must be made for the expeditious despatch of the station duties, and for ensuring the safety of the public and punctuality of the trains. But no train conveying passengers must be started before the advertized time.

Despatch of trains, &c.

99. The Station Master must report, without delay, to his superior officer, neglect of duty or other misconduct on the part of any of the Railway servants within station limits, and must also forward to his superior officer particulars of any complaint made by the public.

Misconduct to be reported.

100. The Station Master must see that the proper time-bills and notices are exhibited and renewed when necessary, and that they are removed when out of date.

Notices at stations.

101. The Station Master must not be absent without leave from his immediate superior; and in cases of illness he must inform his superior officer and take care that some competent person is entrusted with his duties.

Absence.

102. The Station Master must be careful that all stores supplied for the station are prudently and economically used, and that there is no waste of oil, stationery, &c.

Stores.

103. The greatest care must be exercised in the cleaning, trimming, and lighting of signal lamps, and Station Masters will be held responsible that this work is efficiently performed. The signal lamps must be lighted and extinguished in accordance with Rule No. 104.

Trimming signal lamps.

104. Whenever any train or engine is about to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of a line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad daylight, except under instructions from an authorized officer.

Lighting lamps. Same as Rules 8 and 162

In foggy or stormy weather, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both day and night signals must be used.

105. The Station Master on duty must look at the head and tail lamps of every passing train, and, if necessary and possible, must see that they are re-trimmed. But if the train does not stop at the station, and any of the lamps require trimming, he must immediately telegraph to the station in advance to stop the train and re-trim the lamps.

Lamps of passing trains.

106. At stations where roof lamps are supplied to trains, Station Masters are responsible that the lamps are properly cleaned and trimmed, and that no smoky, defective, or badly burning lamp is placed in the train.

Roof lamps.

107. The Station Master is responsible that, immediately on the stopping of each passenger train, the name of the station is called out along the train in a distinct and audible manner, and that the station servants pay immediate attention to any indication shown by the passengers of their desire to alight.

Name of station to be called out.

108. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

Carriage doors. Same as Rules 22 and 197.

109. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station, whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform, the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever except upon instructions from the Guard, under orders of the person in charge of the Station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

Trains overrunning or stopping short. Same as Rules 193 and 254.

110. The Station Master must leave it to the discretion of the Driver to determine what load the engine can take, but every instance of refusal to take the regulation load must be reported to the Traffic Officer.

Load of trains.

111. The Station Master is responsible that vehicles standing at the station or sidings are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer, and scotch blocks, where provided, fastened.

Securing stock in sidings.

112. The Station Master is responsible that all safety points and catch sidings, when it is not necessary that they should be opened, are closed against the line which they are intended to protect.

Safety points.

113. Facing points must in all cases be [illegible]

114. No vehicle which is pronounced unfit by the Carriage and Wagon Examiner shall be run on a train; and no vehicle which has been off the road shall be allowed to run on the line between stations until it has been examined and passed by a competent Examiner, except in the case of derailment outside station limits, when, if the Driver considers it safe, the vehicle may be taken slowly to the next station.

Unfit vehicles.

115. No vehicle shall be loaded beyond its marked carrying capacity.

Load of vehicles.

116. Before the commencement of any loading or other operation by which any line of rails, in use for traffic purposes, may be fouled or obstructed, the person in charge of such operation must obtain the permission of the Station Master, who must see that all necessary steps are taken for the protection of traffic during such obstructions.

Protection of lines obstructed.

117. Carriages, machinery, timber, and other large articles in open trucks must be loaded within the authorized loading dimensions.

Loading vehicles.

118. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded.

Dummy wagon. Same as Rule 212.

119. Station Masters must see that the shunting of trains, or crossing from one line to another, is performed only at such times and in such manner as will not incur danger.

Shunting.

120. No engine or vehicle must be shunted or moved so as to obstruct the main line until the proper signals have been exhibited, in one or both directions as may be necessary, and care must be taken when the main line is about to be obstructed, after a distant signal has been placed at "Danger" for the purpose of protecting it, that sufficient time is allowed to elapse for any approaching engine or train (which may have been near to or within such signal before it was so placed at "Danger") to pass before the obstruction takes place.

Shunting operations to be protected. Same as Rule 184.

121. Should any vehicle or portion of a train escape from a station, immediate steps must be taken to warn the other station concerned, and prevent accident as far as praticable.

Vehicles escaping.

122. When vehicles are shunted at places situated on steep gradients, proper precautions must be taken to prevent any vehicle from running down the incline; a sufficient number of brakes must be put on, and sprags or hand-scotches used, when necessary, to prevent the possibility of any vehicle running away. At such places a supply of scotches must be kept for the purpose. See Rule 210.

Shunting on inclines.

123. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting. Same as Rules 188 and 258.

124. The Station Master is responsible that all points, gates, and signals at his station are in proper working order. He must report the particulars of any defects to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector, and must advise his immediate superior.

Points and signals.

125. All vehicles shunted off at stations as empties must be carefully searched. The windows and lamp holes of all empty compartments must be closed when the carriages are standing or the sidings at the stations. See Rule 200.

Vehicles to be searched and windows to be closed.

126. Before a train starts, care must be taken that all carriage doors are fastened. The signal to the Driver to start must be given by the Guard, upon receiving intimation from the person in charge of the station, that all is right for the train to proceed. But no train shall be started until the rules of the system of working have been complied with. See Rule 171.

Starting of trains.

127. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval between trains. Same as Rules 23 and 255.

128. Where the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train, from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the Driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

Trains following each other. Same as Rules 24 and 256.

129. No passenger train shall be stopped at station where it is not timed to call, for the purpose of taking up or setting down passengers, without special authority.

Trains not to stop where not timed.

130. At stations where Carriage Examiners are kept, the Station Master, before starting the train, must satisfy himself that the examination of it has been completed, and that the train is all right and fit to proceed. Where Examiners are not kept, steps must be taken to remedy any defects that may be observed in the running of vehicles by supplying oil or grease to the axle-boxes where required, or removing the defective vehicle from the train when necessary.

Examination of trains.

131. In case of obstruction or accident, the Station Master must obtain all necessary assistance as soon as possible, and report the occurrence by telegraph, or by the most expeditious means, to the next station on the other side of the accident, so that notice may be given to the Drivers and Guards of approaching trains. See Rule 186.

Accidents.

132. The Station Master nearest to the place at which any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property or any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, occurs, must, without unnecessary delay, give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police Station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs, or to such other Magistrate or Police Officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Accidents to be reported.

The Station Master must also report to officers of the Railway all accidents in accordance with special instructions.

133. In case a train may have to stop between stations, to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station, before the stoppage has to be made, must be obtained, before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Train working between stations. Same as Rules 201, 279 and 315.

134. No person shall be allowed, without proper authority, to enter any carriage for the purpose

No person to travel without ticket.

of travelling therein unless the fare has been paid and a ticket obtained. See Rule 199.

135. If any passenger shall refuse, or be unable, to produce a proper ticket, or shall commit any other offence, the case must be immediately investigated by the Station Master, and he is to exercise his discretion as to the proceedings to be taken, always reporting to his immediate superior.

Passenger committing offence.

136. The power of arrest and detention is to be exercised with the greatest caution, and never where the address is given, and there is no good and sufficient reason to doubt its correctness; or adequate security is offered for appearance to answer a charge. When it shall be necessary to detain any person, such detention shall not continue for a longer period than is absolutely necessary, but such person must be conveyed before a Magistrate with as little delay as possible.

Detention of offenders.

137. As it is the intention which constitutes the offence, caution and discretion must be used in treating different cases, as it frequently occurs that passengers travel, unintentionally, beyond the distance for which they have paid their fares. In such cases they may be allowed to return to the station for which they booked on payment of the ordinary single fare for the distance overridden, provided they return by the next train, and do not, in the interval, leave the railway premises.

Discretion to be used.

138. Passengers not producing their tickets are required to pay the fare from whence the train started, until enquiry can be made in order to ascertain whether the fare had been previously paid, or not; in every case the circumstance must be enquired into without delay and reported. See Rule 196.

Passengers without tickets.

139. An account of all unclaimed luggage, and any lost property found on the line and on the Railway premises must be kept by the Station Master, and all such must be dealt with in accordance with special intructions. See Rule 52.

Lost property.

140. In the event of any person being drunk and disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Station Master is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance, and if the offender persists, the Station Master is to have him removed from the Railway premises, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Disorderly persons. Same as Rule 17.

141. Any person found smoking or having an open light or fire in goods-sheds or store yards, or who persists in smoking after being warned by a Railway servant or Police Officer to desist on any other portion of the Railway premises where such practice may be deemed dangerous, the unauthorized smoker shall be liable to immediate removal from the Railway premises, and to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Smoking on Railway premises. Same as Rule 16.

142. No unprotected light shall be allowed in any Railway vehicles.

Lights in vehicles.

143. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a Railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

Infectious diseases. Same as Rules 12 and 203.

144. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions while travelling by Railway as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

Attendants. Same as Rules 13 and 203.

145. No person suffering from an infectious disease is to be allowed to travel in the same compartment with other passengers, but must take and pay for reserved accommodation; and special precaution is to be taken against the infection being communicated to other persons on the Railway premises.

Reserved compartment for infectious diseases. Same as Rule 204.

146. Any person found suffering from an infectious disease in a Railway carriage or in any place on a Railway where there is likelihood of the infection spreading, and who has not obtained the permission of the Station Master under Rule 12, is to be removed from the Railway premises, and shall, on conviction under section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to fine, or to both, or on conviction under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code be liable to imprisonment for two years, or to fine, or to both.

Power to remove persons suffering from infectious disease. Same as Rule 205.

147. If any Railway carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious disease, such carriage must be disinfected immediately after it has arrived at its destination, and no passenger shall be allowed into it until the disinfection has been completed.

Disinfection of carriages. Same as Rule 206.

148. Prisoners and persons afflicted with insanity must not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must be placed, with their escort, in a prison-van or separate compartment, upon reserved accommodation being paid for.

Prisoners. Same as Rule 207.

149. No engine, or other vehicle, the property of a private owner, shall be allowed to enter upon the main line, except under special arrangement.

Private vehicle.

SECTION VII.

POINTSMEN AND SIGNALMEN.

150. Pointsmen must be careful to keep their points clear, and whenever a train or engine has passed, they must remove anything that may have got within the points so as to prevent them from closing.

Care of points.

151. Facing points must, in all cases, be securely fastened or held for the passage of trains or engines.

Facing points. Same as Rule 208.

152. Points must not be fastened in any other than the manner prescribed by an authorized officer.

Points.

153. Whenever points, crossings, or guide rails are injured, or damaged, the Pointsman must immediately report the circumstance to his superior officer, and, if possible, to the nearest Permanent Way Inspector.

Injured points to be reported.

154. Signalmen and Pointsmen must not leave the signals or points of which they have charge during their period of duty.

Regular attendance when on duty.

155. Men in charge of signals must pay particular attention to the rules for working signals.

Attention to signal rules.

156. All signals must be kept ready for immediate use. Every man who has charge of, or uses, signals must bring any defect to the notice of his superior.

Signals ready for use, &c.

157. Signalmen and pointsmen must have with them, when on duty, flags and hand signal lamps which must be lighted when necessary.

Hand signals.

158. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

Junction station signals. Same as Rules 71 and 232.

159. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal-boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger" unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Station signals other than at junctions. Same as Rules 72 and 233.

160. No line shall be obstructed or occupied by shunting or otherwise, until the signals applicable to it have been placed at "Danger."

Obstruction of line.

161. Should any impediment or obstruction exist upon the line within the sight or knowledge of the Pointsman or Signalman, he must exhibit the "Danger" signals, and must not allow any train or engine to pass in that direction, until such impediment or obstruction has been removed, and the line made clear and safe; and he must, as soon as practicable, take steps to report the obstruction to his superior officer.

Signals in case of obstruction.

162. Whenever any train or engine is timed to run, or from any cause is expected to run, on any portion of a line later than sunset and before sunrise, the signal lamps must be used lighted at sunset. During twilight in the mornings and evenings, both the day and night signals must be used. The signal lights must not be put out until broad daylight, except under instructions from an authorized officer.

Signal lamps to be lighted at sunset. Same as Rules 8 and 140.

In foggy weather, when the day signals cannot be seen plainly, the signal lamps must be lighted, and kept burning, and at such times both the day and night signals must be used.

Foggy weather.

163. If a Signalman or Pointsman observe anything wrong or unusual in a passing train, he must report the circumstance to his superior; but if it is of such a nature as to involve danger to the train or the public, he must at once take all practicable steps to stop the train.

Passing trains to be observed.

SECTION VIII.

GUARDS.

164. Every Guard must be at the station from which he is to start at the time appointed for his attendance, and must have with him a copy of these regulations and of the working time-tables of the lines over which he has to run.

Attendance at station.

165. Every Guard must have with him the equipment and stores prescribed by the authorized officer.

Equipment.

166. Guards will receive instructions from the Station Master, or other authorized officer to whom they must apply for anything necessary for the working of their trains.

To receive instructions from Station Master.

167. Guards are responsible that their brakes and lamps are in good working order, and that the lamps are trimmed and lighted and brightly burning between sunset and sunrise, and during a fog; also that the vehicles of the train are in good order, and properly coupled up, and that the cord or other appliance for communication between Guard and Driver, if provided, is in order and properly arranged throughout.

Inspection of train.

168. The train when in motion is under the control of the Guard when there is only one, and of the Head Guard when there are more than one. The passengers and property in the train are under his charge; he is responsible for the safety and regularity of the whole; he must regulate his time-piece in accordance with authorized rules.

Train under control of Guard.

169. When there are two or more Guards or Brakesmen with a train, they must obey the instructions of the Head Guard.

Head Guard to be obeyed.

170. Each Guard must ride in his proper van, and not on the Engine, nor in a carriage or wagon, except under special circumstances.

Guards travel in their vans.

171. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver by the Guard upon receiving the necessary authority in accordance with the system adopted for working the Railway. See Rule 126.

To start trains.

172. After each train has left the platform, and before it reaches the distant signal, the Guard and the Driver must exchange signals with each other. This exchange of signals must also be made whenever a train runs through a station without stopping. The Driver must stop if the proper signals are not exchanged.

Exchange Signals.

173. Every Guard when travelling must keep a good look-out, and should he see any reason to apprehend danger, he must use his best endeavours to attract the attention of the Driver and give notice to him of the apprehended danger.

To keep a good look-out.

174. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when the Driver gives three or more short sharp whistles, or sounds the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), or applies the communication, where such exists, the Guard, or Guards, must immediately apply the brakes.

Driver's signal to Guard.

175. In travelling down steep inclines, Guards must, in order to steady the train, assist the Driver, with their brakes if required.

Rear-brake on steep inclines.

176. The Guards must not allow any person to ride outside the carriages, nor must they permit any unauthorized person to ride in any compartment or vehicle not intended for the conveyance of passengers, except under special arrangements.

Passengers not to ride outside.

177. Guards must see that the doors of the carriages are properly closed.

Carriage door to be closed.

178. Guards must exert themselves to prevent any breach of the regulations by passengers or others, and report any such breach that comes to their notice.

Guards to prevent breach of rules.

179. Except as provided in Rule 180, when a train has been stopped, from any cause, outside station limits on the double line, the head Guard must go, or see that a competent person be sent back, showing danger hand signals, having with him detonators (to be used by day as well as by night) to stop any train approaching on the same line of rails.

Train stopping outside station limits. Same as Rule 240.

The person going to protect the train must place upon the rails, on which the train has been running, two detonators ten yards apart, at a distance of three quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty or steeper, falling in the direction of the train, or half a mile on any flatter gradient, or on the level, and he must also, on his way out, place one detonator at half those distances respectively. He must remain exhibiting his hand danger signal at the further distance until recalled by engine whistle, or otherwise, when he must leave down the two most distant detonators, taking up the other on his way back.

On a double line, should both roads be fouled, detonators and hand signals must be used on each line in the manner prescribed, and all trains approaching from either direction must be stopped.

In the case of a single line the train must be protected, in the same manner, in front as well as in rear.

If one, or more, trains approach the obstruction, the train which last arrives must be protected in the rear in the manner prescribed, and when the other train or trains are thus protected in that direction, the person, or persons who protected such other trains, can return, and the intermediate detonators may be removed.

When the mixed gauge is laid, detonators must be placed on each rail, both for the broad and the narrow gauge trains.

On the single line the rear of a train must be protected first, and in cases, on the double line when both roads are obstructed and men are not available to be sent out in both directions at the same time, the Guard must use his discretion as to which road should be first protected.

When necessary a Fireman must be sent out with the signals for the protection of the train.

Should the stoppage occur to an engine not attached to a train, the Driver must take the prescribed precautions for its protection.

On the double road, should both lines be fouled, the Driver must aid the Guard, and at once display a "Danger signal" to the front, and, if the engine is not disabled, it should be used to convey the person who goes forward to the proper distance.

When starting a train which has stopped outside station limits, the Guards and Drivers must exchange signals. Unless these signals are exchanged the Driver must stop.

180. Ballast or other trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so especially provided for in each case, they must be protected as prescribed in Rule 179.

Ballast Train, &c. Same as Rule 241.

181. Should an accident to a train cause an obstruction and the Driver run forward without being aware of it, the Guard must take steps in accordance with Rule 179 to protect either or both lines as may be necessary.

Driver not aware of accident.

182. When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits from accident or inability of the engine to take the whole forward, the Guard must put down the brakes and carefully secure the rear portion, so that it will remain stationary, and it must be protected in the manner prescribed in Rule 179. The Driver must not return for the second portion on the same line except upon written instructions from the Guard, and if, upon the double road, no such written instructions are given, the engine must return upon the proper line under the rules of the system adopted for working, and cross at the nearest points to the rear of the part left, which he must work to a station or siding where he can again shunt to the front of the train. If it is necessary for the engine to return to the rear portion of the train on the same line, the Driver must, before starting with the front portion, obtain from the Guard the necessary written instructions authorising him to do so, and the Guard must in such cases continue to protect his train in the rear, and must not permit a following train to move it.

Portion of train left on Main Line. Same as Rule 243.

When there are two Guards with a train so divided, the second Guard, or, if there is only one Guard, the Fireman, must if practicable, and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the front portion until it is placed in a siding.

183. No engine shall be allowed to push a train or portion of a train, or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Engine not to push train. Same as Rules 6 and 246.

184. No engine or vehicle must be shunted or moved so as to obstruct the main line, until the proper signals have been exhibited in one on both directions, as may be necessary; and care must be taken when the main line is about to be obstructed after a Distant Signal has been placed at "Danger" for the purpose of protecting it, that sufficient time is allowed to elapse for any approaching engine or train (which may have been near to or within such signal before it was so placed at "Danger") to pass before the obstruction takes place.

Shunting operations to be protected. Same as Rule 120.

185. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front portion, but the Guard must apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

Train parting. Same as Rule 242.

186. In the case of accident or obstruction to trains the Guard must take steps to report in the quickest possible manner to the nearest Station Master, and if the telegraph be injured, or if there be no telegraph, the report must be sent to the Stations on both sides. See Rule 131.

To report accident.

187. When a train is shunted for another train to pass, the Side Lamps must be reversed, or so disposed of as not to exhibit the Red Light to a following train.

Lamps of shunted trains.

188. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live-stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting. Same as Rules 123 and 258.

189. Should a Guard observe any irregularity in the working of signals, or any obstruction on the line, or any defect in the signals, works, permanent way, or telegraph, he must report the same at the first station at which the train stops, and also in his journal: and must further report any unusual circumstance which he may have observed during the journey. But should the circumstance involve danger, he must use every endeavour to stop the train at the next station or signal box in order to report it.

Irregularity in working of signals to be reported. Defective signals to be reported.

190. Except at places specially exempted upon each Railway, the absence of a Signal at a place where a Signal is ordinarily shown, or a Signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a Danger Signal and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

Absence of signal. Same as Rules 79 and 238.

191. Every Guard must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work.

Guard's orders.

192. A brake must be placed at the rear of every train unless special instructions are given to the contrary.

Brake on trains.

193. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever, except upon instructions from the Guard under orders from the person in charge of the Station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train, the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

Train overruns, or stops short of a Station. Same as Rules 109 and 254.

194. The Guard must take care that passengers enter the proper carriages for the places to which they are booked, and that no passenger is allowed to leave train for the purpose of re-booking by the same train with a view to evade payment of the proper fare.

Re-booking by same train.

195. Should a vehicle be attached to, or detached from, the rear of a train at an intermediate station, the Guard, or if there be more than one, the Guard in the rear van, must see that the Tail and Side Lamps are in their proper places on the train.

Tail and Side Lamps.

196. Should complaint be made of the running of any carriage, the Guard must report it to the Station Master, and enter the particulars in his journal, giving the number and class of carriage; but if the Guard has reason to apprehend danger from such carriage before it can be inspected, he must have it detached from the train.

Defective Carriages.

197. No carriage door shall be opened while the train is in motion.

Door to be closed. Same as Rules 22 and 108.

198. When ladies are travelling alone, the Guards are to pay every attention to their comfort; and in placing them in the train they must, if requested, endeavour to select a carriage (according to the class of their tickets) in which other ladies are travelling.

Ladies.

199. The Guard must not allow any passenger or parcel to be conveyed by the train unless properly booked; and, if he has reason to suppose that any passenger is without a ticket, or is not in the proper carriage, he must request the passenger to show his ticket, reporting to the Station Master, or person in charge, any irregularity he may detect. When a passenger is desirous of changing from an inferior to a superior class of carriage, on payment of the difference in fare, the Guard must have this arranged by the Station Master or person in charge. See Rules 134 and 138.

Proper booking, &c.

200. The windows and lamp-holes of all empty compartments must be closed not only while the carriages are standing at stations, but also when the trains are running. See Rule 125.

Windows of empty compartments to be closed.

201. In case a train may have to stop between stations, to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Train working between stations. Same as Rules 133, 279 and 315.

202. No person suffering from an infectious disease shall enter a railway carriage or premises without previously notifying to the Station Master that he is so suffering, and obtaining from him permission to enter under special instructions.

Infectious diseased. Same as Rules 12 and 143.

203. Any one being in attendance on a person suffering from an infectious disease is subject to the same restrictions while travelling by railway as if he himself were suffering from the disease.

Attendants. Same as Rules 13 and 144.

204. No person suffering from an infectious disease is to be allowed to travel in the same compartment with other passengers, but must take and pay for reserved accommodation, and special precaution is to be taken against the infection being communicated to other persons on the railway premises.

Reserved compartment for infectious diseases. Same as Rule 145.

205. Any person found suffering from an infectious disease in a railway carriage or in any place on a railway where there is likelihood of the infection spreading, and who has not obtained the permission of the Station Master under Rule 12, is to be removed from the railway premises, and shall, on conviction under section 269 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to fine, or to both, or on conviction under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment for two years, or to fine, or to both.

Power to remove persons suffering from infectious disease. Same as Rule 146.

206. If any railway carriage has been entered by a person suffering from an infectious disease, such carriage must be disinfected immediately after it has arrived at its destination, and no passenger shall be allowed into it until the disinfection has been completed.

Disinfection of carriages. Same as Rule 147.

207. Prisoners and persons afflicted with insanity must not be allowed to mix with other passengers, but must be placed with their escort in a prison-van or separate compartment upon reserved accommodation being paid for.

Prisoners and insane persons. Same as Rule 148.

208. In the event of any passenger being drunk or disorderly, or causing annoyance to others, the Guard is to use all reasonable means to stop the annoyance; failing which, he must, for the safety and convenience of all, have him removed from the train at the first station, and the offender is liable to prosecution under the Railway Act.

Disorderly passengers.

209. The Guard in charge must satisfy himself before starting, and during the journey, that the train is properly loaded, marshalled, coupled, lamped, greased or oiled, and sheeted, that lashings and chains are secure, also that the brakes are in good working order, and, as far as he can ascertain, that the train is in a state of efficiency for travelling, and has the proper signals attached to it. He must carefully examine the loading of any vehicles he may attach on the way, and should any vehicle become unsafe from the shifting or derangement of the load, he must, at once, have the load readjusted, or the vehicle removed from the train.

Duties of Guard in charge.

210. When from any cause a train has been brought to a stand on the line, where the line is not level, and it is necessary for the engine to be detached from the train for the purpose of attaching or detaching vehicles, the Guard must, before the engine is uncoupled, satisfy himself that the van-brakes have been put on securely, and, as an additional precaution, must pin down a sufficient number of other brakes, or carry out such other instructions as may be prescribed. See Rule 122.

Attaching and detaching vehicles.

When the line is level, the van-brakes must be put on securely.

Where line is level.

211. Before attaching any travelling crane, the Guard must see that the jib is properly lowered and secured. It must, when practicable, be so placed that the jib will point towards the rear of the train.

Travelling cranes.

212. When the jib of a crane or a load projects beyond its truck, whether standing in a yard or on a running train, it must be protected by a dummy, which dummy may be loaded.

Dummy Wagon. Same as Rule 118.

213. Guards must not leave their trains until they have been properly handed over.

Delivery of train.

SECTION IX.

DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

214. Drivers and Firemen must be with their engines at such time before starting as the Locomotive Superintendent may require, and must satisfy themselves that their engines are in proper order.

Attendance.

215. Every Driver must have with him, at all times when on duty, such flags, lamps, tools and other appliances as may be ordered by the Locomotive Superintendent from time to time.

Equipment.

He must also have with him a copy of these Regulations, and the working time-tables in force upon the lines over which his engine has to run.

Regulations and working time-tables.

216. No person other than the Driver and Fireman is to ride on the engine or tender without permission from a properly authorized Officer.

No unauthorized person to ride on engine.

217. Drivers must always sound the whistle before putting an engine in motion.

Whistle to be sounded.

218. No engine shall be allowed to be in motion outside station limits unless both the Driver and Fireman are upon it.

Engine in motion.

219. Every Driver must make himself acquainted with all instructions requiring his attention on those parts of the line over which he has to work.

Acquaintance with instructions.

220. The Driver must place his engine in front of the train not less than five minutes before the time of starting; after that time, and until the end of the journey, he will receive his orders from the Guard in all matters affecting the starting, stopping or movement of the train; and he must promptly obey all orders or signals given to him, whether by the Station Master or the Guard, so far as the safe and proper working of his engine will allow.

Drivers to receive orders from Guard.

221. The Driver must afford such assistance with his engine as may be required for the formation, arrangement and despatch of his train.

To assist in forming train.

222. Firemen must obey the orders of the Driver in all particulars; and they are held jointly responsible with the Driver for the proper observance of all Rules and Regulations.

Firemen responsible.

223. The Driver and Fireman must, frequently, during the journey, look back and see that the whole of the train is following in a safe and proper manner.

To look back.

224. The signal for starting a train must be given to the Driver by the Guard, but before starting the Driver must have the permission prescribed by the rules of the system adopted for working the line and must satisfy himself that the line before him is clear, and he must sound the whistle.

Starting.

225. No engine shall enter upon or cross the main line without the permission of the person in charge of the points and signals, and the Driver must satisfy himself that the proper signal has been exhibited.

Protection of main line.

226. The Driver must, before starting, see that his lamps are in good order, and that his engine carries the proper distinguishing lights, or other indicators of the train. At and after sunset, and during foggy weather, he must have the necessary lamps lighted. He is responsible that they are always in proper order and trimmed, and that, when lighted, they burn brightly.

Engine-lamps.

227. The Driver must keep a good look-out all the time the engine is in motion, and Firemen must also keep a look-out, when not necessarily otherwise engaged.

Look-out.

228. The Driver and Fireman must carefully observe all signals; and when from fog or storm, or any cause, the fixed signals are not visible, as soon as usual, every possible precaution must be used, especially in approaching stations and junctions, so that the train can be stopped short of any obstruction, should the signals be against it.

In foggy weather and storms.

229. The Driver must regulate the running of his engine as accurately as practicable, according to the Working Time-table, so as to avoid extreme speed, or loss of time.

Speed.

230. No Driver shall run his engine with tender, or any portion of a train, or fuel-truck, foremost (except within station limits), without a written order, or unless in cases of unavoidable necessity, to be established by the Driver.

Tender foremost. Same as Rule 9.

231. Station signals are placed at stations, junctions, sidings outside station limits, and signal-boxes, and when at "Danger," no train or engine must pass them, or foul the crossings or points to which they apply, except as prescribed in Rules 233 and 235.

Station signals. Same as Rule 70.

232. Station signals at junctions must never be passed when at "Danger" by the train to which the signal applies.

Station signals at junctions. Same as Rules 71 & 158.

233. Station signals at stations, sidings, and signal-boxes (other than at junctions) must never be passed when at "Danger," unless the Driver is signalled past by hand by a person duly appointed by an authorized officer.

Station signals other than at junctions. Same as Rules 72 & 159.

234. When a distant signal is at "Danger," the engine-driver of an approaching train must bring his train to a *dead stop* outside of it, and must then ascertain if the line is clear to admit the train within it. If the line be clear he must at once draw the train cautiously within the distant signal so as to be protected by it, and then stop until signalled into the station in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized Officer. If, however, there is any obstruction on the line so near to the distant signal as to prevent the whole of the train from passing safely within it, the rules for the protection of trains when stopped outside station limits, must be immediately carried out. See Rule 240.

Distant signals. Same as Rule 76.

235. Station and distant signals apply only to trains or engines running in the proper direction, and must not be used for any other purpose. Trains or engines shunting from one main line to another, or shunting into, or out of, sidings connected with the main line, must, unless special signals are provided for the purpose of signalling such operations, be signalled past the station signal, either verbally, or by handlamp or flag, as occasion may require; it being necessary, in such cases, that the danger signal should be exhibited at the station signal, as well as at the distant signal, for the protection of the train or engine so employed.

Station and distant signals apply only to trains running in proper direction. Same as Rule 77.

236. The Driver and Fireman must pay immediate attention to and obey all signals, whether the cause of the signal being shown is known to them or not. The Driver must not, however, trust entirely to signals, but must, on all occasions, be vigilant and cautious.

Observance of signals.

237. A detonator explodes with a loud report when an engine passes over it, and the Driver must stop as quickly as possible, and then proceed cautiously to the place of obstruction, or until he receives the "All Right" signal. See Rule 84.

Train to be stopped on explosion of detonator.

238. Except at places specially exempted upon each Railway, the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is ordinarily shown, or a signal imperfectly exhibited, must be considered a danger signal, and treated accordingly, and the fact reported to the Station Master.

Signal imperfectly shown. Same as Rules 79 & 190.

239. When, from any cause, an engine, or train without a Guard, is stopped upon the line outside station limits unprotected by fixed signals, the Driver must send his Fireman, or some other competent person with signals, to protect the engine or train during the time it is in such a position, in the manner prescibed for the Guards in Rule 240.

Engine without Guard.

240. Except as provided in Rule 241, when a train has been stopped, from any cause, outside station limits on the double line, the head Guard must go, or see that a competent person be sent back, showing danger hand signals, having with him detonators (to be used by day as well as by night), to stop any train approaching on the same line of rails.

Train stopping outside station limit. Same as Rule 179.

The person going to protect the train must place upon the rails on which the train has been running, two detonators 10 yards apart, at a distance of three quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty ($\frac{1}{250}$) or steeper, falling in the direction of the train, or half a mile on any flatter gradient, or on the level, and he must also, on his way out, place one detonator at half those distances respectively. He must remain exhibiting his hand danger signal at the further distance until recalled by engine whistle, or otherwise, when he must leave down the two most distant detonators, taking up the other on his way back.

On a double line, should both roads be fouled, detonators and hand signals must be used on each line in the manner prescribed, and all trains approaching from either direction must be stopped.

In the case of a single line the train must be protected, in the same manner, in front as well as in rear.

If one, or more, trains approach the obstruction, the train which last arrives must be protected in the rear in the manner prescribed, and when the other train or trains are thus protected in that direction, the person or persons who protected such other trains can return, and the intermediate detonators may be removed.

When the mixed gauge is laid, detonators must be placed on each rail, both for the broad and the narrow gauge trains.

On the single line the rear of a train must be protected first, and in cases on the double line, when both roads are obstructed and men are not available to be sent out in both directions at the same time, the Guard must use his discretion as to which road should be first protected.

When necessary a Fireman must be sent out with the signals for the protection of the train.

Should the stoppage occur to an engine not attached to a train, the Driver must take the prescribed precautions for its protection.

On the double road, should both lines be fouled, the Driver must aid the Guard and at once display a "danger signal" to the front, and, if the engine is not disabled, it should be used to convey the person who goes forward to the proper distance.

When starting a train which has stopped outside station limits, the Guard and Driver must exchange signals. Unless these signals are exchanged the Driver must stop.

241. Ballast or other trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so specially provided for in each case they must be protected as prescribed in rule 240.

Trains working between stations. Same as Rule 180.

242. Should any part of a train become detached when in motion, care must be taken not to stop the front part before the rear portion has been stopped, and the rear Guard must promptly apply his brake to prevent a collision with the front portion.

Train parting. Same as Rule 185.

243. When a portion of a train is left on the line outside station limits from accident or inability of the engine to take the whole forward, the Guard must put down the brakes and carefully secure the rear portion, so that it will remain stationary, and it must be protected in the manner prescribed in rule 240. The Driver must not return for the second portion on the same line except upon written instructions from the Guard, and if, upon the double road, no such written instructions are given, the engine must return upon the proper line under the rules of the system adopted for working, and cross at the nearest points to the rear of the part left, which he must work to a station or siding where he can again shunt to the front of the train. If it is necessary for the engine to return to the rear portion of the train on the same line, the Driver must, before starting with the front portion, obtain from the Guard the necessary written instructions authorizing him to do so, and the Guard must in such cases continue to protect his train in the rear, and must not permit a following train to move it.

Portion of train left on Main Line. Same as Rule 182.

When there are two Guards with a train so divided, the second Guard, or, if there is only one Guard, the Fireman must, if practicable and safe to do so, ride upon the last vehicle of the front portion until it is placed in a siding.

244. Drivers must not pass through facing points at a speed exceeding ten (10) miles per hour.

Speed through facing points.

245. In the absence of special rules to the contrary, when a Driver requires the assistance of the Guard's brake, he must give three or more short, sharp whistles, or sound the brake whistle (when a special whistle is supplied for that purpose), and apply the communication, where such exists. See Rule 174.

Signal to Guard.

246. No engine shall be allowed to push a train, or portion of a train or fuel truck, unless within station limits, or under special instructions.

Engine not to push. Same as Rules 6 and 183.

247. When two or more engines are employed in drawing the same train, the Driver and Fireman of the leading engine are responsible for the observance of signals; the Drivers of the other engines must watch for and take signals from the Driver of the leading engine.

Train drawn by more than one engine.

248. On both double and single line between sunset and sunrise and during foggy weather, every train must exhibit a red tail light and two red side lights in rear of the train; and every engine running alone must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light; in both cases Head Lights prescribed by the authorized Officer must be exhibited.

In the case of two or more engines running coupled together without a train, the first engine only must exhibit the prescribed Head Lights and the last engine only must exhibit at least one Red Tail Light.

This rule does not apply to engines and trains doing station work.

Train lights. Same as Rule 85.

249. Whenever on the double line a Driver observes any thing wrong on the road opposite to that on which he is running, he must sound his whistle and exhibit a "Danger" signal to any train he may meet, and stop at the first signal-box or station in order to report that which he has observed.

To signal train on opposite line.

250. Whenever on the double line a Driver observes a train following too closely any preceding train on the road opposite to that on which he is running, he must sound his whistle and exhibit a caution or danger signal, as occasion may require, to warn the Driver of such following train.

Following too closely.

251. The Driver must start and stop his train steadily and without a jerk.

To start and stop with care.

He must exercise care in approaching all stations at which his train is required to stop and in passing stations at which he is not required to stop.

In stopping his train he must pay particular attention to the state of the weather and the condition of the rails, as well as to the length of the train; and these circumstances must have due weight in determining when to shut off steam.

252. Should another train be approaching, stopping at, or leaving the station, on the opposite line, or should shunting operations be going on, the Driver must, on approaching and whilst passing through a station, sound the engine whistle.

Use of whistle.

The whistle must also be sounded on entering a tunnel, and repeated in long tunnels.

253. On the double line trains must invariably be run on the left hand road except under special instructions to the contrary.

Trains run on left hand road.

254. When a passenger or mixed train has come to a stand at a station—whether alongside, beyond, or short of the platform—the Driver must not move it for any purpose whatever except upon instructions from the Guard under order of the person in charge of the station. The signal for the train to again move must not be given by the Guard until he has satisfied himself that no passenger is getting into, or out of, the train, and that all the carriage doors are closed. Before moving his train, the Driver must sound his whistle sharply and distinctly.

Trains over-running or stopping short. Same as Rules 109 and 193.

255. Where the block system is not in operation, no train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line within ten minutes, unless it has been ascertained that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval of time between trains. Same as Rules 23 and 127.

256. When the line is not worked under the block system, no passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then, until the Driver has been properly warned of the time of the departure of the preceding train, and where it will next stop. But in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized Officer.

Following trains. Same as Rules 24 and 128.

257. Should a Driver observe any irregularity in the working of signals, or any obstruction on the line or defect in the signals, or any defect in the works, permanent way or telegraph, he must report the same at the first station at which he stops, and at the end of his journey he must also report any other unusual circumstance that he may have observed.

But should the circumstance involve danger he must stop at the next station or signal-box in order to report; and should it be necessary for the safety of the traffic he must stop at once.

Defect in roads or signals.

258. Fly shunting of vehicles against loaded passenger trains, or of vehicles containing passengers or live-stock, is strictly prohibited.

Fly shunting. Same as Rules 123 and 188.

259. If an engine is running without a Guard, the Driver is responsible for carrying out all rules and for taking all necessary precautions which the Guard is required to observe for the safe working and protection of trains.

Light engine.

260. Should a Driver observe a train or engine obscured by steam or smoke, on the opposite line to that on which he is travelling or on a siding, he must sound his whistle and approach it cautiously, so as to be able to stop if necessary.

Train obscured by steam.

261. A green flag or a green light exhibited by Platelayers, indicates that speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered, over the portion of line protected by such signal.

Platelayer's signals to reduce speed. Same as Rule 274.

262. Shunting engines employed in station yards and sidings must, after sunset and in foggy weather, carry the prescribed head and tail lights.

Lights on shunting engines.

263. After taking water from tanks or water columns, Drivers must be careful to leave the hose or water crane clear of the main line and properly secured.

Water columns.

264. The Driver when on duty at stations or on the line must not leave his engine unless it is absolutely necessary for him to do so, and, under no circumstances, without a man being left in charge of it.

Driver leaving engine.

265. Drivers with trains or engines must run within the limits of speed fixed for the section of the line upon which they are running.

Speed. Same as Rule 20.

266. Drivers with engines or trains must not make up between any two stations more time than is allowed to be made up in that distance by an authorized officer.

Making up time. Same as Rule 30.

SECTION X.

INSPECTORS, PLATELAYERS, GANGERS, AND OTHERS EMPLOYED ON THE PERMANENT WAY.

267. The Inspector or person in charge of each district of the line will be held responsible for the condition of the permanent way and works in his district. He must keep an account of all materials used, and must see that none are wasted. He must also report promptly to the Engineer in charge of the district all accidents, and all defects in the road or works that may interfere with the safe running of trains.

Duties of Inspectors.

268. In each gang of platelayers or men repairing the permanent way, there shall be a Foreman, Ganger or Mistry; and the Inspector of permanent way for the district must take care that every such man in charge of a gang is provided with a copy in the vernacular of the section of these Regulations which relates to his duties, also with proper signals, a permanent-way gauge, and all necessary tools, which he must inspect at least once a month and ascertain that the gauges are correct, and the tools and signals are in good order, and that no articles have been lost.

Foremen.

269. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry is responsible that the subordinates working under him are acquainted with all the rules relating to their respective duties.

Rules to be explained.

270. Each gang of platelayers or labourers must be supplied by the Inspector of permanent way for the district with two sets of flag signals, two hand signal lamps, and a proper number of detonators. Each Ganger will be held responsible for having his signals constantly in proper order and ready for use.

Lamps and signals to be supplied.

271. The Inspector must take care that all Regulations are observed, and report any departure from them to the Engineer.

Observance of Regulations.

272. Each Inspector must have a register of the name and place of residence of all the Foremen and Gangers employed in his district, so that, in case of accident, he may be enabled to call upon them to summon their men immediately to assist in any way that may be required; and should any obstruction take place, caused by slips, or other sudden emergency, each Foreman or Ganger must immediately collect the men required.

Register of names.

Must summon men.

273. The signals to be used by [illegible] in repairing the permanent way are red and green flags, and hand lamps and detonators. The flags must be used during daylight, the lamps after sunset and in foggy weather, and the detonators when necessary, by day and night.

Signals.

The red and detonating signals indicate "Danger," and must be used only when it is necessary to stop a train. The green signal indicates "Caution," and must be used when it is necessary to slacken the speed of a train.

274. A green flag or a green light, exhibited by Platelayers, indicates that speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered, over the portion of the line protected by such signal.

Signal to reduce speed. Same as Rule 261.

275. The permanent-way staff or others must not put in points and crossings without the written authority of the Engineer in charge of the district, and must not begin or perform any operation which will involve danger to trains or traffic without the previous permission of the Permanent-way Inspector, or other authorized competent person, who must himself be present to superintend such operation, and who is responsible that all necessary signals are shown and other precautions taken as prescribed in Rules 276 and 277, as the case may be, before the commencement of work, and that such signals and precautions are continued until the line is again clear for trains or traffic. But in cases of emergency when it may be necessary for safety to replace or turn any rail or otherwise obstruct traffic before the Inspector can arrive, the Ganger or other person in charge of the gang must take all necessary steps to protect trains and traffic as prescribed in Rules 276 and 277.

Permission of Inspector to commence work.

276. When it is necessary within station limits to change or turn a rail, or in any manner to obstruct the line, or to do any work of a character to make the exhibition of a signal necessary, the permission of the Station Master must be first obtained by the Foreman, Platelayer, or Ganger, and the work must not be commenced until all necessary signals have been placed at "Danger," and the signals must remain in that position until the Station Master, or Ganger, is informed by the same Platelayer that the line is again clear and safe for traffic.

Work in station limits.

The Platelayers must, in addition, protect their operations by hand signals.

277. When outside station limits a rail has to be taken out, or the line is not safe from any cause, a "Danger" signal mustbe exhibited, and two detonators placed on the line, ten yards apart, at a distance of at least three-quarters of a mile on a gradient of one in two hundred and fifty or steeper, falling in the direction of the obstruction, and half a mile on a flatter gradient or on the level, in rear of the place of obstruction on the double line, and in both directions on a single line; and hand signals must also be exhibited at the place where the work is being done.

Work outside station limits.

278. Platelayers and labourers must not, except in case of emergency, or as provided in Rule 276, avail themselves of the Fixed Signals, and must, in all cases, use special signals for their own purposes.

Fixed Signals not to be used.

279. In case a train may have to stop between stations to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Ballast train working between stations. Same as Rules 133, 201, 315.

280. When repairing, lifting the line or performing any operation so as to make it necessary for a train to proceed cautiously, the Foreman or Ganger must send a man back at least a quarter of a mile and as much further as the circumstances of the case render necessary, to exhibit the "Caution" Signal so as to be plainly visible to the Driver of an approaching train.

Signals when repairing line.

281. In no case, except when absolutely necessary, is a rail to be displaced or any other work to be performed, by which an obstruction may be made to the passage of the trains during a fog or storm; and the times for effecting repairs which involve the stopping of trains must, as far as practicable, be so selected as to interfere as little as possible with the passage of the traffic.

Rails not to be displaced in fog.

282. A lorry or truck, loaded or empty, used for conveying materials, must be taken in the same direction as that in which the trains run on double line, and must be followed at a distance of not less than half a mile by a man with Danger hand-signals and detonators. In the case of a single line where trains run in both directions, the lorry or truck must be protected in both directions.

On no occasion must a lorry be run in the wrong direction on a double line.

Protection of lorry or truck on line.

283. No lorry, used for the conveyance of material, or trolly for the conveyance of men, may, in any case, be placed on the line, except by the authorized person who is responsible for its proper protection and use according to the rules in force on the Railway.

Responsibility for lorries.

284. No lorry or trolly shall, under any circumstances, be attached to a train, and all lorries and trollies, when not in use, must be taken off the rails, placed well clear of the line, and the wheels secured with chain and padlock.

Security of lorry.

285. No Ballast train, wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment shall be allowed to be on any part of the main line within ten minutes of a train being due, except on lines worked on the block system when the time must not be less than five minutes; and excepting in cases of accident, or absolute necessity, all repairs must be effected, and the line made clear and safe for the passage of trains not less than ten, or five, minutes, as the case may be before a train is due. See Rule 317.

Main line to be clear.

286. All persons in charge of Ballast trains must obey the orders of Station Masters so far as relates to the time of their running on the line, and no Driver of a ballast train must leave a siding without the necessary permission.

Ballast train.

287. Guards of Ballast trains are responsible [illegible] lations prescribed for Guards for the protection of trains.

Guards.

288. Ballast trains must not work between stations in a fog except when authorized under special circumstances, and no Ballast train, wagon, truck, or lorry must be run, if it can be avoided, except during daylight, and when the weather is sufficiently clear for a signal to be distinctly seen at a distance of half a mile. But when necessary to run a Ballast train at night, or during a fog, it must be protected by the prescribed lights. See Rule 318.

Ballast trains not to work during fog.

289. Any accident to a train or engine, or failure of any part of the works affecting the safety of the line, must be reported as soon as possible to the nearest Inspector of permanent way and to the Station Masters on both sides of the point at which the accident or failure has occurred.

Accident or failure of works.

290. Every portion of the permanent way must be inspected daily on foot by some authorized person responsible for its condition; and bridges and all other works (including signals and signal wires) must be regularly inspected in accordance with rules laid down by the authorized officer.

Road to be inspected. Same as rule 26.

291. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must report to the Inspector of permanent way when any telegraph post appears to be in an unsafe state, or any of the signal or telegraph wires are broken, slack, entangled, or touching each other or any building. He must also see that all grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish are removed from the wires.

Defects of wires, &c.

Where the maintenance of the telegraph posts and wires is under the control of the Government Telegraph Department, the removal of grass, creepers, boughs of trees, and rubbish will be carried out by the Government Telegraph Officers, and all reports of defects in posts and wires should be made to the officers of that Department by the Inspector.

292. In lifting the permanent way, no lift must be greater than three inches at once, and then it must be effected in such a manner as not to occasion any sudden change of gradient. Both rails must be raised equally and at the same time, and if possible the ascent must be made in the direction in which the trains run.

Lifting permanent way.

223. No Ballast shall be thrown up to a higher level between the rails than three inches on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge, and not higher than rail level on the metre or other narrow gauge, and it must be thrown as much as possible on the outside of each line, or between the two roads. The rails must be kept clear of gravel, ballast, or any other material.

Ballast thrown up.

194. No vehicle shall be left in any siding outside station limits without the wheels being properly secured, clear of all running lines.

Wagons in sidings.

295. No blasting shall be allowed on or near to the Railway, without the authority of the Engineer in charge.

Blasting.

296. Gangers must close and fasten all gates they find open, and report the circumstances.

Gates to be closed.

297. Each Foreman, Ganger or Mistry must, in the event of a flood, carefully examine the action of the water through the culverts and bridges on his length of line; and should he see any cause to apprehend danger to the works, he must immediately exhibit the proper signals for the trains to proceed cautiously, or to stop, as necessity may require, and inform the Inspector thereof; and until the Inspector arrives he must take precautionary measures for securing the safety and stability of the line.

Works in floods.

298. In the event of any fire upon or near the line, the men employed on the line must take immediate measures for putting it out.

Fire.

299. Gangers must keep clean the working parts of points and signals, unless the duty is otherwise specially provided for.

Cleaning of points and signals.

300. Each Foreman or Ganger must keep his portion of the line clear and and safe, and the fences in repair; and if any sheep, cattle, or other animals be on the line or within the fences, he must immediately remove them, and report the circumstance to the Inspector of permanent way.

Line to be kept clear.

301. Foremen or Gangers must see that all broken chairs, rails, sleepers, or other defective materials, are removed from the road with the least possible delay, and sound materials substituted.

Defects.

All tools, rails, sleepers, pieces of iron or wood, or other implements or materials, must be carefully placed so as to be quite clear of the line, and not within three feet of the rails.

Materials clear of rails.

302. Each Inspector of permanent way will be held responsible for the security of all rails, chairs, sleepers, and other permanent way materials, in his district. They must be kept clear of both lines and properly stacked.

Custody of materials.

303. Each Foreman or Ganger is responsible on his own length of line for the security of tools and implements supplied to him.

Custody of tools.

304. When a train is approaching, Platelayers and labourers must stop work and stand clear of all the lines.

Platelayers to stand clear.

305. Each Foreman or Ganger will be responsible for collecting any coupling chains, hooks, pins, iron, or other materials which may be found on the line, and for having them conveyed to the nearest station.

Materials found upon line.

306. All luggage, goods, or articles found on the line, must be taken to the nearest station, and a report made containing the best information that can be obtained respecting the train from which they may have fallen.

Articles found on line.

307. Gangers and others employed on the line must order off the Railway all trespassers, who, if they persist in remaining, may be immediately removed from the Railway by any Railway servant or by any other person.

Trespassers.

SECTION XI.

REGULATIONS FOR BALLASTING.

308. Ballast trains must, except where specially exempted, be worked under the same rules and regulations as other trains.

Ballast train rules.

309. Guards and Brakesmen of Ballast trains shall be experienced men selected from the Train Guards.

Guards.

310. A Guard or Brakesman must accompany each Ballast train.

To accompany train.

311. The Guard or Brakesman of a Ballast train has authority to require those employed in repairing the permanent way and works to assist him in working signals.

P. W. men to assist in working signals.

312. No ballasting is to be carried on except with the permission of the Engineer in charge of the section of the Railway.

Ballasting.

313. Ballast trains are prohibited from passing along the main line at night, or in a fog, or during a heavy rain, except when authorized to do so under special circumstances, and then must not move faster than fifteen miles an hour. But when necessary to run a Ballast train at night, or during a fog, it must be protected by the prescribed lights. See Rule 288.

Ballast engines not to work at night.

314. The Guard of a Ballast train is held responsible for keeping clear of all other trains. When a Ballast train has to work on the line between two stations, the Guard must, when practicable, arrange with both Station Masters where and when the next train is to be passed.

Ballast train to keep clear of traffic trains.

315. In case a train may have to stop between stations to take up or put down material, the permission of the Station Master of the last station before the stoppage has to be made must be obtained before the train leaves such station. The Station Master must take care to give all necessary instructions.

Train working between stations. Same as Rules 130, 201 and 279.

316. The Guard must, before leaving a station, receive a line clear message with the necessary instructions endorsed upon it, or the usual authority for leaving a station in accordance with the system in force for working the traffic.

Authority to leave station.

317. No Ballast train, wagon, truck, lorry, or other impediment shall be allowed to be on any part of the main line within ten minutes of a train being due, except on lines worked on the block system, when the time must be not less than five minutes. See Rule 285.

Main line to be clear.

318. When a Ballast train is intended to run through from one station to another, without working between them, it must be treated as an ordinary or special train.

Ballast train running through.

319. When Ballast wagons are left on a siding outside station limits, the Guard must secure a wheel of the wagon nearest to the points of the siding, and he is responsible that the vehicles are properly secured in accordance with rules prescribed by the authorized officer, and that the scotch blocks, were provided, are fastened.

Wagons to be secured.

320. Ballast trains, the working of which requires that they must stop outside station limits, may be protected by special regulations; but unless so specially provided for in each case they must be protected as prescribed in Rule 179.

Working outside station limits.

321. Ballast trains may be run with a pushing engine on a written order, but in such cases the speed must not exceed fifteen miles an hour, or such lower speed as may be ordered.

Pushing train.

322. Guards in charge of Ballast trains must, before giving the starting signal, tell the coolies working with the train and riding in the open trucks to sit down.

Coolies.

SECTION XII.

GATEMEN AT LEVEL-CROSSINGS.

323. All level-crossings of which the gates close across the Railway must be provided with red signal boards, and with lamps showing red, up and down the line, when the gates are closed across the line. The lamps must be kept lighted from sunset to sunrise and during foggy weather.

Gate signals.

324. Every Gateman must be provided with day and night signals, which he must keep in proper order, reporting immediately any defect he may observe to his superior officer.

Gateman's equipment.

325. Unless specially ordered to the contrary, the gates at all thoroughfares must be kept open for the passage of trains, and securely closed across the thoroughfare, except when required to be opened for the road traffic, and must then as quickly as possible be closed again across the thoroughfare. Before opening the gates the gateman must look up and down the line to assure himself that no train is approaching.

Gates open to Railway.

326. Where special authority is given, gates made to close across the Railway may be kept open to the public thoroughfare, except when an engine or train is due or expected, at which time such gates must be closed and fastened across the public thoroughfare; and until such engine or train has passed, the gates must be kept closed, and no person or thing is to be allowed within them. While the gates are closed across the Railway and open to the thoroughfare, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited both up and down the line. In opening double gates across the Railway for an approaching train where there is only one signal lamp to each gate, the half with the signal lamp attached is not to be moved until the other half is shut across the thoroughfare.

Gates open to roads.

327. The gate towards which road traffic is approaching must not be opened until the opposite gate has been opened, so as to allow it to cross over without stopping upon the line.

Further gate to be first open.

328. Every gateman must take particular notice of each train, and if he should see anything wrong, he must show a "Danger" signal to the Guard and Driver.

Trains to be observed.

329. In all cases the Gateman, when signalling, is to stand in a position clear of the rails where he can be seen by the approaching Driver.

Position of Gateman.

330. All Gatemen must have a knowledge of hand signals.

Knowledge of signals.

331. If any gates or fastenings are out of order, the Gateman must immediately report to his superior officer, and to the nearest Platelayer, in order that the gates may be made safe.

Gates out of order.

332. Gatemen are to prevent as much as possible any trespassing on the Railway, and every case of trespass must be immediately reported; and they are also to report any irregularity in the signals, or their working, or other infringement of the Railway Regulations.

Prevent trespassing.

333. Gatemen must keep themselves, and their clothes and huts, neat and clean; they must also take care that the channel for the flange of the wheels is always clear before passage of each train; that the rails and way are clear, and that rubbish is not allowed to accumulate near the hut and crossings.

Huts, &c., to be clean.

334. In the event of the road being from any cause obstructed, the Gateman must do everything in his power by warning approaching trains to prevent accident.

Obstructions.

335. At level-crossings where fixed signals are provided, the Gateman must satisfy himself of the proper working of his signals both by day and by night, and must report immediately any defect to the Inspector of permanent way, or other person in charge of the repair of signals, and also to the Station Master, or other person, under whose supervision he acts.

Fixed signals to be tested.

336. At level-crossings where the block system is not in operation, and where there are fixed signals, the "Danger" signal must be exhibited for at least five minutes after the passing of any train, after which, if the gates are open for the passage of trains, a "Caution" signal must be exhibited for a further period of five minutes.

Fixed signals at crossings.

SECTION XIII.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING A LINE ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "LINE CLEAR AND CAUTION MESSAGE" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

337. The working of trains on the "Line clear and caution message" system does not in any way dispense with the use of station distant or other signals whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

Signals not dispensed with.

338. On a single line no engine with or without a train shall be permitted to leave one station for another until it shall have been ascertained by means of the electric telegraph that the line between those stations is clear of engines and trains coming in the opposite direction, and of all impediments as far as can be known.

Trains may follow one another between stations in the same direction, on both single and double line, under the following rules; and in accordance with Rule 339.

(*a*)—No train or engine shall be allowed to follow any other train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes, unless "Line clear" has been received.

(*b*)—No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train from a station within fifteen minutes; and in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds ten miles, the interval must be increased under special instructions of the authorized officer.

339. When one train follows another at an interval exceeding the limits laid down in Rule 338, it must run under the authority of a "Caution message" obtained in the manner prescribed in the rules in force on each Railway.

Caution message.

340. No one except the Station Master or other duly authorized person is to give or seek a line clear or caution message.

Authority to give line clear.

341. A Station Master must not apply for a line clear message from the station in advance, until he has received advice that the approaching train has left the station in rear.

Time for seeking line clear.

342. No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line clear," "caution message" or other permission written on the authorized form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, and must also receive from him the usual starting signal before moving.

Driver to obtain written permission.

343. The Station Master is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received, before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

Station Master to hand message to Guard.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

344. No forms other than those specially provided from time to time for the purpose are to be used in working under this system. And each station must keep the regular books provided for by the working orders in force.

Forms and books.

345. The leaves of these books are to be progressively numbered in type, and when any message has from any cause to be cancelled, the form to which it applies must also be marked as cancelled both on the form and counterfoil, and must be carefully preserved by doubling it on the counterfoil.

Message cancelled.

346. In addition to the progressive printed number every message from each station must be numbered to stations on each side from midnight to midnight, commencing with number one to each station, and this number is to be treated as a portion of the message and entered on the counterfoil.

Messages to be numbered.

347. When a message is in reply to another, each station's number must be quoted at the beginning of the message.

Number to be quoted.

348. When the message bears reference to a former message in the same direction, the number of that message must also be quoted at the beginning.

Number to be quoted.

349. In train messages the engine or train must be distinctly described, as for instance, "No. 3 Down ballast," "No. 4 Up goods," and so on; and for every train a separate enquiry and reply must be sent, but an enquiry and reply message must never be sent on one form.

Train to be described.

350. In line clear enquiries, the time of arrival of the last train in the opposite direction must always be given. If the train follows another on a caution message, the time of departure of the preceding train must be endorsed on the message.

Line clear enquiries.

351. After a line clear message has been given and has been subsequently cancelled, no train is to be started in the opposite direction on a single line until a telegram has been received stating that the train for which the line clear had been first given is and will be detained, and that the message has been cancelled.

Cancellation of line clear.

352. No part of any message affecting the passage of trains must be forwarded or acted upon until the whole is written out, except when an accident may be prevented, or in other case of emergency.

Message to be wholly written before despatch.

353. Line clear or caution permissions are not to be written out in full or in part, or signed, before they are required.

Messages to be signed.

354. All messages connected with train working, including line clear authorities, are to be written in ink or other indelible substance, and are also to be signed in full by the Station Master or other authorized person.

Form of message.

355. Line clear and enquiry messages must be retained for at least a fortnight.

Messages to be filed.

356. In case of failure or interruption of telegraph communication, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with prescribed rules.

Telegraph interrupted.

SECTION XIV.

RULES FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "[illegible]" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

357. This system is applicable only to double line working.

Applicable to double line.

358. Trains may follow one another in accordance with the following rules.

Trains may follow.

359. No train or engine shall be allowed to follow another train or engine on the same line of rails within ten minutes unless it has been ascertained by telegraph that the preceding train has arrived at the next station in advance.

Interval between trains.

360. No passenger train shall follow a goods train, nor shall a fast goods train follow a stopping passenger train, from a station within fifteen minutes, nor even then until the Driver has been warned in accordance with Rule 362. And in case the distance to the next station in advance exceeds [illegible] interval must be increased under special orders.

Fast train following.

361. Should a train arrive at a station within the limits of time in Rules 359 and 360, it must be stopped until the prescribed interval has elapsed.

Train to be stopped.

362. When one train follows another before the first has reached the next station, the Station Master must caution the Guard and Driver of the second train, giving them the time of departure of the preceding train. The order to proceed must be given in writing, and an acknowledgment in writing must be obtained from the Driver, the train being stopped out of course if not booked to stop.

Caution to following train.

SECTION XV.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR WORKING ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ABSOLUTE BLOCK" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

363. The object of the system of Electric Train-signalling is to prevent more than one train or engine being between any two Signal Stations on the same line at the same time. This is accomplished by not allowing any train or engine to leave a Signal Station till the previous train or engine has been signalled clear.

Object.

364. The Block System of train working by Electric Train-signalling does not in any way dispense with the use of outdoor and hand signals, whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

Outdoor Signals.

365. The Special Electric train Instruments, if provided, are exclusively for the signalling of trains, and must not, under any circumstances, be used for conversing nor for any purpose other than block working in strict accordance with prescribed rules, and they must only be used by the person appointed for the duty.

Instruments.

366. On those portions of any Railway which are worked on the Absolute Block System, a train or engine must not be allowed to enter any section until it has been ascertained by telegraph that the section is clear of trains or engines.

Except when otherwise specified, a section is to be understood to be the line between two stations outside station limits.

Absolute Block working.

367. Should there be reason to suppose that from accident or otherwise either or both lines are obstructed, care must be taken to advise other stations concerned so as to prevent trains from entering the section.

Both lines fouled.

368. In the event of any failure of the instruments so that the necessary signals cannot be forwarded and received, trains must be worked under Rule 338, and if telegraph communication is entirely interrupted, trains must be worked between stations in accordance with the prescribed rules.

Telegraph interrupted.

SECTION XVI.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN STAFF AND TICKET" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

369. The Train staff and Ticket System of train working does not in any way dispense with the use of outdoor and hand signals, whenever and wherever such signals may be requisite.

Signals.

370. The Working Time-tables will contain the necessary information from time to time as to the places which are appointed staff stations.

Staff station.

371. A Train Staff or Train Staff Ticket must be carried with each train or engine, and without this staff or ticket, no train or engine must be allowed to leave any station.

Staff or Ticket.

372. No train or engine shall be permitted to leave any staff station unless the staff for that portion of the line over which it is to travel is then at the station.

Staff at Stations.

373. The person in charge of the station for the time being is the only person authorized to receive and deliver the staff or ticket, and all tickets must be cancelled directly they are handed to him after use.

Custody of staff.

374. When a train or engine is ready to start from a station, and no second train or engine is intended to follow before the staff will be required for a train in the opposite direction, it is the duty of the person in charge of the station to give the staff to the Driver, who shall then place it in a conspicuous place provided for that purpose on the engine.

Staff given to Driver.

375. If other trains or engines are intended to follow in succession before the staff can be returned, a Ticket indicating that the staff is following must be given by the person in charge of the station to the Driver of the first train or engine, the staff for the section being shown to him and so on with any other train or engine, except the last, the staff itself being given to the Driver of the last train or engine, as directed in Rule 374. After the staff has been sent away, no other train or engine must, under any circumstances, leave the station to follow in the same direction until the staff for that station has been returned.

Tickets to Driver.

376. No Driver with a train or engine shall leave a station until he has received the proper staff or ticket for that section of the line over which he is about to travel, and he must not take the staff or ticket from any other than the person in charge of the station for the time being. After receiving the staff or ticket, he must not start until the proper signals have been exhibited, nor, when with a train, until a signal has also been given by the Guard. But he must not accept a Ticket in any case unless he sees the staff at the same time in the possession of the person who gives him such ticket. On arriving at the station to which the staff or ticket extends, such staff or ticket must immediately be given up to the person in charge of the station; and all tickets, so given up, must be immediately cancelled.

Driver to have staff of ticket.

377. Each staff must have shown upon it the name of the staff station at each end of portion of line to which it applies. The staff, boxes, and tickets for the different portions of the line must be distinguished by different colours.

Distinguishing mark.

378. The tickets must be kept in the proper ticket-box fastened by an inside spring, the key to open the box being the staff to which the tickets apply.

Tickets.

379. The Station Master must keep a record in a book of each ticket issued, showing the number of tickets and the particular train or engine for which it is issued.

Record of tickets issued.

380. The staff, when at the station, must not be left in the box, but must be in the safe custody of the Station Master.

Staff at station.

381. Drivers must not take the staff or ticket beyond the station at which it ought to be left.

Staff or ticket to be left.

382. When trains are assisted by a second engine in the front, the leading engine must carry the staff or ticket; but when the assisting engine is pushing the train, the train engine must carry a ticket, and the assisting engine the staff, except in cases where the train and assisting engine are travelling over the entire length of line to which the staff applies, and have to be followed by another train or engine, when the train and assisting engine must each have a ticket. When the assisting engine is intended to return to the station from which it started, without running through the entire portion of line to which the staff applies, it must always carry the staff.

Assisting engine.

383. In the event of an engine which carries the Staff breaking down between two stations, the Fireman must take the staff to the staff station in the direction whence assistance can be obtained in order that the staff may be at the station on arrival of the engine. Should the engine that fails be in possession of a ticket instead of the staff, assistance must only come from the station at which the staff has been left. But if assistance can be more readily obtained at a station other than that where the staff is, immediate steps must be taken to have the staff transferred to the other end of the section. The Fireman must accompany the assisting engine to the place where he has left his own engine.

Engine carrying staff disabled.

Engine carrying ticket disabled.

384. When a Ballast train has to work between stations, the staff must be given to the Driver in charge of it. This will close the line whilst the Ballast train is at work. The Ballast train must proceed afterwards to one of the staff stations to open the line, before the ordinary traffic can be resumed.

Ballast train at work on the line.

Ballast trains not stopping to work between stations may run with staff or ticket as ordinary or special trains.

Sample form of Train Staff Ticket.

Ticket No.——

——— **Railway.**

TRAIN STAFF TICKET.

DOWN.

Train No.———

———*h.*———*m. from* ——— *to* ———

To Driver and Guard.

You are authorized to proceed from

———

To

———

And the Train Staff will follow.

Train No.———*in front left*———*h.*———*m.*

Signed———

Officer in charge at

Date.

———

(Back of Ticket.)

When this ticket is given to the Driver, he must, before starting, see the Train Staff for the portion of line which he is about to enter.

This ticket is to be given up by the Driver immediately on arrival to the person in charge of the station to which he is authorized to proceed, and such person will be responsible that this ticket is *at once cancelled.*

SECTION XVII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "TRAIN DESPATCHING" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is not to be extended to any Railway on which it is not now in force, and it is to be understood to be sanctioned only as an "ad interim" arrangement until one of the systems described in Sections XIII to XVI can be brought into use on the Railway.

385. The working of all ordinary trains shall be regulated by Time-tables, and no departure from the regular running shall be made without the order of an authorized officer, and such order shall be conveyed in writing, or in an attested copy of a telegram.

Trains run to Time-table.

386. No special train, or Pilot engine, except in case of accident, shall leave a station or pass along the Railway, unless previous notice in writing shall have been given to each station, or notice shall have been sent by electric telegraph, and shall have been acknowledged at every station throughout the distance to which such engine or train is intended to proceed.

Special train.

387. These rules will not prevent a Locomotive Foreman, or other servant acting in that capacity (should he be unable to communicate with the Traffic Officer in charge of the Division, or, if by so doing, unnecessary time would be lost) from sending, with the concurrence of the principal officer at the station, an engine to assist a disabled train, provided that both have satisfied themselves that there is no danger in such act.

Assisting engine.

SECTION XVIII.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES OF RAILWAY ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "PILOT GUARD" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short Branch Lines.

388. The Pilot Guard will be distinguished by a red dress or badge; and no train or engine shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to run on the line unless it is either accompanied or personally started by the Pilot Guard wearing such dress or badge.

Pilot Guard to start trains.

389. The Pilot Guard will, when practicable, accompany every train; but when it is necessary to start two or more trains from one end of the portion of line under his control before a train has to be started from the other end, the Pilot Guard must furnish the Guard in charge of each train not accompanied by himself with a printed Pilot Guard's ticket, where such are provided, properly filled up and signed, and personally start such train, and must himself accompany the last train. The ticket will apply only to the single journey to the station named on it, where it must be immediately given up to the person in charge of the station, and all tickets so given up must be immediately cancelled.

Pilot Guard, when practicable, to accompany every train.

Exception.

390. The Driver must not start his train without seeing the Pilot Guard. But if the Pilot Guard does not accompany the train, the Driver must not start until he has received from the Guard of his train the Pilot Guard's ticket authorising him to proceed. A Driver working an engine, unaccompanied by a Guard, must observe the same regulations as herein laid down for a Guard with a train.

Driver to see Pilot Guard.

SECTION XIX.

REGULATIONS FOR WORKING SINGLE LINES ON THE SYSTEM TERMED "ONE ENGINE ONLY" IN RULE 3, SECTION II.

This system is only to be held as applicable to short Branch lines.

391. Only one engine in steam, or two or more coupled together, which are then to be treated as one engine or train, must be allowed to be on the line at one and the same time, except as provided in Rule 292.

One engine in steam.

392. In the case of an engine or train becoming disabled and requiring assistance, or an accident occurring which renders it impossible for the engine to proceed, the Guard in charge must instruct the Driver to keep the engine stationary until his return, and then make the best of his way to the station whence assistance can be obtained, and inform the person in charge there of the circumstances, who will, on receipt of such information, allow a second engine to enter the line. The second engine must be accompanied by the Guard of the disabled engine or train, who must explain to the Driver where, and under what circumstances, the disabled engine or train is situated.

Disabled engine.

393. The Guard of the disabled engine or train will be held responsible for the safe and proper working of the line until both engines have left it, and it is again clear.

Guard of disabled train.

394. Should an engine without a Guard become disabled, the Fireman, or, if necessary, the Driver, must perform the duties prescribed for the Guard.

Absence of Guard.

The 13th September 1880.

No. 300.—Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, employed in officiating [illegible] as Superintending Engineer of the [illegible] Circle, *vice* Major Smyth, R.E., on furlough. While so officiating, Mr. Anley will have the temporary rank of a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 103, dated the 19th March 1880.

The 14th September 1880.

No. 301.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant Principal of the Thomason College.

The 15th September 1880.

No. 302.—Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, British Burmah, is transferred to the office of the Director General of Railways.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Chief Engineer, Class III, is transferred from the office of the Director General of Railways to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in the Public Works Department.

No. 303.—Mr. F. G. Teale, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, having proceeded on privilege leave, with effect from the 15th of August 1880, the following officiating appointments are made :—

Mr. T. C. Hill, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. P. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to act as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

No. 304.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary H. E. Mitchell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 305.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to Local Administrations, with effect from the 6th August 1880, *vice* Mr. D. E. H. Noyes, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, resigned.

PERMANENT.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, British Burmah.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Rajputana.

TEMPORARY.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Rollo, Assam, *vice* Lieutenant Lloyd, R.E., confirmed.

No. 306.—Mr. J. E. Ives, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab Public Works Department, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

The 17th September 1880.

No. 307.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer Establishment, Railway Branch, Mr. W. McHutchin is promoted from 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer, with effect from 14th September 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 39.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ 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 :—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Indian Census Bill, 1880.
The Pegu and Sittang Canal Bill, 1880.
The Madras Port-dues Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

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

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1880.

ALL covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's journey to Lahore, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Calcutta should be addressed "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

* Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Stewart, G.C.B.
Colonel A. Johnson, Secretary to Government, Military Dept.
H. W. Primrose, Esq., Private Secretary to Viceroy.
Major G. S. White, Military Secretary to Viceroy.
H. M. Durand, Esq., Under-Secretary, Foreign Dept.
Lieutenant E. L. S. Brett, A.D.C.
Captain the Hon'ble W. C. W. FitzWilliam, A.D.C.
Lieutenant A. W. Perry, A.D.C.
Surgeon-Major Muir, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Chaplain to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

I.—Chronological Tables.

PAGE.				
5	... Act	XVIII of 1838	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
8	... Act	XIII of 1842	...	
9	... Act	XVII of 1842	...	
10	... Act	III of 1846	...	

PAGE.					
13	...	Act	XII of 1850	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
„	...	Act	XXVI of 1850	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
14	...	Act	XIX of 1852	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
15	...	Act	XXI of 1852	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
18	...	Act	XIII of 1856	...	Rep. locally, in part, Bom. Act II of 1879.
20	...	Act	XXXIV of 1857	...	Rep., Bom. Act V of 1878.
34	...	Act	XVII of 1875	...	Rep. in part, Act XI of 1880, s. 6.
35	...	Act	XV of 1877	...	Rep. in part, Act VIII of 1880.
45	...	Mad. Act	III of 1864	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act V of 1879.
46	...	Mad. Act	V of 1878	...	Rep. in part, Mad. Act III of 1879.
50	...	Bom. Reg.	IV of 1827	...	Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
51	...	Bom. Reg.	XVI of 1827	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
„	...	Bom. Reg.	XVII of 1827	...	
„	...	Bom. Reg.	XXII of 1827	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act V of 1878.
52	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1830	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
53	...	Bom. Reg.	XV of 1831	...	
„	...	Bom. Reg.	II of 1832	...	
„	...	Bom. Reg.	V of 1833	...	
54	...	Bom. Act	II of 1862	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
„	...	Bom. Act	IX of 1862	...	
55	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1863	...	Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act V of 1879; Rep. in part, locally, Bom. Act I of 1880.
„	...	Bom. Act	I of 1865	...	
„	...	Bom. Act	I of 1866	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
56	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1868	...	
„	...	Bom. Act	I of 1871	...	Rep. in Sindh, Bom. Act I of 1879.
„	...	Bom. Act	II of 1872	...	Rep., Bom. Act II of 1880.
57	...	Bom. Act	I of 1875	...	Rep. locally, Bom. Act V of 1879.
„	...	Bom. Act	IV of 1878	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act VI of 1878.
„	...	Bom. Act	V of 1879	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act VII of 1879.
„	...	Bom. Act	VII of 1879	...	Rep. in part, Bom. Act III of 1880.
59	...	Ben. Reg.	III of 1794	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
74	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1862	...	
76	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1868	...	
„	...	Ben. Act	V of 1870	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act IV of 1880.
„	...	Ben. Act	V of 1871	...	Rep., Ben. Act VI of 1880.
77	...	Ben. Act	VI of 1873	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
„	...	Ben. Act	I of 1875	...	Rep., Ben. Act VII of 1880.
„	...	Ben. Act	IV of 1875	...	Rep. in part, Ben. Act VII of 1880.
„	...	Ben. Act	V of 1875	...	
„	...	Ben. Act	III of 1876	...	
„	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1876	...	
„	...	Ben. Act	VIII of 1876	...	
„	...	Ben. Act	VII of 1878	...	
„	...	Ben. Act	IX of 1879	...	

II.—Index.

114, *for* 'ARCHDEACON,' *read* 'ARCHDEACON.'
123, ASSESSMENT OF LAND. *After* 'LAND REVENUE,' *add* 'RENT FREE LAND.'
170, CENSUS. *Add* '*See* FIREARMS.'
252, line 20, *after* 'ABATEMENT OF SUIT,' *add* 'GUARANTEE.'
253, line 8, *after* 'FUNERAL EXPENSES,' *insert* 'GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
256, *before* 'DEHRA DÚN,' *insert* 'DEGREES. *See* BOMBAY UNIVERSITY; CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY; MADRAS UNIVERSITY.'
272, line 12, *after* 'CERTIFICATE OF SALE,' *insert* 'EXECUTOR; INSOLVENT DEBTORS (*c*);'
280, line 12, *after* 'MATRIMONIAL,' *insert* 'AND DIVORCE.'
282, *before* 'DONEE,' *insert* 'DONATION MORTIS CAUSÂ. *See* GIFTS IN CONTEMPLATION OF DEATH.'
284, DURESS. *Before* 'PRISONER,' *insert* 'COERCION;'
286, line 9, *after* 'SOCIETY,' *add* 'UNIVERSITY.'
[illegible], *Before* 'NAZÚL,' *insert* 'CROWN;'
305, EXECUTOR. *After* line 11, *insert* 'Distress by,.....Act X of 1865, s. 267.'
And at foot, 'EXECUTRIX, suit by or against married,.....Act X of 1877, s. 439.
310, *before* 'EXTORTION,' *insert* 'EXTINGUISHMENT of right by lapse of time,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 28.'
318, line 18 from bottom, *for* 'Act I of 1868, s. 4,' *read* 'Act I of 1868, s. 5.'
321, *before* 'FOREIGN COUNTRY,' *insert* 'FOREIGN CONTRACT,.....Act XV of 1877, s. 11.'
326, *add at foot,* 'Adjudication and recovery of, in certain cases,.....Act XXV of 1857.'
472, at foot, *insert* 'MAJORITY when attained,.....Act IX of 1875.'
497, *before* 'MINORS,' *insert* 'MINORITY. *See* MAJORITY.'
528, *after the heading* 'NOMINATION,' *insert* 'NONAGE. *See* MAJORITY.'
617, *before* 'RED SEA,' *insert* 'RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS,.....Act I of 1877, ch. 3.'
633, *after the heading* 'RESTRAINT,' *insert* 'RESUMPTION. *See* RENT FREE LAND.'

The 24th September, 1880.

No. 15.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 1, to be from and after the 1st October 1877 applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg 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. III OF 1880.

A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Interpretation-clause. "Landholder."

1. The term "landholder," as used in this Regulation, shall mean and include all holders of land under jama, sagu or otherwise subject to the payment of revenue direct to Government.

"Public revenue."

"Public revenue" due on land shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be taken to include cesses or other dues payable to Government on account of water supplied for irrigation.

"Chief Commissioner" and "Superintendent."

"Chief Commissioner" and "Superintendent," as used in this Regulation, mean the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and the Superintendent of Coorg respectively.

Land, the security for the revenue.

2. The land, the buildings upon it and its products shall be regarded as the security for the public revenue.

Landholder when and to whom to pay his kist.

3. Every landholder shall pay to the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the revenue due upon his land on or before the day on which it falls due, according to the kistbandí or other engagement; and where no particular day is fixed, then within the time when the payment falls due according to local usage: Provided that it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, by notification published in the official Gazette, to alter and fix from time to time the amount of the several kists or instalments, and the dates at which they shall respectively become payable.

The whole or portion of a kist remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue.

4. When the whole or a portion of a kist is not so paid, the amount of the kist or of its unpaid portion shall be deemed to be an arrear of revenue.

Arrear of revenue how to be recovered.

5. Whenever revenue is in arrear, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, to proceed to recover the arrear, together with interest and costs of process, by the sale of the defaulter's moveable and immoveable property, in manner hereinafter provided.

Chief Commissioner empowered to appoint officer to sell distrained property.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint such officer or officers as may be necessary to sell, subject to all the rules and provisions contained in this Regulation, property distrained for arrears of revenue. Such officer or officers shall be subject also to the control and superintendence of the Superintendent.

Arrears of revenue to bear interest.

7. Arrears of revenue shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; but the Superintendent may remit, for sufficient cause shown, the interest due on the arrear or any part of it.

Rules for seizure and sale of moveable property.

8. In the seizure and sale of moveable property for arrears of revenue, the following rules shall be observed:—

Demand in writing.

First,—The Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall furnish to the person employed to distrain the property of a defaulter a demand in writing, and signed with his name, specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear for which the distress may be issued, and the date on which the arrear fell due. The person employed to distrain shall produce the writing which, if the arrear, together with the batta due to him under section forty-eight, be not at once paid, shall be his authority for making the distress; and on the day on which the property may be distrained, shall deliver a copy of such writing to the defaulter, endorsing thereon a list or inventory of the property distrained and the name of the place where it may be lodged or kept.

Defaulter to be served with a copy.

Writing to state that the distrained property will be sold.

Second,—The writing shall further set forth that the distrained property will be immediately brought to public sale, unless [illegible] and all charges [illegible] discharged.

Mode of service when defaulter is absent.

Third,—When a defaulter is absent, a copy of the writing, with the endorsement, shall be fixed or left at his usual place of residence, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, before the expiration of the third day calculating from the day of the distress.

Consequence of defaulter neglecting to pay after notice.

9. When the amount due has not been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same has been entered into to the

satisfaction of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, the distrainer shall transmit an inventory of the property distrained to the nearest public officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner, under section six, to sell distrained property, in order that it may be publicly sold for the discharge of the arrear due, with interest, batta and cost of distraint.

On tender of arrear and expenses prior to day of sale, distress to be withdrawn.

10. Where a defaulter tenders payment of the arrear demanded after his property has been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for sale, together with payment of interest, batta and all necessary expenses attending distress, the distrainer shall receive the amount immediately upon the same being tendered, and shall forthwith release the property.

Distrained crops how to be dealt with.

11. The distrainer attaching the crops or ungathered products of the land belonging to a defaulter may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or at his option may cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season, and stored in proper places until sold. In the latter case, the expense of reaping or gathering and storing such crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

When crops or products belonging to a tenant have been sold, it shall be lawful for such tenant to deduct the value of the crops or products so sold from any rent which may be due by him, then or afterwards, to the defaulter, in respect of the land on which such crops or products have been grown. It shall also be lawful for a tenant whose crops are attached for an arrear of revenue to pay the arrear and deduct the amount in the aforesaid manner from any rent due by him, then or afterwards.

Tenant may pay arrears, and terminate attachment.

Distrained cattle or goods not to be used.

12. The distrainer shall not work the bullocks or cattle, or make use of the goods or effects distrained; he shall provide the necessary food for the cattle or live-stock, the expense attending which shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the property, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of its being sold.

Officer responsible on neglect in respect of distrained property.

13. Where property distrained is stolen or lost or damaged by reason of the necessary precautions for its due preservation not having been taken, or from its having been improperly worked or made use of, the amount of such loss or damage shall be recoverable by summary process by the Superintendent from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount, when recovered, shall be paid to the person damnified.

Distress to be proportionate to the arrear.

14. The distress levied shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate to the amount of the arrears; and such cattle and agricultural implements as may be required by the defaulter for the purpose of cultivation shall be exempt from attachment.

Time of distress.

15. Distress shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not otherwise.

Penalty for fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent distress.

16. Where a defaulter makes a fraudulent conveyance of property to prevent the distress for arrears, any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof thereof, shall summarily cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer. The defaulter shall further be liable to the penalties prescribed by section 424 of the Indian Penal Code.

Claims to property distrained and sold.

17. Where any person, not being a defaulter or responsible for a defaulter, claims a right to the property distrained, and the distrainer may notwithstanding cause the same to be sold, such claimant, on proof of such right in any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, and in the event of the distrainer being unable to prove the responsibility for the arrear of revenue on account of which the property may have been sold, shall recover from the distrainer the full value of such property, with interest, costs and damages, according to the circumstances of the case. But claims to crops upon the ground, or to gathered products of the ground, attached in the possession of the defaulter, whether founded upon a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall not bar the prior claim of revenue due from the ground upon which such crop or product may have been grown.

Revenue to be the first charge.

Penalty for forcibly or clandestinely taking away distrained property.

18. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction that any person has forcibly or clandestinely taken away property once distrained, the Court may summarily cause such property to be restored to the distrainer. The offender shall further be liable to the penalties prescribed by the Indian Penal Code.

What places distrainer may force open.

19. It shall be lawful for the distrainer to force open any stable, cow-house, granary, godown, out-house or other building, and he may also enter any dwelling-house the outer door of which may be open, and may break open the door of any room in such dwelling-house, for the purpose of attaching property belonging to a defaulter and lodged therein: Provided always that it shall not be lawful for such distrainer to break open or enter any apartment in such dwelling-house appropriated for the zanána or residence of women, except as hereinafter provided.

Powers of distrainer to force open doors in the presence of a Police-officer.

20. Where a distrainer has reason to suppose that the property of a defaulter is lodged within a dwelling-house the outer door of which is shut, or within any apartments appropriated to women which, by the usage of the country, are considered private, such distrainer shall represent the same to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station. On such representation, the officer in charge of the said station shall send a Police-officer to the spot, in presence of whom the distrainer may force open the outer door of such dwelling-house, in like manner as he may break open the door of any room within the house except the zanána. The distrainer may also, in the presence of the Police-officer, after due notice given for the removal of women within a zanána, and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner (if they be women of rank who according to the customs of the country cannot appear in public), enter the zanána-apartments for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein; but such property, if found, shall be immediately removed from such apartments, after which they shall be left free to the former occupants.

Punishment for unlawful entry.

21. Persons entering the apartments of women or forcing open the outer door of dwelling-houses contrary to the provisions of this Regulation shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

Proclamation to be made of the time of sale, and of the property to be sold.

22. The public officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner, under section six, to sell distrained property shall cause to be affixed to the outer door of the defaulter's house, or on the premises where the property may have been distrained, a list of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where, and the day and hour at which, the distrained property will be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by affixing a copy in the village ambála or meeting-place, or by beat of drum, or by other customary mode in the village to which the lands on which the arrear has accrued may belong, and in such place or places as the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may consider necessary to give due publicity to the sale.

No sale shall take place until after the expiration of a period of fifteen days from the date on which the notice may be published as above stated.

Sale how to be conducted.

23. At the appointed time, the property shall be put up in one or more lots as the said officer may consider advisable, and shall be disposed of to the highest bidder. Where the property is sold for more than the amount of the arrear, the overplus, after deducting expenses of process and interest, shall be paid to the defaulter.

Purchase on the purchase of distrained property how to be made.

24. The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon after as the officer holding the sale shall appoint; and the purchaser shall not be permitted to carry away any part of the property until he has paid for the same in full.

Where the purchaser fails in the payment of the purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as the expenses incurred, on the re-sale. Where the property on the second sale is sold for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Re-sale in case of default.

Demand to be served prior to attachment of land.

25. Before the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, proceeds to attach the land of the defaulter, or buildings thereon, he shall cause a written demand to be served upon the defaulter specifying the amount due, the estate or land in respect of which it is claimed, the name of the party in arrear, the batta due to the person who shall serve the demand, and the time allowed for payment, which shall be fixed with reference to the distance from the land on which the arrear is due to the place at which the money is to be paid.

Mode of service.

Such demand shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter, or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorized agent, or by affixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known residence, or on some conspicuous part of the land about to be attached.

Consequence of defaulter neglecting to pay.

26. When the amount due has not been paid pursuant to the terms of the demand, and no arrangement for securing the same has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, he shall proceed to recover the arrear by the attachment and sale of the defaulter's land in the following manner.

Mode of attachment.

27. The attachment shall be effected by affixing a notice thereof to some conspicuous part of the land. The notice shall set forth that unless the arrear, with interest and expenses, be paid within the date therein mentioned, the land will be brought to sale in due course of law. The attachment shall be notified by public proclamation on the land and by publication of the notice in the official Gazette.

Appointment of agents.

28. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent, when attaching the land of a defaulter, or at any time during such attachment, to assume the management of the property attached. In such case he shall appoint an agent with a proper establishment of officers to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment with written instructions under his seal and signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property: Provided always that where the property may be too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with the salary of an agent, it shall be committed to the management of such Revenue-officer as the Superintendent may select, who shall be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained in reference to agents.

In certain cases Revenue-officer to take charge.

Notice of assumption of management.

29. Notice of the assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner described in section twenty-five, and shall be notified by public proclamation on the land and by publication in the official Gazette.

Duties of agent.

30. It shall be the duty of the agent, during the continuance of management under section twenty-eight, to collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due,

upon the estate, according to the engagements subsisting between the defaulter and the parties holding under him, or according to established usage where no specific engagements exist.

The agent shall keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and submit the same and pay over the balance to the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, monthly or whenever required; and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times, and to take copies of the same at his own expense without fee.

31. It shall be lawful for the defaulter to proceed by prosecution or suit against the agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his estate; and all tenants or other persons holding by subordinate title shall have the same remedies against him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act were done by the defaulter.

Liability of agent to suit or prosecution.

32. All engagements entered into between the landholder and his tenants, except such as are hereinafter mentioned, shall be binding upon the Superintendent during attachment; but all such engagements made collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, and all leases of land at a rate lower than the usual rates of assessment, and not made *bonâ fide* for the purpose of erecting factories or buildings, or of bringing waste-land into cultivation, and all engagements made subsequently to attachment, shall be null and void against the Superintendent if he shall so declare; subject, however, to the right of the parties to such agreement to bring a suit against the Superintendent in the ordinary tribunals to establish the same; and all charges or incumbrances upon such land shall be postponed to the payment of the public revenue.

Effect of existing agreements between landholder and tenants.

33. All payments on account of rent or profits actually due made before public notice of assumption of management, to or on behalf of any landholder by any person holding under him, shall be valid against the Superintendent; and all such payments made after public notice of such assumption, or made before they were actually due, shall be null and void against the Superintendent, who shall be entitled to recover as arrears of rent the full amount from the parties by whom it was paid, leaving them to sue the defaulter in the ordinary courts of law.

Payments by tenants.

34. All sums received from the property attached, after paying the expenses of attachment and management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrears due, and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and as soon as all arrears, interest, costs of attachment and expense of management have been liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn, and a full account rendered of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

Mode of settlement on withdrawal of attachment.

35. Any person claiming an interest in land which has been or is about to be attached may obtain its release by paying the arrears, interest and costs incurred; and all such sums, if paid by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due by him to the defaulter; and if paid by a *bonâ fide* mortgagee or other incumbrancer upon the estate, shall constitute a debt from the defaulter to him, and shall be a charge upon the land, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made.

Persons interested in land may release it from attachment.

36. In the sale of immoveable property under this Regulation, the following rules shall be observed:—

Rules to be observed in sale of immoveable property.

First,—The sale shall be by public auction to the highest bidder. The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf. The time may be either previous to or after the expiration of the official year.

Public auction.

Second,—Previous to the sale, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall issue a notice thereof in English and in Kanarese specifying the name of the defaulter, the position and extent of land and of the buildings thereon, the amount of revenue assessed on the land or upon its different sections, the proportion of the public revenue due during the remainder of the current official year, and the time, place and conditions of sale. This notice shall be fixed up one month at least before the sale in the Superintendent's office and in the taluq kachahrí, in the nád kachahrí and on some conspicuous part of the land.

Notification one month before sale.

Third,—A sum of money equal to fifteen per cent. of the price of the lands shall be deposited by the purchaser in the hands of the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, at the time of the purchase; and where the remainder of the purchase-money may not be paid within thirty days, the money so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture.

Deposit and payment of balance.

Fourth,—Where the purchaser refuses or omits to deposit the said sum of money, or to complete the payment of the remaining purchase-money, the property shall be re-sold at the expense and hazard of such purchaser, and the amount of all loss or expense which may attend such refusal or omission shall be recoverable from such purchaser in the same manner as arrears of public revenue. Where the lands on the second sale are sold for a higher price than at the first sale, the difference or increase shall be the property of him on whose account the said first sale was made.

Re-sale in default of payment.

Fifth,—All persons bidding at a sale may be required to state whether they are bidding on their own behalf or as agents, and in the latter case to deposit a written authority signed by their principals. If such requisition be not complied with, their bids may be rejected.

Agents to name their principals.

37. The defaulter, or any person acting on his behalf or claiming an interest in the land, may tender to the officer appointed to conduct the sale the full amount of the arrears of revenue with the interest thereon, and all charges which have been incurred in demanding the

Tender of arrears up to sunset on day previous to sale.

arrears, or in attaching or managing the estate or in taking the steps necessary for sale, and thereupon the sale shall be stayed: Provided that such tender must be made before sunset on the day previous to that appointed for the sale, and all sums so paid by any tenant, or *bonâ fide* mortgagee, or other incumbrancer, shall be deemed payments under section thirty-five.

38. Lands purchased at a public sale shall be registered in the name of the actual purchaser, who shall receive a certificate of sale signed and sealed by the Superintendent, which shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of the purchase, and no proof of the Superintendent's seal or signature shall be necessary, unless the authority before whom it is produced has reason to doubt its genuineness.

Purchaser to be registered.

Effect of certificate.

39. When lands are purchased at public sale, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, shall publish in the villages in which the land sold may be situated, in the kachahrí of the taluq and nád, in the head kachahrí of the district, and in the official Gazette, the name of the purchaser and the date of purchase, together with a declaration of the lawful transfer to such purchaser of all the rights and property of the former landholder in the said lands.

Proclamation of sale.

40. Where, notwithstanding such publication, any lawful purchaser of land is resisted and prevented from obtaining possession of his purchased land, any Court of competent jurisdiction, on application and production of certificate of sale provided for by section thirty-eight, shall cause the proper process to be issued for the purpose of putting such purchaser in possession in the same manner as if the purchased lands had been decreed to the purchaser by a decision of the Court.

Delivery of possession.

41. All contracts entered into by the defaulter with his tenants, and all payments to him by them, shall be binding upon the purchaser to the same extent and under the same conditions as laid down in sections thirty-two and thirty-three of this Regulation.

Contracts with and payments to defaulter how far binding on purchaser.

42. All lands brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue shall be sold free of all incumbrances, and if any balance shall remain after liquidating the arrears with interest, and the expenses of attachment and sale, and other costs due in respect of such arrears, it shall be paid over to the defaulter, unless such payment be prohibited by the order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sale to be free of all incumbrances.

Disposal of surplus.

43. Arrears of rent which on the day of sale may be due to the defaulter from his under-tenants shall, in the event of the sale, be recoverable by him after the sale by any process, except distraint, which might have been used by him for that purpose before the said sale.

Arrears of rent due to defaulter from under-tenants on day of sale how to be recovered.

44. The Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may sell the whole or any portion of the land of a defaulter in discharge of arrears of revenue: Provided that where the land on which the demand is due consists of a warg or farm which is readily divisible into one or more compact blocks, no larger section in the land shall be sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrears with interest, and expenses of attachment, management and sale.

Sale of land.

45. When a defaulter tenders security, the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may accept it and postpone the sale of the defaulter's property upon such conditions and until such time as he may appoint; in the event of default being made in the performance of such conditions, the Superintendent or such officer may sell the property and proceed against the defaulter or against his security, or both.

Sale may be postponed on tender of security.

46. All the remedies prescribed by this Regulation in case of revenue defaulters may be employed against their sureties, and the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf, may enforce the same simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal; so, nevertheless, that no more than the total sum in arrears, and interest with costs and charges, shall be realized from both.

Mode of enforcing payment by sureties.

47. All arrears of revenue, other than land-revenue, due to Government, all advances made by Government to owners and occupiers of land for the relief of distress or any purpose connected with agricultural objects but not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and all fees or other dues payable by any person to or on behalf of the village servants employed in revenue or police duties, and all cesses lawfully imposed upon land, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue under the provisions of this Regulation, unless the recovery thereof shall have been or may hereafter be otherwise specially provided for.

Similar process in case of other species of revenue, advances, fees and cesses.

48. Persons employed in serving notices or any other process under this Regulation shall be entitled to batta at such rates as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council and published in the official Gazette.

Process-servers to be paid batta.

49. The batta mentioned in the foregoing section, as well as interest, and all costs and charges incurred under the authority of this Regulation, shall be recoverable from the defaulter and his sureties in the same manner as arrears of revenue.

Interest and charges recoverable as arrears.

50. Where property having been attached or distrained is ordered to be put up for sale and the sale is countermanded, the proprietor shall nevertheless be responsible for the expenses incurred in conse-

Expense of countermanded sales to be sustained by defaulter:

quence of the attachment or distraint in the same manner as if the sale had taken place; and in the event of such proprietor omitting to discharge the amount, it shall be recoverable by the process under which the original demand would have been recoverable.

and recovered as an arrear.

51. Every person making a payment of revenue shall be entitled to a receipt for the same, signed by the Superintendent, or other officer empowered by the Superintendent in that behalf;

Receipts of payment of revenue.

Such receipt shall state the name of the person making the payment and the subject-matter in respect of which it is paid, and, in case of land-revenue, shall describe the land on which the assessment is due, and the names of the persons entered in respect thereof in the settlement account.

52. No Court of civil judicature shall take into consideration or decide any question as to rate of land-revenue payable to Government, or as to the amount of assessment fixed or to be hereafter fixed by the Government.

Civil Court not to take cognizance of questions relating to rate of revenue.

53. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be held to prevent parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any proceedings under this Regulation, except as hereinbefore provided, from applying to the civil Courts for redress: Provided that civil Courts shall not take cognizance of any suit other than a suit for compensation instituted by such parties for any such cause of action, unless such suit shall be instituted within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

Suits by persons aggrieved by proceedings under this Regulation.

Limitation of suits.

54. No suit brought against the officer holding at any time the office of Superintendent of Coorg by any person deeming himself aggrieved by anything done or purporting to be done under this Regulation shall abate by reason of the departure from his district of the officer against whom such suit shall have been brought; but the suit may be continued against the successor of such Superintendent in all respects as though it had been instituted against himself. A suit may be brought against any Superintendent in his official capacity on account of anything done or purporting to have been done under this Regulation by his predecessor subject to the limitation prescribed in the preceding section: provided that no Superintendent shall be personally liable for any official act of his predecessor.

Suits against Superintendent to survive against his successor,

or to be originally maintainable against him.

No personal liability for acts of predecessor.

55. This Regulation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

The 25th September, 1880.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA in the Chronological Tables prefixed to the Index to the Enactments relating to India.

PAGE				
5	...	Act XVI of 1838,	...	... Rep. in part, X of 1876.
7	...	XXIII of 1840, *for the entry* in column 4, *read* 'Rep. in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1877; locally, Ben. Act II of 1864; Mad. Act V of 1869.'		
12	...	X of 1848	...	... Rep. in part, X of 1876.
17	...	XXXIV of 1855	...	... In col. 4, *for* '1867,' *read* '1877.'
19	...	XXI of 1856	...	... In col. 4, *before* 'Act,' *insert* 'Ben.'
21	...	X of 1859	...	... Rep. locally, Ben. Act I of 1879.
27	...	XVII of 1866	...	... In col. 4, *for* 'XX,' *read* 'XXII.'
28	...	XXVI of 1867	...	... In col. 4, *for* '1867,' *read* '1877.'
32	...	IV of 1872	...	... Rep. in part, X of 1879.
34	...	III of 1877	...	... Rep. in part, XII of 1879, secs. 104—107.
35	...	XV of 1877	...	... Rep. in part, XII of 1879, sec. 108.
36	...	Reg. III of 1872	...	... Rep. in part, XI of 1878.
37	...	Reg. III of 1877	...	... Rep. in part, III of 1879.
74	...	Ben. Act I of 1862	...	... In col. 4, *for* '1876,' *read* '1875.'
76	...	Ben. Act IV of 1871	...	... Rep. in part, Ben. Act II of 1879.
77	...	Ben. Act I of 1874	...	... In col. 4, *after* 'Rep.,' *insert* 'in part.'
„	...	Ben. Act II of 1876	...	... In col. 4, *for* 'II,' *read* 'VII.'

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd September 1880.

No. 1034.—In supersession of Notification No. 779, dated the 26th July last, the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 16th November next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 210.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the special leave for four months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. Charles Sanderson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 8th instant.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Robert Leycester Upton to officiate as Registrar.

PATENTS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 78.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue and Agricultural 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. 11 *of* 1880.—Edward Henry Levaux, of Hampton Wick, in the County of Middlesex, for improved apparatus for storing and transmitting motive power and for indicating the supply and expenditure of the same.

No. 17 *of* 1880.—Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler, of the Gas-Motoren-Fabrik-Deutz, at Deutz, on the Rhine, in the German Empire, for improvements in gas motor engines.

No. 21 *of* 1880.—Henry Simon, of No. 7, St. Peter's Square, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in malting and in the apparatus employed.

No. 48 *of* 1880.—Benjamin Chew Tilghman, of Gray's Inn Road, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in the mode of employing the sand blast and in the apparatus therefor, particularly applicable to sharpening files and other tools and to cutting, cleaning, and frosting metallic and other surfaces.

No. 61 *of* 1880.—William Tully, of London, England, Engineer, for an improved apparatus for securing boiler or similar tubes in the plates or pieces by which they are supported and for other like purposes.

No. 70 *of* 1880.—James Harward deRinzy, L.C.E., of Benares, in the North-West Provinces of India, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for a new method of producing raised patterns (or embossed work) on brass, copper, or other metals, or combination of metals.

No. 73 *of* 1880.—Edward Brasier, of New Cross, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in, and connected with, machinery or apparatus for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice or other kinds of grain or seeds, part of which improvements is also applicable to other purposes.

CENSUS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 247C.—Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of the Census in British Burma, from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that office.

FORESTS.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 610F.—Mr. C. Bagshawe, who in Notification No. 55F., dated the 23rd January last, was appointed to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade during the absence of Mr. A. T. Drysdale, or until further orders, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 24th September 1880.

No. 85-G.-M.—The following promotions in the Cavalry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force are made with effect from the 21st August 1880:—

Jemadar Kaderbux Khan, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Suderoodin Khan, deceased.

Duffadar Nedhaun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaderbux Khan, promoted to Ressaldar.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th September 1880.

No. 146-*I.-J.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishenghur, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, and His Highness the Rao of Serohi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana and Western Rajputana State Railways, including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within their respective territories; In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

1. (*a*) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Eastern States Agency, the Political Agent for the time being in Ulwar, and the Political Agent for the time being in charge of the Western States Agency, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of a District as described in Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), and the powers described in section 36 of the same Act, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated within the limits of such of the aforesaid States as are under their political supervision respectively: Provided that in any case in which the complainant (if any) and all the accused persons are not British subjects, it shall be in the discretion of the said Political Agents, respectively, to decline to exercise the powers hereby conferred on them.

(*b*) The Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for the time being shall within the whole of the aforesaid lands exercise respectively the powers of a Court of Sessions and a High Court as described in the said Act X of 1872 in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by any of the said Political Agents.

2. The administration of the police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to an officer to be designated the Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the said Political Agents, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are under their political supervision respectively.

3. The Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police for the time being shall (except in the cases mentioned in the proviso to clause 1 (*a*) of this Notification) exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class as described in the said Act X of 1872 within the whole of the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the said Political Agents within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are under their political supervision respectively.

4. The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864), and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) are hereby extended to the whole of the aforesaid lands, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the modification that trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be conducted without the aid either of a jury or of assessors.

5. This Notification supersedes the following Notifications, *viz.*:—

No. 2199-G., dated the 11th October 1872.
No. 396-G., dated the 14th February 1873.
No. 258-I.-J., dated the 12th September 1879.

POLITICAL.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 271-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 151-G.-P., dated 11th June 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 273-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 154-G.-P., dated 11th June 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Janni, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 275-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 132-G.-P., dated 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 277-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 134-G.-P., dated the 21st May 1880, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Chiaves as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 18th September 1880.

No. 1832-*G.-G.*—Under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. A. Christie, C.S., Officiating Political Officer, Kuram, is granted furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs from the 19th September 1880, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Foreign Department Notification No. 1270-G.-G., dated the 24th June 1880, is cancelled.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 1851-*G.-G.*—The services of Mr. A. Christie, C.S., lately Political Officer, Kuram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 1863-*G.-G.*—Major W. F. Prideaux, Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Bhopal, is posted as Agent to the Governor General with the ex-King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel M. Thomson, proceeding on furlough.

No. 1867-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, Political Agent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent for the Western States of Rajputana and Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1870-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, with effect from date of assuming charge.

No. 1873-*G.-G.*—In supersession of Notification No. 1156-G.-G., dated 11th June 1880, Mahomed Raza, Deputy Inspector of Mahomedan Schools, Madras, is appointed an Attaché to the Resident, Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Mr. Edulji Bahmanji Dustoor, with effect from the 17th July 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th September 1880.

No. 27-*I.-E.*—In accordance with Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to be *ex officio* and for life Companions and Members of the aforesaid Order:—

His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, Governor of Bombay.
The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor General.

No. 28-*I.-E.*—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint Dr. Johan Eliza de Vry Matheseos, Magister, Philosophiae Naturalis Doctor, Lieden, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September 1880.

No. 2908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council has exempted raw caoutchouc from the customs duties to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1875.

No. 2910.—Mr. W. S. Halsey received charge of the office of Commissioner of Inland Customs before noon on the 8th September 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 534.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and Native, who have been employed on field service in Afghanistan.

Her Majesty has expressed Her Gracious readiness to receive for consideration the names of those British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the war, which Her Majesty's Government hopes has now been brought to a happy termination.

Recognizing the excellent service which has been rendered by many Native commissioned officers, the Secretary of State for India has authorized the creation of 25 additional appointments to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, and a corresponding promotion to the 1st Class, to be hereafter absorbed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will be empowered to furnish the Government of India with the necessary recommendations for giving due effect to these measures, in which Her Majesty's Government trusts the armies of India will recognize that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India is very sensible of the valued and distinguished services which have been rendered in the field in Afghanistan.

The Governor General in Council congratulates the Indian armies on this cordial expression of Her Majesty's royal pleasure and approbation.

It has been his pleasing duty, as it was that also of his predecessor, to bring from time to time under the notice of their Queen the several occasions on which, under the able guidance of their Commanders, Her Majesty's troops, British and Native, have justified the full confidence of the Government in their courage and devotion on the field of battle. The Governor General in Council now desires, on the return of a large portion of those troops to British territory, to offer the hearty testimony of the Government of India to the unfailing discipline, the high spirit, and the cheerful endurance which have been so conspicuously evinced by the whole force under all the vicissitudes of prolonged, distant, and trying service.

To these most honorable and soldierly qualities it is due that rarely, if ever, has war been carried on in an enemy's country with so strict a regard to the laws of humanity and honor, and such a total absence of excess of any kind, as throughout the late operations in Afghanistan.

For this result, no less than for the successes they have achieved in the field, the Government of India desires to thank its soldiers of all ranks; and, while deploring those gallant and devoted men who have fallen in the performance of their duty, to offer the returning divisions and their leaders a hearty welcome.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 535.—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 James Alexander Bell, 44th Foot, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion,—22nd March, 1879.

Lieutenant George Herbert Watson, 39th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—27th August, 1879.

No. 536.—Second Lieutenant F. H. Yate, 35th Foot, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 537.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain R. T. Hawkes, a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 31st May, 1879.

No. 538.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. C. Bampfield, R.A., to officiate as Subaltern, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant A. P. Penton, R.A., or until further orders.

No. 539.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from the date of his joining:—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Dina Nath, to be Jemadar, on probation.

EXAMINATIONS.

No. 540.—Attention is called to India Army Circulars, Clause 118, 1880, publishing amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Native languages, with detailed lists of the authorized text books and modes of carrying out examinations.

The above rules are based on the proceedings of a special committee held at Calcutta in 1878 under the orders of the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 541.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major C. S. Pratt, s.c., Wing Commander, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 61 days,—1 year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major P. W. Powlett, s.c., Commandant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, and Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. E. K. Money, s.c., Wing Commander, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 542.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th August, 1880, page 4628.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Harington Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Newdick Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Henry Isacke, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Major Alexander England, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th May, 1880.

Deputy Surgeon-General Patrick General Fitzgerald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st July, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mack Nepean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd April, 1880.

Major Chauncey Curtois, of the Madras Infantry. Dated 25th August, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Reay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Harington Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Newdick Miller, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th July, 1880.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th April, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lancelot Henry Isacke, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st July, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Henry Beaufoy Thornhill, from the 5th Foot. Dated 21st March, 1879, but to rank from 23rd April, 1873.

* * * *

The first Christian name of Lieutenant Cunliffe, whose admission to the Bengal Staff Corps was notified in the London Gazette of the 6th July, 1880, is *Ernest* and not *Edward*.

PENSIONS.

No. 543.—Conductor Edward Gleeson, Miscellaneous List, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 544.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major-General A. K. Gore, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel *Sir* W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S. C., on the 14th July, 1880.

No. 545.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.
} From the 10th September, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. Jenkins, deceased.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Hay Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Phipson Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry,—from the 19th May, 1880, in succession to Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in 21st Hussars) E. B. Wake, retired on half pay.

Captain John Howard Broome, General List, Infantry,—18th September, 1880.

Captain Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson, General List, Infantry,—20th September, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton Martin, Bengal S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Whitlock, Madras S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Norris Baker, Bengal S. C.,—20th September, 1880.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry.
} From the 14th July, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras S. C., retired.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry.

No. 546.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, Frederick George Gilbert is confirmed in his present grade, from the 17th February, 1880.

No. 547.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Praug Doobey, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehputt Singh, deceased,—18th May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 548.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 532 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Gordon Cunliffe, s.c.,—23rd September, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 549.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve retrospectively of the following arrangements which were made for the command, staff and brigading of the forces detailed for Kandahar and employed on the Southern Afghanistan line of communication, and which were designated the "Second Division of the Kandahar Field Force":—

Major-General R. Phayre, Bombay S. C.	... Commanding.
Captain R. Phayre, 19th Foot ...	... Aide-de-Camp.
Major C. A. Cunningham, Bombay S. C.	... Assistant Adjutant General.
Major J. Jopp, Bombay S. C. ...	... Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major A. R. Heyland, Bombay S. C. ...	... Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major C. Swinhoe, Bombay S. C. ...	... Assistant Commissary General.
Major J. L. Fagan, Bombay S. C. ...	... Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Major DeL. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay S. C. ... Director of Transport.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barras, Bombay S. C. ... } Brigade Transport Officers.
Lieutenant K. R. Mackenzie, 78th Foot ... }
Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, Bombay Medical Department ... ... Principal Medical Officer.
Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E. ... ... } Superintendents of Army Signalling.
Lieutenant M. W. Biddulph, 5th Foot ... ... }

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E. ... ... Commanding Engineer.
Lieutenant W. W. Whiteford, R.E. ... ... Adjutant.
Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay S. C. ... ... } Assistant Field Engineers.
Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., ... }
Lieutenant G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant W. Coles, R.E. ... ... }
Lieutenant M. J. Slater, R.E. ... ... }

Troops.

3rd Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners. | 4th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
5th Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

ARTILLERY.

Colonel T. P. Smith, R.A. ... ... Commanding.
Captain E. Blaksley, R.A. ... ... Adjutant.

Troops.

D Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.
F ,, 2nd ,, Royal Artillery.
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, *h.p.*, 16th Lancers ... Commanding.
Major R. Morris, late 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

15th Hussars. | 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.
1st Madras Light Cavalry. | 2nd Sind Horse.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Colonel H. H. James, Bombay S. C. ... ... Commanding.
Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

2nd Battalion 11th Foot | 8th Bombay Native Infantry.
10th Bombay Native Infantry.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General T. S. Brown, *h.p.*, 83rd Foot ... Commanding.
Major H. J. Stock, Bombay S. C. ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

2nd Battalion 15th Foot. | 24th Bombay Native Infantry.
5th Bombay Native Infantry. | 27th Bombay Native Infantry.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Foot ... ... Commanding.
Captain J. W. Andrews, 11th Foot ... ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

63rd Foot | 9th Bombay Native Infantry.
23rd Bombay Native Infantry.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Colonel J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C. ... ... Commanding
Captain J. T. Watling, Bombay S. C. ... ... Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Major A. Fitzgerald, General List, Bengal Infantry ... Brigade Major.

Troops.

H Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery. | 1st Sind Horse (three troops).
A ,, 4th ,, ,, ,, | 78th Highlanders.
No. 5 ,, 8th ,, ,, ,, | 3rd Bengal Native Infantry.
No. 14 ,, 9th ,, ,, ,, | 4th ,, ,, ,,
No. 15 ,, 9th ,, ,, ,, (det.) | 17th ,, ,, ,,
8th Bengal Cavalry. | 13th Bombay ,, ,,
3rd Hyderabad Cavalry. | 15th ,, ,, ,,
16th Bombay Native Infantry.

No. 550.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1880, the undermentioned officers will have the rank of Brigadier-General of the 2nd Class while commanding brigades in the field:—

Colonel H. H. James, Bombay S. C.
Colonel J. H. Henderson, Bombay S. C.
Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Foot.
Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, *h.p.*, 16th Lancers.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th September, 1880.

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 date specified, were received in the Military Department from 14th to 20th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
72nd Highlanders ...	Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow, C.B.	1st September, 1880.	Kandahar.		
72nd Highlanders ...	Captain St. J. T. Frome ...	1st September, 1880.	Ditto.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 14th to 20th September, 1880.

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.		
W. B. Smyth ...	Surgeon ...	Indian Medical Dept.	25th June, 1879.	Intestate ...	1,478 0 0		
F. C. C. Angelo (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	40th Foot ...	26th March, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,136 0 1	...	20th November, 1880.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*,—*Mother*,—Mrs. Cortland Angelo.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 56.—Mr. B. P. Creagh, 1st Grade Officer and Officiating Commander, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, to be Commander, substantive *pro tem.*, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.

No. 57.—Mr. George Arthur Lye to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is posted to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st September 1880.

No. 308.—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, is transferred to the establishment under the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 309.—Mr. F. Moore, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th September 1880, on the return from furlough of Captain Christie, R.E.

No. 310.—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section 1, paragraphs 16 to 18, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 24th June 1880.

The 23rd September 1880.

No. 311.—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, is granted furlough to Europe for 20 months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave under sections 34 and 35 of the same Code.

No. 312.—Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th July 1880.

No. 313.—Mr. F. Hutchinson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Wilson, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from Central India to Bengal.

Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, in Central India.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 314.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Permanent or temporary.	Vice	Date.
Crowdy, Major J. H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent ...	By augmentation ...	17th July 1880.
Cotton, Captain F.F., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade. Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Greenstreet, Captain W. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ...	Major Crowdy ...	Ditto.
Wright, Captain J. T., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Cotton ...	Ditto.
Wingate, Major T. O., S.C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Ditto ...	Captain Greenstreet...	Ditto.
Moore, Lieutenant R. F., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Wright ...	Ditto.
Spratt, Lieutenant F. T. N., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto ...	Major Wingate ...	Ditto.
Ward, Captain A. E., S.C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade. Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Moore ...	Ditto.
Cameron, Lieutenant E. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	By augmentation ...	Ditto.
Sim, Lieutenant G. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Spratt ...	Ditto.
Ferrier, Lieutenant J. A., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Captain Ward ...	Ditto.
Mein, Lieutenant A. L., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Cameron ...	Ditto.
Onslow, Lieutenant G. C. P., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	By augmentation ...	Ditto.
Kenney, Lieutenant A. H., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Porter, Lieutenant G. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	Lieut. Wells ...	10th August 1880.
Bruce, Lieutenant A.C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary ...	Captain Ward ...	16th January 1880.
Graves, Captain H. A., S.C.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Spratt ...	17th July 1880.
Chippindall, Lieutenant W. H., R.E. ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Cameron ...	Ditto.
Kellie, Lieutenant J., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Lieut. Wells ...	10th August 1880.
Nicholson, Captain W. G., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	.....	Reversion ...	17th July 1880.
Spratt, Lieutenant F. T. N., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.

No. 315.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 316.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is on return from furlough posted to State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 40. SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

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

RECEIVED OCT. 3.

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 :—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Bill, 1880.
The Indian Securities Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

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

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla on Thursday, the 28th October 1880, at 7 A.M.

His Excellency will visit Nahun, Dehra, Saharunpore, Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Jacobabad, Sibi, Kurrachee and Bombay, and will probably arrive at Calcutta on the 6th December 1880.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a levée in camp at Lahore, on Thursday, the 11th of November, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Commissioner of Lahore.

The Officer Commanding the Lahore Division is requested to present the Divisional Staff and Commanding Officers; the latter having been introduced to the Viceroy will present their own Officers.

All Civil and Military Officers not serving at Lahore and private gentlemen are requested to bring with them a card with their names very legibly written upon it.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress.

The levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of the Native Officers of the Body Guard and of the Native Regiments at Lahore by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of corps.

By Command,

GEO. S. WHITE, *Major*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st October 1880.

No. 1560.—In the Notification of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1572, dated 29th August 1879, after the words "eastern sea-board of Africa," add—

"and provided such port be not a port on the sea-board of the Persian Gulf."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th September 1880.

No. 378.—Lieutenant P. E. Henderson, B.S.C., is appointed to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, with effect from the date on which his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th September 1880.

No. 213.—The Reverend J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain of Morar, is granted 27 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 27th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 30th September 1880.

No. 216.—The Reverend J. Taylor, M.A., B.D., an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at the Sandheads on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Mr. Taylor's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 28th September 1880.

No. 31-*I.-R.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Ajaigarh has abolished all transit dues throughout the Ajaigarh State.

GENERAL.

The 30th September 1880.

No. 1896-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is posted as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Lieutenant M. J. Meade, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is transferred to Indore as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The 1st October 1880.

No. 1907-*G.-G.*—Under section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, C.S.I., late Chief Political Officer in Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, is granted special leave of absence for four months from the 9th October 1880, with subsidiary leave from the 1st October 1880.

No. 1911-*G.-G.*—Major C. Bowen, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Johnson, M.S.C., on privilege leave.

No. 1913-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant J. G. Morris, Officiating Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Bhopal, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September 1880.

No. 3009.

READ again—

Report on the operations of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1878-79, in paragraph 42 of which the advantages of making remittances through the Currency Department are pointed out, and it is stated that, provided the coin reserve of the Currency Department is kept intact and solely under the orders of the Currency Officers, it may safely remain in any part of India that happens to be convenient.

RESOLUTION.—The law does not require the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency to hold his metallic reserve at any particular place. But His Excellency in Council considers that, in future, the coin reserve stored within a currency circle should never exceed the amount of its note circulation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 2nd October 1880.

No. 3089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor General in Council has remitted the stamp duty payable on instruments executed for the repayment of loans made under the Northern India Takávi Act, X of 1879.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 27th September, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 551.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following correspondence and despatches, concerning the action of Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880, shall be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

From Colonel A. Lyall Johnson, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8455-K., Field Operations, Kabul, dated Simla, the 27th September, 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5351-K.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 25th September 1880, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the meagre and unsatisfactory character of the accounts furnished, which, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the date of the occurrence to which they refer, still leave the Government of India in ignorance as to the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms is to be attributed.

3. The Governor General in Council, however, understands that a full report of the situation, drawn up by Lieutenant-General Sir Fred. Roberts, after his arrival at Kandahar, is now on its way to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as doubtless this will throw [illegible] leave in obscurity, the Government of India will await the arrival of the report before deciding on any further course of action in connection with the operations of the 27th July, 1880.

4. It is not, however, necessary to wait for further information to enable the Governor General in Council to express his hearty concurrence in the high tribute paid by the Commander-in-Chief to the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the E-B Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

Notwithstanding its loss of guns, and that the result of the day was disastrous, the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, may look back on the

action of Maiwand as one in which they nobly maintained the credit of their distinguished regiment.

5. The Government of India entertained no doubt of the good conduct of Her Majesty's 66th Foot, but it is still a satisfaction to have obtained the voluntary testimony of the enemy to the devoted courage with which the colours of the regiment were defended to the last against overwhelming odds.

6. The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in receiving the names of those officers whose services are specially brought to notice by His Excellency.

7. The names of those of the British troops who were killed and who have since died of their wounds have been telegraphed to the Secretary of State. The complete lists of casualties, both British and Native, will be published, together with the despatches and this correspondence, in the *Gazette of India*.

8. It is, I am to add, needless to give expression to the deep grief the Government of India feel in reading this sad roll of the losses sustained by the force employed under Brigadier-General Burrows.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5351-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 25th September 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. Circumstances have delayed the receipt of these despatches, and even now they contain but isolated and bare statements of the sad events of the day, almost entirely failing to convey to us information as to how they were brought about.

3. Before proceeding to a general review of the operations, and in order to make the reports now submitted clear, it is necessary to annex the following copies of telegrams :—

I.—From the Quarter Master General in India, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 9th July 1880).

"Yours eighth. Under the circumstances, you can order up any troops from the line of communication you and General Phayre consider can be safely spared to reinforce Kandahar."

II.—From the Commander-in-Chief in India [Quarter Master General] to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 15th July 1880).

"Wali's troops having deserted, the situation has completely changed. General Burrows must act according to his own judgment, reporting fully. He must act with caution on account of distance of support."

These telegrams refer to paragraphs 3 and 10 of General Primrose's despatch.

4. In paragraph 2 of Brigadier-General Burrows' report, a reference is made to certain instructions received, and copies of correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, thereon, are attached.

The two telegrams there given only form a small portion of the correspondence between the Army Head Quarters and General Primrose, and it becomes, therefore, requisite to give copies of the telegrams which passed on the subject of Brigadier General Burrows' movements, from the date of his return to Khushk-i-Nakhud from the Helmand, up to the day of the action at Maiwand. These telegrams are annexed.

5. It should be stated that up to this time the intelligence regarding Ayub's strength is contained in the following copy of a telegram from General Primrose to the Quarter Master General in India, dated Kandahar, 14th July 1880 :—

"Letter received this day from Colonel St. John; no date to it, but presumed 12th July. Ayub reached Farrah on 1st July, and his advanced cavalry left on 8th. He has 3,000 effective and 1,000 disaffected infantry, 800 regular cavalry, and 1,000 tribal cavalry, with 10 guns. Wali's troops shaky. One regiment all but openly mutinous; rest tainted. They have no ammunition, and St. John told Wali to take measures to put it out of reach. One other Sirdar deserted with his immediate followers, but failed to persuade others to follow him."

6. Brigadier-General Burrows has not informed us what military measures he took for ascertaining the strength and disposition of Ayub's army after it had crossed the Helmand, whilst it is evident that the information on which he broke up from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and marched with the intention of anticipating Ayub at Maiwand, was either incorrect or reached him too late.

It appears to Sir Fred. Haines that had he been aware that Ayub could possibly have presented himself at Maiwand in such force as that ascribed to him, General Burrows would have considered himself hardly strong enough to attack him, but would rather have contented himself with retiring towards his base at Kandahar, keeping a close touch on the enemy with his cavalry, and would certainly have taken steps to rid himself of the enormous amount of stores and baggage with which he was encumbered on the day of the action.

It appears that the only reinforcement sent to him from Kandahar consisted of 50 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, but it will be observed in paragraph 8 of his despatch that General Primrose had troops at Kandahar on the 23rd July from which to support him, and that he had arranged to do so, to the extent of 230 men of the 4th Native Infantry, but for some reason or other, not explained, this reinforcement was not sent.

7. Defective information was but a prelude to what followed. The apparently wholly unauthorised commencement of the action on the left by two guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant H. Maclaine, escorted by a troop of Sind Horse under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, committed General Burrows to an action on ground not deliberately chosen by him, and with an enemy entirely unreconnoitred. This was highly prejudicial to his chance of success, for the position thus hurriedly taken up was in perfectly open ground, with both flanks *en l'air* in the face of vastly superior numbers.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief firmly believes that had the Native Infantry stood their ground and stemmed the rush of the *ghazis*, a victory might have been achieved; but when the line gave way from the left and the 66th Regiment was thus thrown into confusion, there was but one chance, and that was a cavalry charge. But the cavalry failed to charge, and a rout was inevitable.

8. There can be no doubt that General Burrows was vastly overmatched as to numbers, and that he had to fight a desperate battle under most unfortunate circumstances.

The unsteadiness of the two companies of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) early in the day, must at once have destroyed all confidence in that corps, but it is evident that up to the moment of yielding on the left of the line, the conduct of the troops, with the above exception, had been excellent.

It is His Excellency's pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Governor General in Council the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, who fought most gallantly and suffered severely.

The guns which commenced the action were those apparently which were lost eventually. The gallant young officer who commanded them is not here to justify or explain his movement, for he met a tragic end at Mazra after a month's imprisonment in Ayub's camp, and this must be a lasting disgrace attaching to Ayub's name.

The detachment of the 66th under Lieutenant G. de la M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, is also reported to have behaved extremely well; and an incident, not known to General Burrows when he wrote his despatch, is worthy of record here, as a lasting tribute to the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men of the 66th Regiment from the mouth of the enemy.

General Roberts, under date 16th September, telegraphs as follows :—

"Colonel St. John reports from Kandahar as follows:—From the accounts of one of Ayub's officers present at the action of Maiwand, it appears that a stand was made by remnant of the 66th Regiment round the colors, in an enclosure; informant estimated their number at 100, and states that they were surrounded by the whole army, and that when all but eleven were killed, these made a desperate charge, and perished fighting bravely to the last man."

This stubborn defence may have delayed the pursuit as well as checked the desire to pursue.

9. The artillery maintained their military formation and *morale* during the retreat.

But though the cavalry appear to have kept together, the General had lost all confidence in them, apparently with reason, and from this cause was unable to halt at Hauz-i-Madat.

Had this been done, no doubt many valuable lives and some stores and transport animals might have been saved, while some appearance of military formation might have been retained.

The retreat was thus continued without a break to Kandahar, notwithstanding that the pursuit, never vigorous, was not pressed beyond the third or fourth mile from the field. This restless flight must have increased the tale of loss and suffering at every step.

It is to be noted that amongst the casualties in the cavalry, no native officer is mentioned as either killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 28th July, the leading fugitives reached Kandahar. Their report of the complete annihilation of General Burrows' brigade was accepted as fact, and so reported to the world.

It is satisfactory to know that, unfortunate as were the events of the day, together with their results, they fell far short of the description first given of them. His Excellency

the Governor General in Council is aware that on this report the cantonments were precipitately abandoned, and refuge taken in the citadel.

Ayub did not, however, fully invest Kandahar until the 6th August.

10. To return to the events of the 27th. It is worthy of remark that General Burrows makes no mention of efforts on the part of officers to steady their men, nor are the commanding officers or others of the corps engaged mentioned with approval. But the casualty rolls, taken in connection with the undoubted heavy losses of the enemy, are a sufficient proof of the gallantry and devotion of those who fell.

11. Of the survivors, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the officers named by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, *viz.*:—

Captain J. R. Slade, R.H.A.
Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.
Major G. C. Hogg, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse.

12. The casualty rolls have already been submitted to Government with my No. 5327-A. of the 24th instant.

Returns of ordnance and of arms and accoutrements lost are enclosed; also a return of ammunition expended.

Telegrams referred to in the Adjutant General's letter forwarding the Maiwand Despatches, paragraph 4.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 17th July 1880).

Kandahar, 17th July.—General Burrows reports that he has moved his force back from Helmand to Khushk-i-Nakhud, there to await events or orders. This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for the troops, nor grain for horses. The little there was on right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers. This point is of most strategic importance, having several roads converging on it. As the river Helmand is fordable, Ayub could cross anywhere. I am of opinion that General Burrows has acted judiciously in the matter.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4978, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Chief wishes to know what General Burrows' views and intentions now are. Please tell him to report daily everything that goes on, for the information of Viceroy. Yours of sixteenth, giving information from General Burrows about pursuit and dispersion of Wali's mutinous troops and recovery of guns, very satisfactory.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4995, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Yours 17th. Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khushk-i-Nakhud under the circumstances.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4997, dated 18th July 1880).

Simla, 18th July.—Do you consider Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favorable position for covering Kandahar, and striking a blow at Ayub, should he cross the Helmand? Favor the Commander-in-Chief with a full expression of your views, both as regards the city and Ayub's probable movements. Reply in cipher. Also give dates on which you calculate that the different units of the reinforcements can reach Kandahar.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Advanced guard of Ayub Khan appears to have reached Girishk. Nothing certain known about Ayub himself to-day.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 384-K., dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Your telegram 18th. Taking into consideration that the Helmand is now fordable everywhere, it presents no obstacle to the advance of Ayub at any point he chooses to cross it. Khushk-i-Nakhud is an important position covering roads leading from the Helmand to Kandahar. Whilst remaining on the Helmand, forage and grain could hardly be obtained, whereas they are plentiful at Khushk-i-Nakhud. Between the latter place and Girishk there is a desert 25 miles broad. General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud is within fair supportable distance from Kandahar. The presence of a force there has the effect of keeping the people quiet. At present I am unable to obtain any definite intelligence of Ayub's movements; an impression is abroad that he will not meet our troops in the open, but that

if he crosses the river at all, he will do so to the north of Girishk, and perhaps make for Ghazni, for political reasons. As regards Kandahar great uneasiness prevails in the city; large numbers of the families are leaving daily, fearing the approach of Ayub. There are of course a number of disaffected men in and about Kandahar ready for a disturbance if they get a chance. I keep the city constantly patrolled, and have placed three 40-pounders of 5-11th in the citadel, which has had the effect of quieting the minds of those peaceably disposed.

Units of reinforcements will probably arrive here—
Detachment 4th Native Infantry on 24th.
Detachments 28th Native Infantry on 25th, 26th and 27th.
Last detachment 4th Native Infantry on 28th.

9th and 24th Native Infantry are now in Bolan, and will be in position probably 24th and 30th July; 11th Foot come up Bolan in cart carriage, beginning by companies on 20th and doing double stages to Dozan. One wing will be concentrated at Quetta on 1st August, leave Quetta 3rd, and reach Kandahar about 15th; two more companies will leave three days later, and last two form escorts to F-2nd Royal Artillery. Information about Madras Cavalry not yet received from General Phayre. Will wire this to-morrow.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 21st July 1880.

Kandahar, 21st July.—Precedence.—Information from General Burrows, dated 19th. He has shifted his camp to a very eligible spot, three miles nearer Girishk. He reports 2,100 Ayub's cavalry have arrived at Girishk, he himself being at Mahmúdabad, 17 miles in rear, with his infantry and guns. It is reported that he intends to move either to the north of Girishk or the south by the Argasan Valley, but this is merely surmise. He has utilised the guns taken from the Wali by manning them from men of E-B and 66th Regiment. I am sending out to-night by forced marches twelve of the Wali's artillery horses and harness, &c., to complete this battery, as far as practicable, under an escort of fifty sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, whom I have directed to remain, as a temporary arrangement, with General Burrows, as he wished his cavalry increased.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—General Burrows under date 20th writes:—Situation remains unchanged; travellers who have passed Ayub's camp say things are not going on smoothly there, and that in all probability there will be a split before they reach the Helmand. General Burrows ready for them. Troops healthy and in excellent spirits.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief [Quarter Master General], Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5109, dated 21st July 1880).

Simla, 21st July.—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed.

You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—News just received from Colonel St. John and General Burrows that Ayub with his regulars reached the Helmand 20th. He has sent back his carriage for baggage, left a day's march in rear. Tribal sowars and some *ghazis* have joined him. His intention stated to be to move *viâ* Sungboor and Mir Karez and attack General Burrows. At Girishk there are 300 Ghazis with two standards. Sher Ahmed Lughab with cavalry had moved down river intending to skirt desert and attack.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 22nd July 1880).

Kandahar, 22nd July.—Letter from General Burrows, dated evening of 21st; no further news.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief [Quarter Master General], Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5181, dated 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd July.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub, if you consider you are strong enough to do so.

Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 413-K., dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Your cipher telegram. I am almost entirely dependent for intelligence on the Political Department. I have spies out, and obtained some information from sources in the town.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report received from General Burrows, dated 22nd. No further news regarding Ayub. Our force at Khushk-i-Nakhud well entrenched and defended against any night attack. Supplies plentiful, except wood, which is very scarce. A detachment 4th Native Infantry, escorting ammunition, arrives here to-morrow, and 200 rifles 28th Native Infantry the day after.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 23rd July 1880.

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report just received from Colonel St. John. Spies state Ayub has crossed Helmand at Haidarabad. Party of his cavalry came yesterday to Sungboor and returned again. Small party of Ghazis collected there; stated they expected 5,000 horsemen to arrive to-day and main body to-morrow. Few supplies at Sungboor, so Ayub cannot halt there more than one day. Report raises number of men who have joind Ayub to 4,000.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to the Adjutant General in India, dated 24th July 1880, and received on the same date.

On morning of 23rd our cavalry patrol proceeding in the direction of Sungboor came upon the enemy's advanced parties. Lieutenant Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, who was in command, sent in word to camp, and, dismounting some of his men, checked the enemy, who retired out of range. Brigadier-General Nuttall, with 180 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry, and two guns E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, now came up, and a reconnaissance reported six hundred sowars marching parallel with a body of infantry, three miles beyond our advanced post. General Nuttall advanced with 160 sabres and two guns for about three miles, the enemy retiring. When he got within 1,800 yards of the cavalry our men opened on them, and they bolted faster than ever, making for cover. General Nuttall pursued until he was six miles from camp, when he gave up the chase. Some horses of the enemy were killed, and men carried off wounded. No infantry were seen.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 422-K., dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—General Burrows reports that in the event of enemy moving up north, he purposes sending back superfluous baggage and sick to Kandahar, and moving up Kakrez Valley, opening up fresh line of communication.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—Information received this evening that Ayub's cavalry fell back last night to Helmand. Report received to the effect that one hundred and fifty cavalry crossed into the Argandab three days ago; believed to have been sent to take back Surteep's family hidden in village there. Efforts appear to be made by Hubbeeboolla Khan, Barakzai, to raise people in Kakrez, without much success. There is much excitement throughout the country.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 430-K., dated 26th July 1880).

Kandahar, 26th July.—Your telegram, 21st July. General Burrows states that should the enemy advance direct on Maiwand or on Khushk-i-Nakhud, he is prepared to attack him; should he attempt to reach Maiwand *viâ* Melmand, he would intercept him by Garmao Valley; should Ayub's force try to avoid him by taking road to Nish, *viâ* Melmand and Ghorak, he proposes to move by Maiwand into Kakrez. To do this he will reduce his baggage and send back some sick reported unfit, and I will assist him in every way to lighten his column and make it more moveable.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 27th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows, under date evening 25th, reports situation unchanged. Two Sind horsemen shot when patrolling near Sungboor. At Kandahar I hear on best authority that Habeeboolla has been to Kakrez and has tried to raise the people without success. He was at Soznee on Sunday and then proposed crossing into the Argandab. The second detachment, 11th Foot, left Sibi last night. Five men of first detachment, struck down by sunstroke at Nari, are all doing well. Head Quarters 9th and two mountain guns left Quetta for Gulistan this morning.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 28th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows' force completely defeated; we take refuge in citadel; thirty sowars have escaped.

From LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, 6th September 1880).

IN forwarding the accompanying despatches from Generals Burrows and Nuttall, relative to the action of Maiwand, I have the honor to submit the following observations for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. On the 27th June the Political Resident reported to me that Ayub Khan had left Herat with infantry, cavalry and 30 guns. He at the same time strongly urged that active support should be given to the Wali of Kandahar, then at Girishk. After considering the matter, I decided on recommending that a brigade of infantry, a cavalry regiment and a battery of horse artillery should be sent to the Helmand.

To strengthen the garrison to be left here, the 4th Native Infantry were ordered to be concentrated at Quetta, and a wing of the 2nd Beluchis to march from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, with the concurrence of the Political Resident.

3. On the 1st July, the orders of Government were received through the Quarter Master General, sanctioning an advance on Girishk, but that the Helmand was on no account to be crossed. The Kelat-i-Ghilzai garrison and line of communications were not to be weakened, and troops from the reserve were to be pushed forward at once, as the Commander-in-Chief considered the force proposed to be left at Kandahar weak in all arms.

4. On the 2nd July, I received intelligence that Government intended Kandahar being reinforced by the 15th Foot, a battery of artillery, one Native cavalry and two Native infantry regiments.

5. I was fully aware that immense difficulties would present themselves in pushing forward these corps, and that it would take some time before they could reach me; but as Ayub's advance would, I considered, have a disturbing effect on Kandahar and the country, I thought it advisable that the force approved of by Government should move to Girishk in accordance with their orders.

6. Accordingly, it marched on the 3rd July, and I was then left at Kandahar with the following garrison:—Squadron of Poona Horse, details of 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, four guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, 5-11th Royal Artillery (Heavy Battery), 7th Fusiliers, and a wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry,—*vide* return attached. This of course was a very weak garrison; but the 4th Native Infantry, followed by the 28th Native Infantry, were moving up along the line, and I trusted to this becoming known, as also that other troops were coming, to prevent anything disturbing the ordinary state of affairs here.

7. On the 13th July the Head Quarters of the 4th Native Infantry arrived here, and between that date and the 28th July, the remainder of the regiment and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry joined at Kandahar.

8. It will thus be seen that I had no means of strengthening General Burrows except by sending him some details of the 1st Regiment N. I. and 30th N. I., left behind or joined at Kandahar from escort or other duties, and by 50 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse under Lieutenant Monteith, who took out horses, &c., to equip the smooth-bore battery which had been rescued from the Wali's troops. On the 23rd July, however, by which time the 4th N. I. were nearly complete, and some of the 28th had arrived, I arranged to send 230 rank and file of the former regiment with a convoy of commissariat stores, and that some 130 of these should remain with General Burrows, the others returning as escort to a convoy of his sick.

9. Before this could be carried out, General Burrows had moved from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and the battle of Maiwand was fought.

10. I had, however, in the meantime, kept General Burrows fully informed of the instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief,—notably, the Quarter Master General's telegram dated 15th July, to the effect that he must act according to his own judgment, and also the one dated 21st July, saying that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked.

11. Acting on this judgment, and on information which turned out to be inaccurate, he advanced from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand, and there found himself in contact with overwhelming numbers.

12. General Burrows' report attached enters into the details of the action.

13. The further details regarding the movements of General Burrows' force and intelligence will be submitted in a separate report to the Quarter Master General.

	EFFECTIVE.				SICK.							
	EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		EUROPEANS.		NATIVES.		Total.	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Elephants.
	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.		Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.							
Head Quarters Staff	...	...	...		...	...	...		5	22	12	...	...	...
1st Brigade Staff	...	...	...		1	...	...		1	2	1	...	...	...
2nd Brigade Staff	2	...	...		...	...	...		2	7	5	...	...	...
R. E. Staff	2	...	...		...	...	...		2	6	4	...	...	...
R. A. Staff	1	...	...		1	...	...		2	8	...	1	5	...
Medical Staff	6	10	...		2	1	...		19	90	6	...	...	...
Political Department	1	...	...		...	...	...		1	2	2	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical Department	1	...	...		...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department	8	11	...		...	...	...		19	1,887	19	2	84	...
Ordnance Department ...	1	6	...		...	1	3		42	22	...	...	...	...
Transport Department ...	5	3	...		...	...	...		46	450	21	...	105	...
E-B, R. H. A.	...	10	...		...	9	1		21	38	12	...	3	...
C-2nd, R. A.	...	5	109		...	25	2		151	224	90	...	20	...
5-11th, R. A.	...	3	87		...	3	...		93	283	11	...	374	...
Poona Horse	...	5	...		...	...	17		212	231	209	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse	...	1	...		...	...	...		179	212	232	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry	...	1	...		...	...	26		110	111	113	...	...	...
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	...	...	3		...	1	5		39	12	...	...	...	...
2-7th Foot*	...	18	588		...	73	...		685	264	10	...	16	...
66th Foot†	...	...	...		6	90	...		91	3	...	...	...	...
1st Regiment N. I.	...	...	...		1	...	...		107	1	...	...	...	...
4th ditto N. I.	...	...	...		...	...	16		6	...	...	...	...	...
19th ditto N. I.‡	...	...	...		...	...	...		581	138	6	...	6	...
29th ditto N. I.	...	...	...		...	...	51		8	...	...	...	...	...
30th ditto N. I.	...	...	...		...	...	6		40	3	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...		...	...	12		2,463	4,016	753	3	613	...
TOTAL	71	827	1,272		11	203	139							

* Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.
† 66th Regiment. Includes clerks and a few men employed departmentally.
‡ 19th Regiment N. I. Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

(Sd.) F. J. S. ADAM, *Major*,
Asst. Quarter Master General,
Kandahar Force.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. R. S. BURROWS, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force,—(dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the 26th ultimo, whilst encamped at Khushk-i-Nakhud, I received information that 2000 of the enemy's cavalry and a large number of *ghazis* had arrived at Garmao and Maiwand, and that it was Ayub Khan's intention to follow with the main body of his army immediately.

2. A sketch is attached to this report, showing the positions of Maiwand and Khushk-i-Nakhud, from which it will be seen that to carry into effect the instructions I had received,* *viz.*, to prevent Ayub Khan from passing on to Ghazni, it was incumbent on me to intercept him either at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud.

* *Vide* correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, attached.

3. Hitherto I had found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements, for, although when the expedition set out, it was understood that we were to operate in a friendly country, and in concert with a loyal army, the actual circumstances were the reverse of this. The Wali's army had gone over to the enemy; the Wali himself was a refugee in my camp. Whatever little political influence there may previously have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against us.

4. In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew that the enemy's advanced post was at Sungboor, twelve miles in my front, on the Khushk-i-Nakhud road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place.

5. On learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand, I determined to move on that place at once.

6. The force, strength as per margin, marched at 6-30 A. M. on the 27th July, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible to leave anything behind in safety, and I could not divide my already too weak force.

E-B Royal Horse Artillery—	
Officers	5
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	141
Horses	191
Six 9-pr. M. L. R. guns	
Smooth-bore Battery of—	
6-prs. taken from the Wali's mutinous army, and manned by 1 officer and 42 men, 66th Foot.	
66th Foot—	
Officers	19
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	497
3rd Light Cavalry—	
Officers	6
Native Officers	13
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	297
Horses	305
3rd Sind Horse—	
Officers	5
Native Officers	8
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	247
Horses	252
Sappers and Miners—	
Officer	1
European Non-Commissioned Officers ...	2
Native Officer	1
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File ..	41
1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—	
Officers	7
Native Officers	15
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File ..	626
30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)—	
Officers	8
Native Officers	14
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	603

Of these numbers, 34 Europeans and 50 Natives were in hospital.

7. After proceeding about eight miles, large masses of troops were discovered, about four miles distant, moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination.

8. Advancing on a village which lay about a mile in my front, I placed my baggage there, and on the higher ground beyond I deployed my infantry into line with guns in the centre, and the cavalry on the left, covering the movement with two horse artillery guns and a troop of cavalry.

9. It was difficult, on account of the haze and dust, to estimate the number of the enemy, but judging by the extent of country covered, I believe I am within the mark when I set down his strength at 25,000 men.

10. At 11-45 A. M. the fight commenced by the advanced guns under Lieutenant H. Maclaine coming into action on our left, followed shortly by two horse artillery guns and the smooth-bore battery in our centre. The remaining two 9-pounders were also brought up from the rear-guard.

11. In about half an hour the enemy began to reply from their right, gradually extending along their front, and overlapping the line of thinly guarded our position.

12. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and the wing of Jacob's Rifles, which had been in reserve, was brought up on the flanks, which were threatened on the right by *ghazis*, and on the left by the enemy's regular cavalry.

13. In this position we remained for nearly three hours, our artillery making excellent practice, the cavalry holding the enemy's cavalry in check, and the infantry keeping up a steady fire on the *ghazis* on our right.

14. A large body of the enemy's regular infantry were on our left front, and about the middle of the day they advanced in line, but well-delivered volleys checked them, and they did not come on again.

15. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the fire of the enemy's guns slackened, and swarms of *ghazis* advanced rapidly towards our centre.

16. Up to this time the casualties amongst the infantry had not been heavy, and as the men were firing steadily and the guns were sweeping the ground with case-shot, I felt confident as to the result.

17. But our fire failed to check the *ghazis;* they came on in overwhelming numbers, and making good their rush, they seized the two most advanced horse artillery guns.

18. With the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, which had caused me great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the day, the conduct of the troops had been splendid up to this point; but now at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved a victory, the infantry gave way, and commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them, I went for the cavalry. (I was obliged to go myself, having no staff officer left.)

19. The 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse were retiring slowly on our left, and I called upon them to charge across the front and so give the infantry an opportunity of reforming; but the terrible artillery fire to which they had been exposed, and from which they had suffered so severely, had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my order.

20. All was now over, and I returned to the infantry to do what might be done to save them from complete annihilation.

21. After retreating across the *nullah*, and through the gardens near the village, a small walled enclosure was reached, and in this about 150 men of different corps, with several officers, made a stand and checked the enemy for a time; but seeing that we were rapidly being outflanked, and that our line of retreat would presently be cut off, I gave the order to retire.

22. A wide open plain lay before us, and with discipline utterly gone and the men all scattered, the prospect was discouraging; but we succeeded in making our way without much loss for a distance of three miles, when we joined the guns and cavalry in rear of the baggage, which was by this time stretching for miles over the country towards Kandahar.

23. Small parties of the enemy continued to hover in our rear, but no vigorous pursuit was made.

24. After daylight we were fired on from every village we passed, until we reached Kokeran, when we met a small force under General Brooke, which cleared the way for us into Kandahar.

25. Of the four horse artillery 9-pounder guns and six smooth-bore guns with which we left the field, the whole of the former and one of the latter were brought safely into Kandahar; the five other smooth-bore guns had, one by one, to be abandoned during the retreat, the horses being unable to bring them on.

26. Of the conduct of the troops, generally, I have already spoken, but I wish to bring the artillery to special notice; their behaviour was admirable; exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and when the guns were rushed, they fought the *ghazis* with hand-spikes, sponge-rods, &c.

27. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two horse artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieutenant Maclaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal.

28. The detachment of the 66th Regiment, under Lieutenant G. De la M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, also behaved extremely well.

29. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Captain J. R. Slade, R. H. A., took command of E.-B., R. H. A.

30. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Captain Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles, he worked with unflagging energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns.

31. I was indebted to Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., for valuable assistance during the retreat.

32. The casualty returns have already been forwarded to you.

Memo. from MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to Brigadier-General G. R. S. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 473-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

The following telegram, received from the Quarter Master General in India, is forwarded to Brigadier-General Burrows, Commanding the Girishk Column, for information and guidance. It is requested that a copy may be furnished to the Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan.

From Quarter-Master General, Simla, to General PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

From MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. S. R. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 470-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, to forward you a copy of a cipher telegram received last night from the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 21st July 1880).

"*Simla, 21st July.*—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed. You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours."

2. General Primrose desires you will at once report what plans you have resolved on in the event of Ayub's main body crossing the Helmand at Girishk, and what you would propose in the event of his moving north and covering himself in your direction with cavalry. He would also much like to know if you are solely dependant for information on what is supplied you by the Political Resident, and if any steps have been taken by you to send out spies in the direction of Girishk, Maiwand and south towards Killa-i-Biet and the desert.

3. General Primrose desires me also to thank you for the letter received last night relative to an attack which it was reported would be made on the camp by Ayub's cavalry, but as this may not have taken place, he would be obliged by your furnishing, as soon as possible, the information called for by the Commander-in-Chief.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL T. NUTTALL, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, to the Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Kandahar Field Force,—(dated Kandahar, 3rd August 1880).

I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Brigade under my command in the action fought in the vicinity of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

2. On the morning of that day, agreeably to orders, by 5-30 the camp was struck, baggage packed, and the brigade, strength as per margin, mounted at 6 o'clock and marched from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand about 6-30. My dispositions were as follows. The advanced guard was composed of a troop under the command of Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry; in rear of the advanced guard, at about half a mile interval, followed the remainder of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with four guns of E.-B., R. H. A.; the rear guard was brought up by Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., which consisted of 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, which regiment also provided parties of a troop to the left flank under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, with another party of 50 sabres, under Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, to the right, to protect the baggage, which marched on this flank.

E.-B., R. H. A., 6 guns.
3rd Light Cavalry, 260 sabres.
3rd Sind Horse, 200 sabres.

3. About 10 A.M., the enemy's cavalry were seen on our left front at some distance, crossing our front, and moving in the Maiwand direction, and on the nearer approach of our columns, the greater portion of them inclined in a northerly direction towards the Gúrmao Valley, their advanced parties standing fast to watch our movements.

A village stood on our left front, and Lieutenant Geoghegan, with two guns, E.-B., under Major Blackwood, were directed to clear it if occupied.

It being found unoccupied, Lieutenant Geoghegan was directed to stand fast in front of the village, and there await the arrival of the baggage, which was ordered to be collected there. In the meantime the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., under Major Blackwood, moved on to the edge of a rather difficult broad *nullah*, that ran in front of the village. It was at this place that both Major Blackwood and myself halted to reconnoitre the enemy's position, when we noticed that Lieutenant Maclaine, who had been left with the other two guns, had crossed the *nullah* some little way to our left, and, having been joined by Lieutenant Monteith with a troop of the 3rd Sind Horse, was advancing rapidly towards the enemy.

Mounted orderlies were despatched to recall him, but before they reached he had halted and had come into action. On noting Lieutenant Maclaine's unauthorized movement, I at once, with Major Blackwood's two guns, crossed the *nullah*, and with the remainder of the 3rd Cavalry moved rapidly to the front. In the meantime, orders were sent to bring up the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., then detached with the rear guard. After advancing some little distance, the enemy's position and forces were distinctly seen drawn up towards Gúrmao, covering some miles. Their cavalry, infantry, and the *ghazis* appeared in countless numbers, and Major Blackwood at once brought his guns into action. As I considered Lieutenant Maclaine's guns were still rather isolated, I sent orders for him to move down and take up another position nearer the main body.

The guns now advanced two or three times, when they halted and awaited the advance of the Infantry Brigade and the battery of smooth-bore guns. It was observed that large bodies of foot-men and mounted men were making towards us from the Maiwand direction,

and on the guns opening on them, large numbers of foot-men streamed away along our right flank. The position now of the Cavalry Brigade was as follows:—two guns, R. H. A., on the right, supported by 130 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major A. P. Currie, who, with Captain M. Mayne, also watched the right flank, and two guns E.-B., R. H. A., under Lieutenant Maclaine, on the extreme left, supported by a troop, 3rd Sind Horse; and in rear, echelloned outside the guns, but with left thrown back, was a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant J. H. E. Reid, formed thus to watch a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who had formed with the evident intention of turning our left flank.

A number of cavalry, regular and irregular, were now seen moving along on our left flank towards the baggage and the rear, with which were Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and Lieutenant Geoghegan, the former with 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, and the latter with 50 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry. Their cavalry had now completely enveloped our flank, and were threatening the rear. Fifty sabres of the Sind Horse, under Lieutenant Smith, who had originally been detached as right flanking party, joined and were now placed to watch the left flank.

Our guns opened fire about 10-50, and for half an hour no reply was made by the artillery of the enemy. However, about 11-15, the enemy replied and opened from their batteries with a well-directed fire. It will be observed that the necessities of the situation precluded my forming any reserve cavalry which could be kept out of range of the artillery, the whole available force amounting to 460 sabres, and these were fully occupied as above detailed. The configuration of the ground about was a level plain, which rendered it quite impossible to get any cover either for the guns and cavalry, which were exposed thus for three hours to a raking, well-directed and concentrated fire from five batteries.

4. Firing in the direction of the rear now told that our rear was engaged. The action had proceeded some little time, when more masses of cavalry appeared on our left flank, and to meet this movement, I placed all the cavalry that could be spared on the left flank. As the enemy, however, did not appear anxious to close with us, at my request General Burrows sent two smooth-bore guns, under Captain Slade, to this flank, who opened a well-directed fire on the masses assembled. After this the two guns under Captain Slade were moved to their former position in the front. Several demonstrations were now made from this flank by my cavalry against the enemy's cavalry, who kept firing at long ranges at us, but they only retired firing. Our men were, however, ordered every now and then to fire dismounted.

It was about this time (12-30) that the enemy succeeded in establishing a battery towards our right flank. During all this time, and till about 2 o'clock, our cavalry were losing heavily in horses and men, although I did all I could, by changing position and moving them, opening out, &c., to lessen the effect of the artillery fire.

5. Nothing could have been steadier or finer than the conduct of all ranks of the cavalry during the very severe and trying artillery cannonade to which they were exposed for about three hours, playing a passive part as escorts to the guns, and protecting the flanks from the enemy's cavalry, which literally swarmed round our left flank.

The guns of the E.-B., R. H. A., under their officers, and those of the smooth-bore battery under Captain Slade, were most admirably and steadily served, and nothing could equal, and certainly never excel, the gallant, cool and collected bearing of officers and men during the action.

6. At about 2-20 o'clock, it was evident that the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers had begun to tell with effect, for not only had the enemy swarmed round us on the left flank, and the artillery were plying us with a well-directed and destructive fire, not only from the front but from a flank, but the *ghazis*, who had led the van of the enemy's attack from the first, were advancing in overwhelming numbers in spite of our artillery and infantry fire, and were supported by a long line of infantry a short distance behind, and threatened to outflank the infantry. Captain Slade had withdrawn some of the guns and had moved to the rear.* About 2-30, I now perceived the infantry were in a confused state, falling back, and as their fire was slackening, I ordered the cavalry to form line, and by a charge stem the rush of *ghazis* on the infantry; but I bitterly regret to have to record that, although I was most ably seconded by the officers, only portions of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse formed up, and we charged, but the men bearing away to the right and rear, the charge was not delivered home, and was of but little effect.

* To bring up more ammunition. G. B.

All subsequent attempts made at this time by myself and the officers to induce the men to rally and face the enemy failed.

The men seemed totally demoralized by the combined effects of the very heavy artillery fire which had, during the action, killed and wounded 149 of the horses, and about 14 per cent. of the men engaged in the front, the retreating infantry and the swarms of *ghazis* that*

There was now nothing left but to fall back on the rear-guard, which had advanced a short way towards us, but it was not till we reached the four guns, Royal Horse Artillery, brought out of action by Captain Slade, that the men, through the exertions of the officers, staff and myself, were formed up facing the enemy. Here I halted, but could see no sign of any formed body of infantry retiring; but a long stream of scattered infantry could be seen stretching

* *Sic in original.*

away for about two miles on our right as we stood facing the enemy. I, however, sent my orderly officer, Lieutenant Monteith, to see if he could rally any stragglers, or see any officers, but after some little time, he returned with the report that the men he had met were quite disorganized and out of hand, and were making to the rear.

No cavalry came near me. I was in the rear of the retreating infantry with three or four other officers. G. B.

In the meantime, it was reported that General Burrows was amongst the slain.

I was determined, if possible, to save the guns, &c.

7. The enemy's guns had now got the range again, and commenced playing on us. Captain Slade with his guns now retired, and I covered the retreat with the cavalry, Captain Slade two or three times coming into action, and firing one or a couple of rounds. A large number of cavalry were to be seen on our left flank, about a mile off, making evidently for our rear.

I saw no cavalry between myself and the column of baggage. There may have been a few irregular horsemen. G. B.

8. After proceeding some distance the enemy's guns ceased playing on us, and I then threw out a troop of the Sind Horse to cover the retreat, which was well and ably conducted by Lieutenant Monteith.

9. After proceeding some little way, information was brought that the rear-guard was hard pressed; and leaving a troop with the guns, I returned with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse to reinforce Lieutenant Monteith, but found all was going on well. After we had placed some tired-out and wounded men on camels and horses, we retired, agreeably to instructions, on Ata Karez, which was the nearest place where water was obtainable on the road.

10. I joined General Burrows with the rear-guard about 2 o'clock in the morning at Hauz-i-Madat. After a halt of half an hour there, General Burrows gave the order to advance. I threw out a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry as a rear-guard, which was well commanded by Lieutenant Geoghegan. After daylight we had to fight our way to Kokeran, where a small brigade under General Brooke, which had been sent to our aid, met us.

I had been at Hauz-i-Madat upwards of an hour when Brigadier-General Nuttall joined me. G. B.

11. It is now my painful duty to record the death of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade who lost their lives during the action. Major Blackwood, Commanding E-B, R. H. A., was wounded early in the action, returned to his duty after his wound had been dressed, and resumed command of the battery till he was again wounded and subsequently killed. Lieutenant Osborne remained with his guns to the last moment, and was then cut down.

Lieutenant Maclaine was slightly wounded during the action and lost his life subsequently during the retreat. In the 3rd Cavalry, I regret to record the death of Lieutenant W. C. Owen, who was killed when charging the enemy.

12. I have now the great satisfaction of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers who did special good service on this day:—

Captain J. R. Slade, who commanded the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, whilst Major Blackwood was having his wounds dressed.

Major G. C. Hogg, my Brigade Major, and Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, my Orderly Officer, rendered me most effective and efficient service.

The list of killed and wounded in my brigade has been submitted direct to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force.

P. S.—I had one orderly, 3rd Cavalry, shot dead, and another orderly, Sind Horse, had his horse shot down during the action.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

	Killed		Wounded		Total
3rd Light Cavalry—					
European Officers	1		2	=	3
Rank and File	26		18	=	44
Horses	58		42	=	100
3rd Sind Horse—					
European Officers	0				
Rank and File	14		5	=	19
Horses	40		9	=	49

(Sd.) T. NUTTALL, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Return of Ammunition expended at the battle of Maiwand, and subsequent retreat on Kandahar on 27th and 28th July 1880.

Corps.	Number of men engaged.	Number of shell 9-pounder.	No. case.	Rounds, small arms.	Remarks.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery*	148	1,409	64	312	* Smooth-bore Battery expended 243 shot and 244 shell.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	300	...	...	25,945	
3rd Sind Horse ...	255	...	...	9,949	
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners.	71	...	...	3,760	
66th Foot ...	468	...	...	97,075	
1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry.	642	...	...	124,900	
30th Regiment, Native Infantry.	592	...	...	120,900	
Ordnance Field Park ...	...	448	...	278,200	

KANDAHAR;
The 8th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Gen.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Return of Ordnance lost at the battle of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, *and the subsequent retreat on Kandahar on the 28th July* 1880,— (*No.* 852*K.*)

Description of ordnance.		Remarks.
R. M. L. 9-pr. guns with carriages.	2	The two 9-pr. R. M. L. guns were recovered on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan's army by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.
6-pr. guns with carriages.	3	
12-pr. S. B. howitzers with carriages.	2	
9-pr. ammunition wagons.	6	
Store wagons.	1	
Number ...		

KANDAHAR;
The 8th September 1880.

(Sd.) G. R. S. BURROWS, *Brigdr.-General,*
Commanding Girishk Column.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Return of Arms and Accoutrements lost by the undermentioned corps at the Battle of, and retreat from, Maiwand, on the 27th and 28th July 1880 *(including the action of Deh Kwajah).*

Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.		3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.				4th Rifles Native Infantry.	
Carbines	11	Carbines, B. L. S. ...	33	Pouches and belts ...	21	Rifles, B. L., short	4
Swords	34	„ broken	1	Waist belts and frogs ...	24	Sword bayonets	5
Scabbards	30	Swords lost and broken ...	10	Swords and scabbards ...	22	Swords, buglers'	1
Sword belts	40	Swords and belts	32			Swords and scabbards ...	13
		Pouches and belts... ...	33			Slings, rifle	4
2-7th Royal Fusiliers.		Poona Horse.		1st Grenadiers Native Infantry		Accoutrements, sets, leather ...	13
Martini-Henry rifles	1	Carbines	3	Rifles, long and short ...	371	30th Regiment Native Infantry.	
Accoutrements, sets	1	Swords and belts	1	Bayonets	377	Rifles, B. L., short	262
		Pouch and belt	1	Sword bayonets	13	Snap caps	282
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.		3rd Sind Horse.		Scabbards	11	Ramrods	31
Martini-Henry rifles	255	Carbines	33	Waist belts and frogs ...	364	Swords, havildars', S. R. ...	13
Swords, band and drums ...	48	Swords	26	„ „ drummers' ...	5	Bags, leather, ammunition ...	248
Swords, Pioneers	28	Belts	12	Swords „ ...	5	Belts, brown	263
Bayonets	274	Pouches and belts	31	Pouches, ammunition ...	735	Braces, leather, brown ..	309
Scabbards	270	Scabbards	47	Ball bags	397	Pouches, ammunition ...	545
Waist belts	316			Braces, leather, sets ...	400	Slings, leather	275
Frogs	325	No. 2 Co. Sappers & Miners.		Waist belts and frogs, buglers'	4	Drummers' waist belts ..	10
		Rifles, carbines	19	Swords and scabbards, „ ...	4		
		Slings	27	Waist belts, musicians' ...	9		
				Cleaning rods, L and S. ...	377		

KANDAHAR;
The 11th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding 1st Division, South Afghanistan Field Force.

Return shewing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.									NATIVES.										FOLLOWERS.		HORSES.		
	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.								
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.			Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Staff	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ordnance Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	
No. 2 Field Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	2	12	14	1	12	13	1*	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	100	9	* Prisoner in Ayub's Camp.
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	14	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	39	17	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	58	42	
66th Foot	10	276†	286	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	† Includes one corporal, 5th Regiment.
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	356	364	4	55	59	...	...	...	...	46	3	4	...	
30th Regiment Native Infantry	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	232	235	4	25	29	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	
	20	290	310	8	42	50	1	6	7	11	643	654	9	109	118	...	...	...	...	331	7	201	68	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Rank.	Names.	Staff appointment.	REMARKS.
Captain ...	Percy Charles Heath, Bombay Staff Corps.	Brigade-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain ...	**Thomas Harris, 66th Foot.**	**Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.**	**Wounded.**

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Followers belonging to the above Department, killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
639	Tent Lascar ...	Shaik Baddaymia	Killed.
1082	,, ...	Atmaram Bappoo	
1121	,, ...	Ganput Mahadeo	
1179	,, ...	Soona Rama	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Commissariat Establishment who were killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Clothier	Dadoomiya, Shaik Ahmed ...	Killed.
2	Carpenter	Abdul Rayman	
3	Dooley-bearer ...	Abdul, Maheebool	
4	,, ...	Tippoo	
5	,, ...	Nuthoo	
6	,, ...	Oree Bhikaree	
7	,, ...	Khurja Resal	
8	,, ...	Charran Ganpat	
9	Biggaree	Chowkia Kondu	
10	,, ...	Narayan Janoo	
11	,, ...	Essee	
12	,, ...	Mullia Mowlor	
13	,, ...	Bhawanideen, Gungadeen ...	
14	,, ...	Rama Govinda	
15	,, ...	Guffor Mahomed, Lal Mahomed ...	
16	Store coolie	Suknoo Dama	
17	Hand bhisty ...	Shaik Ahmed Shaik Kassim ...	
18	Bhisty	Ellahibux Mlliakji	
19	Assistant baker ...	Javao Soaves	

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 FIELD HOSPITAL.

Nominal Roll of Public Followers killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Purveyor ...	J. D'Souza	Killed.
2	Shop coolie ...	Gopal Gunajee	
3	Bhistie ...	Inkoo Luchman	
4	Tent Lascar ...	Mahdoo Bagnac	
5	Do. ...	Goma Yesso	
6	Do. ...	Trimbuck Mahdoo	
7	Do. ...	Gunput Gunajee	
8	Do. ...	Kerroo Nawajee	
9	Do. ...	Ramlal Ramchunder	
10	Do. ...	Mullaree	
11	Do. ...	Mahdoo	
12	Do. ...	Soobhana	
13	Bildar ...	Hurri Vittoo	
14	Do. ...	Mulloo Venkati	

KANDAHAR:
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

E-B, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded and missing in action on the *27th July* 1880.

Brigade No.	Rank.	Names.
		KILLED.
...	Major	George Frederick Blackwood.
...	Lieutenant	Edmund George Osborne.
4217	Sergeant	Michael Joseph Wood.
4186	Shoeing Smith	George Walker.
2183	Gunner	Alexander Macdonald.
4260	,, ...	Patrick McAllister.
415	,, ...	Alfred Swinnerton.
1895	,, ...	Wilfred Mashewman.
4239	,, ...	John Dewley.
4253	,, ...	Richard Jones.
4257	,, ...	James Loughlin.
3542	Driver	David Grey.
4309	,, ...	Picknell Joted.
4686	,, ...	Samuel Webster.
		WOUNDED.
...	Lieutenant	N. P. Fowell.
4194	Sergeant	Thomas Burridge.
4209	Acting Bombardier ...	William Clarke.
4315	Gunner	John Carver.
4918	,, ...	Andrew Reilly.
3493	,, ...	Francis J. Naylor.
4240	,, ...	John Edwards.
4276	,, ...	Joseph Tredgett.
4259	,, ...	David Mangan.
4437	,, ...	John Brown.
722	Driver	J. Gove.
4297	,, ...	Charles Gant.
4313	,, ...	George Lang.
		MISSING.
	Lieutenant	Hector Maclaine.—*(A prisoner in Ayub's camp.*)*
4430	Acting Bombardier ...	John Lowe.
4349	Collar-maker	Harry Cummings.
3431	Wheeler	William James Dix.
4286	Gunner	Arthur Roberts.
4270	,, ...	George Smith.
3422	,, ...	William Nicholl.

* Killed by his guards at Maxra on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat at that place of Ayúb Khan by Sir Frederick Roberts.

E-B, R. H. ARTILLERY.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps, who were killed in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	No.	How employed.	Names.
1	Maistry Smith	Berrie Ulass.	57	Grass-cutter ...	Babajee Surapa.
2	Fileman ...	Gunness Juram.	58	,, ...	Toolsa Sakharam.
3	Store Lascar ...	Ittoo Beekoo.	59	,, ...	Babajee Naga.
4	Sweeper ...	Goolbria Chima.	60	,, ...	Shaik Mahomed.
5	Syce ...	Hanmutta Nagoo.	61	,, ...	Saba Sheiva.
6	,, ...	Emam Bux.	62	,, ...	Shaik Mohadeen.
7	,, ...	Gajee Koorie.	63	,, ...	Sibrani Girdhur.
8	,, ...	Mulloo Syena.	64	,, ...	Soogoodass Bugwandass.
9	,, ...	Aba Oomajee.	65	,, ...	Poomajee Kalloojee.
10	,, ...	Rama Baloo.	66	,, ...	Gendall Sebajee.
11	,, ...	Boodram Lulloo.	67	,, ...	Krishnajee Dewal Rao.
12	,, ...	Boody Kissun.	68	,, ...	Argoom Bhinajee.
13	,, ...	Gannoo Pondoo.	69	,, ...	Govind Rajoo.
14	,, ...	Yesba Pooli.	70	,, ...	Gopal Gannoo.
15	,, ...	Syboo Peddoo.	71	,, ...	Seddoo Keeroo.
16	,, ...	Taidhill.	72	,, ...	Dewjee Lakia.
17	,, ...	Shaik Juman.	73	,, ...	Saidoo Bagoo.
18	,, ...	Pursun.	74	,, ...	Bhanapa Luximon.
19	,, ...	Chima Rama.	75	,, ...	Sooma Goma.
20	,, ...	Gannoo Packena.	76	,, ...	Luximondass Bhugwandas.
21	,, ...	Luximon Scindia.			
22	,, ...	Allee Bux.	77	Muccadum of Bullock drivers	Nungia Permalloo.
23	Grass-cutter ...	Ramdeen.			
24	,, ...	Jungallee.	78	Bullock driver	Gunput Napal.
25	,, ...	Nooloo Pondoo.	79	,,	Sahaiboo Sewapar.
26	,, ...	Boolia Kooshna.	80	,,	Khandoo Muthurry.
27	,, ...	Cooshna Narjoo.	81	,,	Rahimbux Peerbux.
28	,, ...	Tookeram Oowajee.	82	Bildar ...	Hoosain Chootoo.
29	,, ...	Dheendial.	83	Muccadum of Dooley Bearers	Rajah Lingoo.
30	,, ...	Cooshna Govindar.			
31	,, ...	Gunness Sewraj.	84	Dooley Bearer	Nama Sutwa.
32	,, ...	Essea Eman.	85	,, ...	Villoo Soobhrajee.
33	,, ...	Yellapa Nagoo.	86	,, ...	Gungram Mahadoo.
34	,, ...	Balloo Yellapa.	87	,, ...	Nara Ittoo.
35	,, ...	Bundigar Nagoo.	88	,, ...	Bairoo Dhondy.
36	,, ...	Pondoo Shattee.	89	,, ...	Murry Luximon.
37	,, ...	Rama Mullipa.	90	,, ...	Bhowa Suddoo.
38	,, ...	Sawjee Mulloo.	91	,, ...	Kondi Mamack.
39	,, ...	Pandoo Vittoo.	92	,, ...	Janoo Raghoo.
40	,, ...	Nama Dohndee.	93	,, ...	Dhondy Pabajee.
41	,, ...	Kooshna Sheiva.	94	,, ...	Tooka Jankoo.
42	,, ...	Ardinash Premnash.	95	,, ...	Sintoo Dhondy.
43	,, ...	Dewarka Dewideen.	96	,, ...	Ittoo Shety.
44	,, ...	Muspatta Dhurma.	97	,, ...	Pira Ganno.
45	,, ...	Manoobajee Eesabajee.	98	,, ...	Bala Sakharan.
46	,, ...	Adam Khan.	99	,, ...	Paribal Beerbal.
47	,, ...	Nursoo Motibar.	100	,, ...	Sukkaran.
48	,, ...	Ahmed Esmed.	101	Hospital Cook	Sauttani Maskram.
49	,, ...	Sewram Munepa.		PRIVATE FOLLOWERS.	
50	,, ...	Rama Kooshaba.	102	Syce ...	Lettoo.
51	,, ...	Shaik Ahmed.	103	,, ...	Ramdhial.
52	,, ...	Gunnoo Josty Powar.	104	,, ...	Mattadeen.
53	,, ...	Goolabsing Lahman.	105	,, ...	Toolsee.
54	,, ...	Ismal Rajush.	106	,, ...	Ramjee.
55	,, ...	Shaik Hoosain Mamed.	107	Butler ...	Shaik Bodeen.
56	,, ...	Luximon Goma.			

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed in action	62	Wounded still in Lines ...	7
Dead through exhaustion	5		
Shot, exhausted	11		
Shot at Kandahar on account of wounds	8	*Officers' Chargers.*	
Horses C-2nd R. A. killed in action ...	8	Killed in action	5
Horses of E-B, attached to C-2nd Royal Artillery, lost.	1	Wounded	2
	95		7

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant-General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 COMPANY, BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
...	Lieutenant ...	Thomas Rice Henn, R.E. ...	Killed.
12023	Sergeant	E. D. Heaphy, R. E.	
8692	1st Corporal ...	J. Ashman, R.E.	
223	Havildar ...	Mohomed Khan	
119	Naique ...	Sewram Wanjaree	
620	Bugler ...	Shaik Abudoola	
375	Private ...	Bhyroo Neekum	
161	„ ...	Shaik Peer Bux	
107	„ ...	Govindrao Moray	
495	„ ...	Ramjee Telakur	
29	„ ...	Chocknac	
627	„ ...	Sewratan Sing	
669	„ ...	Jungoo Nursoo	
670	„ ...	Rama Powar	
675	„ ...	Amboojee	
679	„ ...	Balnac Yesnac	
686	„ ...	Posuttee Peerajee	
435	„ ...	Ittoo Dumoo	
...	Subadar ...	Shaik Mohomed Hoossain ...	Wounded.
317	Private ...	Koostnac Luximonac	
666	„ ..	Papudoo Maysoo	
690	„ ...	Sewoo Mullappa	
683	„ ...	Lalla Dúbé	
681	„ ...	Buyajee Mallee	
397	„ ...	Sayed Mohomed	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Balloo Gopal	Killed.
2	„ ...	Suckaram Haree	
3	„ ...	Shaik Ameer Mukojee	
4	Officer's servant	Juan Manuel D'Souza	
...	Mason ...	Bappoo Lallajee	
...	B. Boy ...	Sadooram Moray	

KANDAHAR,
3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Lieutenant ...	William Charles Owen	Killed.
466	Kot-Duffadar ...	Wazeer Khan	
589	„ ...	Dowlut Rao Mohitay	
582	Duffadar ...	Dowlut Rao Ghatkay	
800	Naique ...	Buldeo Sing	
839	„ ...	Buldeo Sing	
1030	Sowar ...	Ram Sing	
1207	„ ...	Shri Krishna	
1059	„ ...	Krishna Powar	
1201	„ ...	Marotee Mallee	
1068	„ ...	Mahomed Khan	
1002	„ ...	Ramparsad	
756	„ ...	Shaik Kadir Bux	
927	„ ...	Ramdut Tewari	
933	„ ...	Dwarka Sing	
1058	„ ...	Shaik Cassim, (1st)	
803	„ ...	Mutroo Sing	
867	„ ...	Goolab Sing	
1140	„ ...	Hummunt Rao Chowan	
894	„ ...	Sooruj Bullee (1st)	
1138	„ ...	Mahadoo Baber	
1151	„ ...	Suckaram Powar	
909	„ ...	Thakoor Dayal	
840	„ ...	Mahomed Bux	
1026	„ ...	Bhugwan Sing	
1115	„ ...	Sewdurson Sing (2nd)	
1160	„ ...	Antajee Kenjray	
330	Kot-Dffr. Major	Gungadeen	Wounded.
394	Duffadar ...	Shaik Mykoo	
507	„ ...	Rajpal Sing	
714	Naique ...	Eshwant Rao	
805	„ ...	Soobay Khan	
1084	„ ...	Din Dáial	
833	Sowar ...	Burmadeen	
1213	„ ...	Sumber Sing	
872	„ ...	Ashruff Khan	
1075	„ ...	Hunma Ootayker	
1093	„ ...	Suckeram Nurray	
1122	„ ...	Shaik Hoosain	
952	„ ...	Dookchor Sing	
1175	„ ...	Shaik Yasseen	
1086	„ ...	Hunmunt Rao	
983	„ ...	Noor Ali	
1022	„ ...	Kampta Pursad	
1144	„ ...	Bhikoo Sackpal	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
1	Bhistie ...	Chagun	Killed.
2	„ ...	Nunhoo	
3	„ ...	Badoola	
4	Bunia ...	Jankee	
5	Syce ...	Panna	
6	„ ...	Modar	
7	„ ...	Soolayman	
8	„ ...	Hayat Alli	
9	„ ...	Sewa	
10	„ ...	Dasrut	
11	„ ...	Meeran	
12	„ ...	Boodoo	

Public and Private Followers.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
13	Syce ...	Chabeeba	
14	„ ...	Mugdoom	
15	„ ...	Bustie	
16	„ ...	Oaree	
17	„ ...	Seetul	
18	„ ...	Dhakoo	
19	„ ...	Sewa	
20	Moochee ...	Toola	
21	Dhobie ...	Binda	
22	Muccadum ...	Ranjee Gopal	
23	„ ...	Govindnac Yesnac	
24	Dooley Bearer...	Gannoo Rama	
25	„ ...	Mooksuda Habba	
26	„ ...	Sakia Soma	
27	„ ...	Venkotu Muloo	Killed.
28	„ ...	Govind Babajee	
29	„ ...	Raghojee Govindnac	
30	„ ...	Mulnac Bhagnac	
31	„ ...	Gungnac Yesnac	
32	„ ...	Ramnadin Yesnac	
33	„ ...	Sakoo Changoo	
34	„ ...	Shiva Sonoo	
35	„ ...	Changia Haree	
36	„ ...	Dewjee Ganoo	
37	„ ...	Saynac Dhaknac	
38	„ ...	Gangnac Bhagnac	
39	„ ...	Dhaknac Sonnac	
40	„ ...	Balnac Rowjeenac	
41	„ ...	Yessoo Babajee	
42	„ ...	Lacknac Saynac	
1	Bhistie ...	Mangal	Wounded.
		PRIVATE FOLLOWERS.	
1	Butler ...	Jaques	Killed.
2	Syce ...	Poorun	
3	Sweeper ...	Madhia	
4	Butler ...	Jewa	

Horses killed and wounded in action.

Killed	58
Wounded	42

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD SIND HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand belonging to the above corps, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Duffadar ...	Mahomed Nubbee Khan	Killed.
	Lance-Naique ...	Rahim Khan	
	„ ...	Goojur Sing	
	Sowar ...	Ruffeodeen Khan*	
	„ ...	Shah Mahomed Khan	
	„ ...	Rehim Bux*	
	„ ...	Mahomed Ali Khan	
	„ ...	Basant Sing	
	„ ...	Bahadur Sing	
	„ ...	Sahib Sing	
	„ ...	Bikram Sing	
	„ ...	Jowala Parsad	
	„ ...	Ewaz Khan (2nd)	
	„ ...	Buddan Sing	
	Lieutenant ...	Arthur Mackworth Monteith ...	Slightly wounded.
	Duffadar ...	Seedee Saley Mahomed	Wounded.
	„ ...	Abdul Rahim Khan	
	Naique ...	Meer Hasan Ali	
	Sowar ...	Aladad Khan	
	„ ...	Dilda Khan	

The Officer Commanding 3rd Sind Horse reports he is unable to give the regimental numbers of the men, as the Rolls in possession of the Pay Sowar were lost on the day of the action.

Public and Private Followers.

Number.	How employed.	Name.		Number.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Syce ...	Kulloo	Killed.	14	Syce ...	Shahbaz Khan	Killed.
2	„ ...	Malik		15	„ ...	Mahommed	
3	„ ...	Ahmed		16	„ ...	Jubbar	
4	„ ...	Abdulla		17	„ ...	Gazee Khan	
5	„ ...	Nadir		18	Bheesti ...	Rehim Bux	
6	„ ...	Deen Mahomed		19	Doolie bearer...	Ragoo	
7	„ ...	Dullajee		20	„ ...	Khuda Bux	
8	„ ...	Edoo		21	„ ...	Baba	
9	„ ...	Dheria		22	„ ...	Mandoo	
10	„ ...	Gulam Rassul		23	„ ...	Ettoo	
11	„ ...	Hussaini		24	„ ...	Saloo	
12	„ ...	Geolab		25	Syce ...	Shahdad	Wounded.
13	„ ...	Hussan		26	„ ...	Adam	
				27	„	Ameerajee	

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed	39
Wounded	17

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

* These men escaped, and have since rejoined the regiment.

H. M.'s 66TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	James Galbraith	
...	Captain ...	Ernest Stephen Garratt	
...	„ ...	William Hamilton M'Math ...	
...	„ ...	Francis James Cullen	
...	„ ...	Walter Roberts	
...	Lieutenant ...	Maurice Edward Rayner	
...	„ ...	Richard Trevor Chute	
...	2nd-Lieutenant...	Arthur Honywood	
...	„ ...	Walter Rice Olivey	
...	„ ...	Harry James Outram Barr ...	
1171	Sergeant-Major	Alexander Cuppage	
245	Armr. Sergeant...	Robert Colley	
1340	Color-Sergeant...	Samuel Scadding	
1410	„ ...	John Apthorpe	
642	„ ...	James Bayne	
1011	„ ...	Frederick Gover	
1615	Sergeant ...	Richard Fitzgerald	
1416	„ ...	Jesse Rollings	
1466	„ ...	George Rice	
1635	„ ...	William Symonds	
770	„ ...	John W. Cruise	
1485	„ ...	William Guntrip	
1072	„ ...	James Walker	
1469	„ ...	John Cosgrave	
762	Pion. Sergeant...	Isaac J. Spencer	
726	Master Tailor ...	Thomas H. Davis	
...	Lance Sergeant...	Enoch Morecroft	
1185	„ ...	Robert Ireland	
1476	Corporal ...	William Smith	
1621	„ ...	Eugene Mahoney	Killed.
4146	„ ...	Patrick Connolly	
1643	„ ...	William Millsome	
1010	„ ...	James Ayling	
200	„ ...	Michael Brennan	
1725	„ ...	Eli Davis	
1493	„ ...	Charles Hanks	
1495	„ ...	George Bolton	
1428	„ ...	Hugh Travers	
1644	Drummer ...	Henry Cohen	
941	„ ...	George Goddard	
1659	„ ...	John Groves	
1497	„ ...	Michael Darby	
175	„ ...	James Johnson	
...	Private ...	Henry Acott	
678	„ ...	John Adams	
520	„ ...	Thomas Ambrose	
688	„ ...	Samuel Ashton	
1310	„ ...	Alfred Basden	
147	„ ...	James Barton	
1177	„ ...	John Beard	
312	„ ...	James Bennett	
1646	„ ...	James Brown	
1474	„ ...	Thomas Brown	
488	„ ...	William Brown	
577	„ ...	Charles Bolton	
77	„ ...	John Burgess	
419	„ ...	Edmund Burke	
473	„ ...	George Carter	
187	„ ...	John Cannings	
1421	„ ...	George Davis	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1229	Private ...	John Dawson	
700	„ ...	Frederick Dawson	
1279	„ ...	Edward Doran	
886	„ ...	Mark Elvidge	
429	„ ...	Michael Fraher	
687	„ ...	Thomas Green	
163	„ ...	Levi Grist	
1381	„ ...	Charles Hill	
1479	„ ...	Thomas Holloway	
1273	„ ...	Benjamin Hume	
686	„ ...	George Ingafield	
1550	„ ...	Alfred Jeffries	
407	„ ...	Edward Jacobs ...	
1066	„ ...	John King ...	
468	„ ...	Daniel Knight ...	
1381	„ ...	Reuben Lambert ...	
1031	„ ...	Robert D. Leach ...	
1298	„ ...	John Morgan ...	
1336	„ ...	Michael O'Reilly ...	
1546	„ ...	Philip Pooley ...	
1426	„ ...	Shadrack Shelly ...	
451	„ ...	George Sibson ...	
436	„ ...	James Smith ...	
1322	„ ...	Emanuel Tippen ...	
439	„ ...	William Veeney ...	
531	„ ...	Arthur Vernum ...	
568	„ ...	Benjamin Watts ...	
1518	„ ...	Lester Weston ...	
410	„ ...	Harry Wright ...	
179	„ ...	Frederick Wrrell ...	
1593	„ ...	Henry Wilson ...	
291	„ ...	Robert Hines ...	
1447	„ ...	Patrick Adams ...	Killed.
114	„ ...	Crispin Barrett ...	
1096	„ ...	David Beck ...	
966	„ ...	Edward Beggs ...	
1408	„ ...	Michael Bracken ...	
644	„ ...	Daniel Bullock ...	
315	„ ...	John Charman ...	
1213	„ ...	William Cheeseman ...	
1672	„ ...	George Churcher ...	
1486	„ ...	Joshua Cooper ...	
1075	„ ...	James Corke ...	
675	„ ...	George Davis ...	
301	„ ...	Albert Drewe ...	
1645	„ ...	James Dudman ...	
1273	„ ...	Owen Downey ...	
1203	„ ...	Andrew Dunn ...	
216	„ ...	John Eaton ...	
[illegible]	„ ...	John Evans ...	
1401	„ ...	James Edwards ...	
1494	„ ...	Joseph Faulknor ...	
288	„ ...	Frederick Fisher ...	
925	„ ...	William Hoskins ...	
1449	„ ...	Joseph Jackson ...	
1268	„ ...	John Jenkins ...	
1506	„ ...	Thomas King ...	
1583	„ ...	William Lennon ...	
588	„ ...	John A. Masterson ...	
1257	„ ...	John McDermott ...	
1637	„ ...	James McManus ...	
689	„ ...	Joseph Proctor ...	
943	„ ...	Alfred Northcott ...	
1673	„ ...	Oscar Pettell ...	
1451	„ ...	William Woods ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
850	Private ...	John Beard ...	
828	„ ...	William Collins ...	
1630	„ ...	William Fleming ...	
714	„ ...	Daniel Durrant ...	
1391	„ ...	James Lock ...	
1409	„ ...	John Townsend ...	
411	„ ...	Henry Stroud ...	
1493	„ ...	Jacob Gray ...	
1618	„ ...	John Hoar ...	
1512	„ ...	Henry W. Ford ...	
1437	„ ...	Edwin Allen ...	
1519	„ ...	George Anderson ...	
833	„ ...	George Bently ...	
1129	„ ...	Francis Blake ...	
29	„ ...	Henry Boucher ...	
...	„ ...	—— Burling ...	
639	„ ...	Patrick Casey ...	
81	„ ...	Charles Chamberlain ...	
1361	„ ...	James Clarke ...	
...	„ ...	Charles Cook ...	
1347	„ ...	Martin Diamond ...	
1433	„ ...	Job Didcock	
1499	„ ...	Peter Donigan	
845	„ ...	Robert Donnon	
1262	„ ...	Philip Drewitt	
1487	„ ...	Edward Duffy	
1495	„ ...	David Evers	
3452	„ ...	Edward Fahey	
1491	„ ...	Patrick Foley	
318	„ ...	Joseph Grimshaw	
375	„ ...	Isaac James	
1667	„ ...	George Jones	
905	„ ...	John Kent	
1407	„ ...	James Kelly	Killed.
1510	„ ...	Thomas Kelly	
654	„ ...	John Mannon	
433	„ ...	John McGinley	
306	„ ...	James Merritt	
1464	„ ...	Thomas O'Neil	
341	„ ...	William Perkins	
326	„ ...	Frederick Perris	
1787	„ ...	Alfred Ryan	
444	„ ...	Edwin Smith	
1254	„ ...	John Smith	
1248	„ ...	James Sutton	
555	„ ...	James Wakefield	
323	„ ...	Isaac Winter	
...	„ ...	James Lang	
...	„ ...	James Stallard	
219	„ ...	Frederick Meadhurst	
974	„ ...	Joseph Ravenscroft	
448	„ ...	Thomas Sims	
206	„ ...	James Richardson	
816	„ ...	George Hinton	
1262	„ ...	James Wayne	
892	„ ...	Abraham Belcher	
1395	„ ...	Joseph Butler	
1304	„ ...	William Cook	
405	„ ...	John Cope	
605	„ ...	Albert Dewe	
420	„ ...	Andrew Dunn	
1159	„ ...	John Fields	
1320	„ ...	James Fitzpatrick	
1482	„ ...	Thomas Graham	
478	„ ...	Edward Jackson	
498	„ ...	William James	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
831	Private ...	Joseph Jones	
166	„ ...	William Jones	
1380	„ ...	Cornelius Maloney	
1294	„ ...	David Matthews	
1596	„ ...	Owen McCaffrey	
261	„ ...	William Meade	
373	„ ...	Walter Munday	
1555	„ ...	Henry Murrell	
492	„ ...	Thomas Newton	
1638	„ ...	John Reichall	
1231	„ ...	John Ritchie	
417	„ ...	John Roach	
1488	„ ...	Richard Sharpe	
1604	„ ...	John Slevin	
443	„ ...	Daniel Smith	
1690	„ ...	Thomas Stacey	
205	„ ...	William J. Trewinard	
1496	„ ...	James Walsh	
1509	„ ...	Patrick Ward	
1315	„ ...	William Webb	
824	„ ...	George West	
1536	„ ...	Henry White	
1350	„ ...	Charles Whiting	
1641	„ ...	John Wilson	
25	„ ...	Richard Wolstenholme	
1370	„ ...	George Yendell	
1660	„ ...	Harry Vigors	
3381	„ ...	Robert Almond	
1632	„ ...	George Biffin	
1155	„ ...	Richard Connolly	
1241	„ ...	William Daniels	
1471	„ ...	Charles Donoghue	
1364	„ ...	John Evans	Killed.
260	„ ...	Henry Froude	
1243	„ ...	Frederick Gilbert	
1508	„ ...	George Gunney	
1330	„ ...	Thomas Harmsworth	
1223	„ ...	Edward Houghlighan	
...	„ ...	William Hazzell	
1206	„ ...	Thomas Hughes	
1319	„ ...	Henry Leonard	
141	„ ...	John Martin	
123	„ ...	Matthew Partington	
642	„ ...	Henry Shiner	
437	„ ...	James Smith	
1513	„ ...	Joseph Stevens	
1642	„ ...	George Tuttle	
1655	„ ...	Enos Thorne	
1224	„ ...	Charles Thompson	
210	„ ...	William Wilson	
276	„ ...	William Davis	
1567	„ ...	James Doyle	
707	„ ...	Henry Martin	
1461	„ ...	Joseph Hanson	
1411	„ ...	James H. Olley	
1440	„ ...	J. Ackins	
591	„ ...	Edward Allen	
1387	„ ...	Samuel Boon	
1380	„ ...	Henry Brown	
1071	„ ...	Benjamin Bryant	
1232	„ ...	John Campbell	
651	„ ...	Charles Capel	
616	„ ...	William Cobern	
1460	„ ...	James Cooney	
274	„ ...	Charles Croft	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Patrick Downes	Killed.
109	„ ...	John Feeney	
1600	„ ...	Joseph Fetzgerald	
1561	„ ...	William Gibson	
...	„ ...	James Green	
432	„ ...	Joseph Greenstock	
353	„ ...	Henry Harding	
1097	„ ...	John Healy	
691	„ ...	Andrew Huzzey	
1480	„ ...	George Lawrence	
1404	„ ...	James McLaren	
1616	„ ...	Martin Neal	
970	„ ...	John Palmer	
416	„ ...	Patrick Seerey	
590	„ ...	Henry Sherville	
968	„ ...	Edwin Shint	
400	„ ...	James Smith	
1123	„ ...	Harry Webb	
391	„ ...	Samuel Welch	
128	„ ...	James Willett	
1362	„ ...	Edward Williams	
...	„ ...	Alfred Castle	
1744	„ ...	William Coleman	
...	„ ...	Richard Lee	
...	„ ...	Henry Lewis	
...	„ ...	Edward Stevens	
...	„ ...	William Wiggins	
...	„ ...	John Rolf	
...	Corporal ...	F. McGherry	59th Regiment, killed.
		Wounded.	
...	Lieutenant ...	Hyacinth Lynch.	
...	Surgeon-Major ...	Alex. Francis Preston, M. B.	
1397	Color-Sergeant ...	James Connor	Slight.
1296	Sergeant ...	Charles Lockwood	Severe.
1336	„ ...	William Kelly	„
1598	„ ...	Thomas Tyrell	Slight.
890	Band Sergeant ...	Michael Connelly	„
227	Lance-Sergeant...	William Stewart	„
1276	„ ...	Patrick Byrne	„
1386	„ ...	Peter Kelly	„
849	Lance-Corporal...	James Willis	„
897	„ ...	Trissilian Gosslinn	Very severe.
1897	„ ...	Frederick Williams	Slight.
1786	„ ...	Henry Ireland.	„
975	Drummer ...	James Cain	„
192	Private ...	O. Harwood	Severe.
710	„ ...	C. Davis	Slight.
...	„ ...	William Pike	Severe.
231	„ ...	James McGlashan	Slight.
1374	„ ...	John King	Very severe.
1640	„ ...	Michael McQuade	Slight.
1420	„ ...	David Robinson	Severe.
998	„ ...	Edward Atkins	„
1341	„ ...	Joseph Shead	Slight.
...	„ ...	Martin Noon	„
582	„ ...	Henry Warren	„
1527	„ ...	George Harvey	„
519	„ ...	Edward Allum	Severe.
1339	„ ...	Thomas Green	„
1422	„ ...	Frank Hill	„
1576	„ ...	Peter McQuade	„
207	„ ...	Henry Wardle	Slight.

HER MAJESTY'S 66TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers who accompanied the above Corps to Girishk and are now killed or missing.

No.	Names.	How employed.	Remarks.
1	Kalloo Dhondie	Tent Lascar.	
2	Balloo Gunnoo	„ „	
3	Mahadeo Govind	„ „	
4	Sewa	Puckaulie Bheestie.	
5	Kuremdad	„ „	
6	Kurdarbux	„ „	
7	Thakur Nehala	„ „	
8	Pultoo	Hand Bheestie.	
9	Peerbux	„ „	
10	Yar Mahomed	„ „	
11	Sungambia	„ „	
12	Dhuni	Sweeper.	
13	Futtab	„	
14	Bapoo	Bildar.	
	Private Followers.		
15	Shira	Butler.	
16	Dondee	„	
17	Bhawani	Syce.	
18	Kika	Butler.	
19	Hyder	Syce.	
20	Ragba	„	
21	Naujab	Butler.	
22	Nuroo	„	
23	Nanjee	Syce.	
24	Baba	Butler.	
25	Lal Khan	„	
26	Rabu	„	
27	Seta	Syce.	
28	Chiner	Cook.	
29	Enos	„	
30	Enos D'Souza	„	
31	Pedro D'Souza	„	
32	B. Fernandez	„	
33	Salo Pinto	„	
34	Francis Pereira	„	
35	Salo Soat	„	
36	Sewa	„	
37	Paschal	„	
38	Jewan	„	
39	Andree	„	
40	Luximon	„	
41	Brady	„	
42	Emanuel	„	
43	Kudarbux	„	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

1ST GRENADIERS NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Lieutenant ...	Chas. William Hinde,—Adjutant ...	
	„ ...	Clement George Whitby,—Wing Officer	
		"A" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Budun Sing	
16	Havildar ...	Daisoo Sing	
26	Naique ...	Kondajee Baider	
981	Drummer ...	Antoon Rozario	
295	Private ...	Doorga Nawo	
805	„ ...	Ram Chunder Tewari	
492	„ ...	Tanoo Suckpall	
529	„ ...	Rama Huttay	
670	„ ...	Kanuppa	
1210	„ ...	Peera Dutta	
1429	„ ...	Bhagirat Sukal	
8	„ ...	Laina Sing	
1222	„ ...	Sewdin Pattack	
300	„ ...	Davideen Aheer	
1351	„ ...	Ramchunder Tawria	
855	„ ...	Bhowannac Iltnac	
862	„ ...	Essoo Satuno	
1291	„ ...	Bhowanee Jadow	
1216	„ ...	Hanooman Misser	
903	„ ...	Sewnac Essnac	
1293	„ ...	Bhewa Salookay	
916	„ ...	Shaik Sooltan	
1558	„ ...	Sakaram Chowan	
944	„ ...	Goonnac Dhacknac	
960	„ ...	Sutwajee Baider	Killed.
969	„ ...	Bhagojee Sinday	
972	„ ...	Sakaram Lotunkur	
1559	„ ...	Deen Sawunt	
1219	„ ...	Shaik Jamal	
999	„ ...	Oomer Khan	
1226	„ ...	Sooknac Lucknac	
1014	„ ...	Bhugwunt Jadow	
1349	„ ...	Ram Maiter	
1020	„ ...	Assoo Gowas	
1015	„ ...	Krishna Gowra	
1016	„ ...	Dewnac Sewnac	
1059	„ ...	Ruttun Sawunt	
1104	„ ...	Bhairoo Chicknay	
1113	„ ...	Shaik Masoom	
1565	„ ...	Mhadnac Sumnac	
1566	„ ...	Balia Luximon	
		"B" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Hurree Purrub	
	Jemadar ...	Lalla Doolichund	
90	Color-Havildar ...	Francis Thomas	
774	Havildar ...	Ganpattee Sinday	
1001	Naique ...	Shaik Eman	
936	„ ...	Balajeerao Chowan	
253	Drummer ...	Balnac Bhicknac	
546	Fifer ...	Ramnac Pandnac	
439	Private ...	Babajee Bowkur	
648	„ ...	Gungadeen Nawo	
1240	„ ...	Sundar	

Nominal Roll of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
		"B" Company—contd.	
736	Private ...	Buchnac Ramnac	
1232	„ ...	Shaik Ellahibux	
738	„ ...	Narayen Salnee	
1233	„ ...	Oorree Moriai	
762	„ ...	Gungadeen Dúbé	
804	„ ...	Baboo Raylay	
1358	„ ...	Bahadar Sing	
76	„ ...	Boodh Sing	
102	„ ...	Soojai Sing	
1359	„ ...	Basoo Passee	
1360	„ ...	Burma Tewari	
201	„ ...	Buldeo Sing	
621	„ ...	Maia Sing	
1362	„ ...	Kasidin Tewari	
878	„ ...	Nagoo Wanjada	
1301	„ ...	Lucknac Balnac	
906	„ ...	Ram Sawuntoorawdaykur ...	
930	„ ...	Shaikh Abdool	
1302	„ ...	Tookaram Sailar	
1299	„ ...	Koondlick Jadow	
1367	„ ...	Kairoo Gaicowar	
1245	„ ...	Zahageer Khan	
991	„ ...	Jiga Salvee*	
1000	„ ...	Iltnac Gunnac	
1557	„ ...	Ramsarup	
1057	„ ...	Ragoo Chowan	
1068	„ ...	Sumboo Ranay	
1094	„ ...	Hurree Pedneykur	
1096	„ ...	[illegible]	
1136	„ ...	Mahomed [illegible]	
1151	„ ...	Ramjee Mascokur	Killed.
1171	„ ...	Nadar Baksh	
1182	„ ...	Natha Sing	
735	„ ...	Luximon Sawunt	
		"C" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Narayan Lode	
279	Havildar ...	Bhikajee Bhoolay	
567	„ ...	Bala Sarung	
568	„ ...	Kaitan Rozario	
618	Naique ...	Ootum Sing	
934	„ ...	Balkrishna Salgowkur	
928	„ ...	Shaikh Hassan	
89	Fifer ...	John Rozario	
829	Private ...	Hurree Cuddum	
480	„ ...	Essoo Chowan	
563	„ ...	Vishnoo Kindray	
887	„ ...	Tawjeenaik Tawray	
896	„ ...	Tilooka Sing	
898	„ ...	[illegible]	
899	„ ...	Annuppa Chiptakur	
1251	„ ...	Shaik Abdoola	
708	„ ...	Soma Gharee	
1255	„ ...	Zunda Khan	
741	„ ...	Dhondhee Rawooth	
743	„ ...	Tookaram Pilundkur	
744	„ ...	Gungnac Bhicknac	
747	„ ...	Goona Ranim	
748	„ ...	Rutnoo Jadow	
765	„ ...	Essernac Girujnac	
780	„ ...	Suckaram Gawo	
806	„ ...	Dharumnac Rainac	

* Escaped, and has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"C" Company—contd.	
817	Private ...	Babnac Bhagnac	
167	„ ...	Sumbar Aheer	
196	„ ...	Ramdeen Sing	
512	„ ...	Dhanoo Guduria	
578	„ ...	Sakoo Maiter	
601	„ ...	Chandi Pattack	
848	„ ...	Sewnac Ruttunnac	
850	„ ...	Sewram Sing*	
863	„ ...	Ramjee Baider	
876	„ ...	Kaider Súkal	
883	„ ...	Lackhaie Guduria	
899	„ ...	Annac Narnac	
1029	„ ...	Shaik Daiem	
890	„ ...	Lalla Ramcharn	
1308	„ ...	Bhamnac Dhamnac	
1306	„ ...	Bapoo Rawool	
939	„ ...	Lucknac Iltnac	
955	„ ...	Fazul Khan	
1369	„ ...	Gopal Satum	
1263	„ ...	Shaik Haidar	
1370	„ ...	Gunputrao Moray	
1371	„ ...	Tookaram Powar	
1373	„ ...	Pandoo Lokhunday	
1344	„ ...	Ittoo Eswatilrao	
1069	„ ...	Ram Sawunt	
1305	„ ...	Sedoo Phurtaray	
1185	„ ...	Anok Sing	
1189	„ ...	Ootum Sing	
		"D" Company.	
304	Havildar ...	Sewparsad	
239	„ ...	Govind Golutkur	Killed.
714	Naique ...	Suckaram Purrub	
629	„ ...	Pancham Aheer	
908	„ ...	Bakoo Sawunt	
87	Drummer ...	Shaik Oosman	
285	Private ...	Iltnac Balnac*	
531	„ ...	Dewjee Maiter	
1380	„ ...	Bhagoojee Jadow	
752	„ ...	Sakoojee Chowan	
757	„ ...	Bhew Sawunt	
1315	„ ...	Gopal Salnee	
825	„ ...	Mahadoo Advelkur	
118	„ ...	Motee Khan	
501	„ ...	Man Sukal	
603	„ ...	Sunkoor Coomar	
1383	„ ...	Bhojoo Gowra	
879	„ ...	Sadoo Achraykur	
1312	„ ...	Buchram Jadow	
1207	„ ...	Pursram Gagun	
1263	„ ...	Kowra Misser	
1314	„ ...	Gonnac Tannac	
1378	„ ...	Suckaram Sawunt	
1274	„ ...	Narayen Cuddum	
964	„ ...	Mhadnac Changnac	
985	„ ...	Sonnac Sucknac	
1385	„ ...	Gunnoo Jadow	
1384	„ ...	Mahado Sinday	
1002	„ ...	Sakaram Baider	
1062	„ ...	Sonnac Sumnac	
1278	„ ...	Suckaram Ghatkay	
1062	„ ...	Rag Sawunt	
1049	„ ...	Rowjee Gaicowar	
1075	„ ...	Vittul Arrotta	
1121	„ ...	Mahilall Sailar	

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"E" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Shaik Hoosain	
488	Color-Havildar ...	Ragoo Thakoor	
65	Havildar ...	Shaik Rahiman	
312	„ ...	Jagarnath Pandy	
528	Naique ...	Appa Wadaykur	
346	„ ...	Bhagnac Kootunnac	
83	Drummer ...	Sucknac Doolumnac	
400	Private ...	Baboo Ringnaykur	
768	„ ...	Babajee Ghongay	
769	„ ...	Anunt Parsad	
772	„ ...	Ladoo Kailuskur	
810	„ ...	Luximon Pattack	
23	„ ...	Durjan Pattack	
211	„ ...	Gaiádin Awasti	
480	„ ...	Bhikari Lall Sukal	
588	„ ...	Bahari Misser	
902	„ ...	Hurnac Lumnac	
945	„ ...	Bhicknac Gonnac	
947	„ ...	Rama Dhooree	
976	„ ...	Naroojee Lotunkur'	
988	„ ...	Balnac Gonac	
998	„ ..	Shaik Hassan	
1032	„ ...	Sewnac Bhornac	
1064	„ ...	Sooban Chunder Kur	
1065	„ ...	Jannoo Purwal	
1101	„ ...	Sonoo Tornay	
1084	„ ...	Bhicknac Prusnac	
1090	„ ...	Ladoo Gowra	
1114	„ ...	Vishnoo Sootar	
1116	„ ...	Goolab Khan	
1131	„ ...	Gonnac Kalnnac	Killed.
1142	„ ...	Shaik Allabux	
1159	„ ...	Nickloo Marano Manizes ...	
1145	„ ...	Mahaloo Khatal	
1170	„ ...	Buchoo Sing	
1428	„ ...	Bhooda Sing	
...	„ ...	Luximon Parsad	
1260	„ ...	Goolzar Sing*	
1390	„ ...	Dhondoo Sawunt	
1391	„ ...	Narayen Chowan	
1392	„ ...	Pandoo Mahaduk	
1253	„ ..	Mookund Sawunt	
1393	„ ...	Sumbajee Rao Moray	
1257	„ ...	Ladoo Purrub	
1243	„ ...	Soorujbulli Sing	
1248	„ ...	Kalideen Gadario	
1321	„ ...	Bala Nikum	
1322	„ ...	Ramjee Jadow	
		"F" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Ragnac Mhadnac	
365	Cr. Havildar ...	Gunnac Mhadnac	
547	Naique ...	Ragnac Dhondnac	
819	„ ...	Sewbadan Aheer	
965	Private ..	Gungaram Chowan	
430	„ ...	Ramjee Ootaykur	
686	„ ...	Rama	
787	„ ...	Bhow Rao	
786	„ ...	Jowahir Dúbé	
799	„ ...	Shaik Bhaggoo	

* Has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"F" Company—contd.	
834	Private ...	Dhaknac Salnac	
325	„ ...	Jagarnath Tali	
333	„ ...	Sewdha Sing	
367	„ ...	Mahadeo Tewari	
369	„ ...	Gauri Sankar Lalla	
420	„ ...	Sewnarain Sukal	
581	„ ...	Santa Sing	
894	„ ...	Took Sawunt	
911	„ ...	Govind Maiter	
962	„ ...	Ranoojee Baider	
968	„ ...	Ramnac Iltnac	
971	„ ...	Ramjee Raynay	
977	„ ...	Sabajee Rao Nalawray	
1018	„ ...	Baboo Patkur	
1022	„ ...	Suckaram Dhoree	
1033	„ ...	Sonnac Heernac	
1044	„ ...	Limbajee Baider	
1076	„ ...	Huray Khan	
1086	„ ...	Kondajee Talaykur	
1072	„ ...	Sumbajee Baider	
1117	„ ...	Shaik Emambux	
1132	„ ...	Nawal Khan*	
1133	„ ...	Balajee Rao Chowan	
1136	„ ...	Nasul Khan	
1161	„ ...	Gainoo Tawray	
1146	„ ...	Fateh Sing	
1177	„ ...	Nika Sing	
1567	„ ...	Ragoo Nowla	
1407	„ ...	Gungajee Khopkur	
1272	„ ...	Khooshal Kachee	
1331	„ ...	Gunnoo Kunsay	Killed.
1332	„ ...	Pandoorung Babajee	
1275	„ ...	Rowjee Suckpall	
1405	„ ...	Gunnoojee Raiwalay	
1223	„ ...	Ramjee Powar	
1404	„ ...	Hurree Jadow	
1277	„ ...	Luximon Warree	
1225	„ ...	Bhikoo Malee	
1284	„ ...	Dajee Sinday	
869	„ ...	Gondnac Bicknac	
		"G" Company.	
	Subadar-Major ...	Bhewa Pallow	
	Jemadar ...	Gungadeen Tumbolee	
187	Havildar ...	Budree Sing	
552	Naique ...	Shaik Osman	
496	„ ...	Govindrao Jadow	
461	„ ...	Koondlick Joosee	
495	Private ...	Bhikajee Jadow	
516	„ ...	Soonoo Kaslay	
662	„ ...	Shaik Mohideen	
694	„ ...	Mahadoo Khawrulkur	
703	„ ...	Gopal Sitt	
56	„ ...	Mool Sing	
162	„ ...	Ramjee Baidr	
292	„ ...	Jowahir Sing	
617	„ ...	Rama Jadow	
994	„ ...	Pandoo Salnee	
997	„ ...	Babajee Sinday	
1009	„ ...	Tanoo Maiter	
1005	„ ...	Nursaya Coonbee	

* Has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"G" Company—contd.	
1047	Private ...	Kishna Ootaikur	
1061	„ ...	Bhicksett Settaway	
1115	„ ...	Soojat Ali	
1123	„ ...	Sownath Coonbee	
1179	„ ...	Ruttun Sing	
1173	„ ...	Shaik Kooda Bux	
1174	„ ...	Shaik Datta*	
1183	„ ...	Mira Bux	
1187	„ ..	Bucktawar Sing	
1200	„ ...	Sundar Sing	
1564	„ ...	Chundi Aheer	
1411	„ ...	Ramjee Palaykur	
1523	„ ...	Pragas Sing	
1408	„ ...	Sama Sivilkur	
1334	„ ...	Narayen Powar	
1227	„ ...	Essoo Khundalgay	
1228	„ ...	Rowjee Thawer	
1412	„ ...	Mahadeo Korpay	
1244	„ ...	Junnac Gondnac	
1229	„ ...	Bhugwunt Lall	
1414	„ ...	Rowjee Jadow	
1415	„ ...	Luximon Malee*	
1416	„ ...	Mahadoo Bhoslay	
1339	„ ...	Kessoo Garway	
1552	„ ...	Babajee Dewkur	
		"H" Company.	
252	Havildar ...	Ramjee Maiter	
868	„ ...	Remijio Sevilkur	
491	Naique ...	Ram Sawunt	Killed.
892	„ ...	Shaik Abdool (1st)	
777	„ ...	Shaik Abdool (2nd)*	
812	„ ...	Rama Salnee	
895	„ ...	Govind Sawunt	
980	Fifer ...	Shaik Oosman	
268	Private ...	Niloo Dulnee	
321	„ ...	Krishnajee Chiknay	
406	„ ...	Domingo de Sequera	
522	„ ...	Mainnac Balnac	
659	„ ...	Soobaya	
675	„ ...	Marroo	
713	„ ...	Bhisajee Awlaygowkur	
754	„ ...	Gunnac Lucknac	
793	„ ...	Ramdhun Pandy	
794	„ ...	Sadoo Chicknay	
13	„ ...	Moon Sing	
43	„ ...	Dani Sing	
44	„ ...	Man Sing	
46	„ ...	Lalta Parsad Dúbé	
117	„ ...	Sewnandan Pandy	
125	„ ...	Sooknandan Pandy	
216	„ ...	Zam Aheer	
379	„ ...	Jarbundun Sing	
455	„ ...	Ramdeen Coonbee	
519	„ ...	Sewchurn Sing	
649	„ ...	Balookhatowkur	
913	„ ...	Chand Khan	
932	„ ...	Bhoor Sawunt	
1026	„ ...	Narayen Sinday	
1053	„ ...	Jao Jozé Pinto	
1054	„ ...	Dani Pursad	

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—contd.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"H" Company—contd.	
1143	Private ...	Fuzl Sindee	Killed.
1399	„ ...	Sewa Cooma	
1346	„ ...	Ramphul	
1344	„ ...	Bajee Rao Ghaj	
1548	„ ...	Bhagojee Sinday	
1271	„ ...	Praj Sing	
1220	„ ...	Narayen Pendnekur	
1419	„ ...	Ganpat Rao Chowan	
1420	„ ...	Katoo Chowan	
1421	„ ...	Narayen Lokhunday*	
1423	„ ...	Kisum Babur	
1424	„ ...	Chooni Lall	
...	„ ...	Rajba Moray	
...	„ ...	Pandoo Bawajee	
...	„ ...	Loximun Hurree	
	Lieut-Colonel ...	Horace Searle Anderson,...Commandant	
	Captain ...	James Grant,...Offg. Wing Commander	
		"A" Company.	
1357	Private ...	Mugray Pasee	
1221	„ ...	Bhowaniparsad Misser	
1205	„ ...	Goordut Sing	
1194	„ ...	Dan Sing	
396	„ ...	Mahis Sing	
961	„ ...	Gondnac Doolnac	
1231	„ ...	Rajaram Misser	
182	„ ...	Davie Sing	
593	„ ...	Luximan Sukal	
1354	„ ...	Namajee Parkalay	
1093	„ ...	Babajee Moray	
		"B" Company.	
2	Havildar ...	Gunda Sing	Wounded.
940	Private ...	John Mark	
1199	„ ..	Gunda Sing	
		"C" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Soobanah Manay	
700	Private ...	Nagoo Kainee	
1261	„ ...	Patilbawajee Bhaye	
1372	„ ...	Nilloo Cuddum	
1592	„ ...	Luximon Hoosiana	
1247	„ ...	Dilawar Khan	
607	„ ...	Niyal Sing	
177	„ ...	Bhugwandeen Dichit	
		"D" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Ebrahim	
1270	Private ...	Kalka Dúbé	
244	„ ...	Gunnac Bhagnac	
1316	„ ...	Rama Chipkur	
551	„ ...	Dhurmnac Balnac	
1152	„ ...	Dhurmajee Gowra	

* Has since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—concluded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"E" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Ittoo Missal	Wounded.
826	Private ...	Appa Nagray	
950	„ ...	Kaseeram Luckray	
1397	„ ...	Shaik Mahomed Ali	
1213	„ ...	Thakúrdin Dúbé	
1389	„ ...	Sadoo Kamtaykur	
1264	„ ...	Mahadoo Sawunt	
1320	„ ...	Govind Kimsay	
		"F" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Niyal Sing	
858	Naik ...	Daveljee Baide	
1355	„ ...	Gopal Maitr	
459	Private ...	Satsell Warree	
663	„ ...	Krishnajee Baider	
949	„ ...	Gopala Chowan	
1031	„ ...	Gunnac Gondnac	
1556	„ ...	Kalkaparsad Opadia	
		"G" Company.	
671	Havildar ...	Kasum Khan	
582	Naik ...	Prag Awasti	
500	Private ...	Bhagnac Gondnac	
51	„ ...	Ranoojee Baider	
1091	„ ...	Rama Kesurkur	
1431	„ ...	Bisram	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Beg	
...	„ ...	Luximon Soopaikur	
		"H" Company.	
900	Private ...	Suddoo Sailar	
901	„ ...	Mahadoo Khot	
1085	„ ...	Eswant Rao Sinday	
1201	„ ...	Ootum Sing	
1425	„ ...	Punjnac Mularnac	
1560	„ ...	Goolzar Khan	
721	„ ...	Sagoonnac Boburnac	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) C. T. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
3rd August 1880.

1ST GRENADIER N. I.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps killed and wounded in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Number.	How employed.	Names.
	KILLED.	
1	2nd Muccadum	Chotoo.
2	Ditto	Shaik Mahomed, Saifunmolk.
3	Dooley Bearer	Naryen Atowda.
4	Ditto	Junkoo Rowjee.
5	Ditto	Rama Babajee.
6	Ditto	Hurree Moroo.
7	Ditto	Ittoo Hurree.
8	Ditto	Balloo Hanomunta.
9	Ditto	Ramswami Muniapa.
10	Ditto	Viraswami Nagaya.
11	Ditto	Deen Mahomed, Golani Hosain.
12	Ditto	Chima Bhyroo.
13	Ditto	Luximon Tooka.
14	Ditto	Luximon Appa.
15	Ditto	Hurree Rowjee.
16	Ditto	Luximon Arjoon.
17	Ditto	Vishnoo Kanoo.
18	Ditto	Dipaje Dhackoo.
19	Ditto	Peera Kooshna.
20	Ditto	Amrotia Kedaree.
21	Ditto	Iswara Luximon.
22	Ditto	Suckaram Luximon.
23	Ditto	Sawlia Bheewa.
24	Ditto	Deen Mahomed, Ranji Khan.
25	Ditto	Narayen Hurree.
26	Ditto	Gunoo Nanoo.
27	Ditto	Sewa Balloo.
28	Ditto	Babajee Luximon.
29	Ditto	Kalloo Gopal.
30	Ditto	Rama Raghi.
31	Ditto	Rama Tokaram.
32	Ditto	Kassiram Krushna.
33	Ditto	Krushna Ramnac.
34	Ditto	Sujnia Taoji.
35	Ditto	Dhondi Jaya.
36	Ditto	Govindo Soobra.
37	Sweeper	Pannia Hookla.
38	Ditto	Kuchera Bhowan.
39	Bildar	Bomdoo Zellapa.
40	Ditto	Jandoo Jawar.
	PrivateFollowers.	
41	Private Follower	Karrim.
42	Ditto	Jigesar.
43	Ditto	Luximon.
44	Ditto	Gungadin Bhojwa.
45	Ditto	Balloo Nao.
46	Ditto	Rajnal Demondza.
47	Ditto	Succaram Kadum.
48	Ditto	Karridad, Mate.
	WOUNDED.	
1	Dooley Bearer	Kassi Sayajee.
2	Pony Driver	Govind Bappoo.
3	Private Follower	Hayat Khan.

30TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Captain ...	Hugh Frederick Smith	
...	Lieutenant ...	William Napier Justice	
...	„ ...	Duncan Cole	
...	Subadar ...	Dewjee Kopekur	
...	„ ...	Krishnajee Bhagway	
...	Jemadar ...	Moossa Khan	
...	Havildar-Major	Bindrabun	
173	Quarter Master-Havildar ...	Futteh Chund	
...	Pay-Havildar ...	Dhunnee Sing	
...	„ ...	Sew Govind Patack	
...	„ ...	Daveedeen	
...	„ ...	Imaun Bux	
705	Havildar ...	Gunga Ram	
853	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed*	
1243	„ ...	Zurreek Khan	
...	„ ...	Sohel Sing	
...	„ ...	Fateh Deen	
571	„ ...	Allum Deen*	
...	„ ...	Sooruj Buccus	
1157	Naick ...	Chandi Ahir	
1116	„ ...	Shere Khan	
...	„ ...	Buchoo Lall	
1200	„ ...	Kallay Khan	
978	„ ...	Maljee Kurjowkur	
917	„ ...	Doorga Parsad	
819	„ ...	Urjoon Sing	
1438	„ ...	Panjab Sing	
1027	„ ...	Imaun Ali Khan	
...	„ ...	Gáia Pursaud	
1097	„ ...	Krishnajee Row Chowan... ...	Killed.
1136	„ ...	Maher Khan	
971	Bugler ...	Beelooch Khan	
..	„ ...	Noor Khan	
1446	„ ...	Peroo Khan*	
1865	„ ...	Kurreemoolla Khan*	
970	„ ...	Lall Khan*	
...	„ ...	Sudda Sing	
1733	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed	
1222	„ ...	Imaum Bax	
973	Private ...	Ramjee Cuddum	
1310	„ ...	Mohabut Khan	
1576	„ ...	Mahomed Saffi	
1510	„ ...	Kunda Khan	
1595	„ ...	Kanoojee Bhaie	
1645	„ ...	Sankar Parsad	
1654	„ ...	Bhowani Parsad	
1687	„ ...	Ittoojee Rao Chowan	
1717	„ ...	Ram Kisson	
1750	„ ...	Bood Surrun	
1825	„ ...	Peer Bux	
1912	„ ...	Mussooda Sing	
1961	„ ...	Wahab Deen	
1963	„ ...	Ahmed Ali	
1964	„ ...	Sawun Khan	
1980	„ ...	Neeka Sing	
1983	„ ...	Kair Sing	
1993	„ ...	Hurnam Sing	
2051	„ ...	Noor Deen	
...	„ ...	Ramjee Bhoye	
...	„ ...	Geanoo Meanday	

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1550	Private ...	Meyah Khan*	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Khan	
1421	„ ...	Sakeedad Khan*	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Ali	
...	„ ...	Gaia Deen	
...	„ ...	Ram Deen	
...	„ ...	Sooruj Bullee	
...	„ ...	Gunga Ram	
...	„ ...	Nunda Ram	
...	„ ...	Gokool Chund	
...	„ ...	Bhala Sing	
...	„ ...	Narrain Dass	
...	„ ...	Goolam Russool	
...	„ ...	Imaun Deen	
...	„ ...	Soobai	
753	„ ...	Davee Deen	
1037	„ ...	Heera Sing	
1171	„ ...	Bhyrú Misser	
1219	„ ...	Gool Mahomed	
1270	„ ...	Mahomed Bux (1st)	
1572	„ ...	Hassan Khan	
1597	„ ...	Noojee Rao Mooray	
1690	„ ...	Gopal Rao Jadoo	
1764	„ ...	Mahomed Bux (2nd)	
1871	„ ...	Badri Misser	
1881	„ ...	Toolsee Dass	
1902	„ ...	Rooda Khan	
1994	„ ...	Pakoor Sing	
2013	„ ...	Alla Ditta	
2029	„ ...	Méhtab Khan	
2043	„ ...	Surfraz Khan	Killed.
...	„ ...	Nekbur Khan	
...	„ ...	Doorga Sing	
...	„ ...	Dongur Sing	
...	„ ...	Toolsee Ram	
...	„ ...	Gopal Sing	
...	„ ...	Buldeo	
...	„ ...	Kalka Sing	
...	„ ...	Choolla Khan	
...	„ ...	Sowlea Khan	
...	„ ...	Sooltan Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Juffur Khan	
...	„ ...	Soomur Khan	
...	„ ...	Narrien Khan	
...	„ ...	Anoop Sing	
...	„ ...	Mustan Sing	
...	„ ...	Esram Rao Chowan	
...	„ ...	Ramjee Bhaie	
1278	„ ...	Ram Parsad	
1478	„ ...	Babajee Mooray	
1479	„ ...	Luximon Powar	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Khan (1st)	
...	„ ...	Rowjee Ghag	
...	„ ...	Bhoajee Indoolkur	
...	„ ...	Babajee Rao Mooray	
...	„ ...	Jan Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Deen Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Nizamúdin	
1735	„ ...	Hyat Ali Shah*	
1582	„ ...	Shaik Ewaz*	
...	„ ...	Kowra Khan	
...	„ ...	Hajee Khan	

* These men escaped and have rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Shaik Mehtab	
1971	„ ...	Syed Gool*	
...	„ ...	Imaun Bux (2nd)	
...	„ ...	Surfoodeen	
...	„ ...	Mudday Khan	
...	„ ...	Rookun Deen	
...	„ ...	Ameer Bux	
...	„ ...	Sham Sing	
893	„ ...	Hunmunta Chowan	
1053	„ ...	Meer Khan	
1067	„ ...	Lall Bux	
1193	„ ...	Kallay Khan	
1198	„ ...	Bhola Khan	
1274	„ ...	Kummissa Khan†	
1475	„ ...	Dowlut Rao Sinday	
1498	„ ...	Ramzan Khan*	
1537	„ ...	Goolam Mahomed	
1564	„ ...	Abdool Akum	
1565	„ ...	Abdool Russool	
1569	„ ...	Syed Mahomed*	
1593	„ ...	Khooda Bux	
1612	„ ...	Suckoojee Suckpall	
1640	„ ...	Nawab Khan	
1662	„ ...	Pahelwan Khan	
1665	„ ...	Choota Khan‡	
1670	„ ...	Futteh Mahomed§	
1788	„ ...	Badri Dúbé	
1830	„ ...	Jogoal Kissoor	
1840	„ ...	Arub Khan	
1884	„ ...	Bhyroo Sing	
1910	„ ...	Hoolam Sing	
1917	„ ...	Partab Sing	Killed.
2037	„ ...	Urjoon Sing	
...	„ ...	Saefah Shah	
...	„ ...	Khooda Bux (1st)	
1571	„ ...	Waheed Bux...	
1587	„ ...	Butchal Khan*	
...	„ ...	Alla Bux	
1823	„ ...	Nadur Ali	
1444	„ ...	Imaun Bux	
...	„ ...	Khooda Bux (2nd)	
1945	„ ...	Khooda Bux (3rd)*	
2007	„ ...	Nizamoodeen	
1957	„ ...	Bucka Mahomed	
1955	„ ...	Imaun Deen...	
1916	„ ...	Kirpal Sing	
1999	„ ...	Futteh Deen...	
1876	„ ...	Nehal Bux	
1636	„ ...	Wulayet Hoosein	
...	„ ...	Shere Jung	
1635	„ ...	Harpal Tewarri	
1824	„ ...	Buchoo Lall	
1799	„ ...	Sewraj	
1668	„ ...	Chundee Passee	
1794	„ ...	Surjoo	
...	„ ...	Bissasar Misser	
1863	„ ...	Jowaher Sing	
1703	„ ...	Madoo Rao Chowan	
1704	„ ...	Balloojee Kudum	
953	„ ...	Kan Sing	
1130	„ ...	Koodiar Khan	
1199	„ ...	Allum Khan...	

* Have since rejoined the regiment.
† No. 1575, Private Karumna Khan
‡ No. 1188, Private Choota Khan
¶ No. 1506, Private Futtey Mahomed
} are reported as having escaped and rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1299	Private ...	Doongur Sukal	
1342	„ ...	Dial Sing	
1430	„ ...	Sulliam Khan*	
1480	„ ...	Goovind Mohitay	
1506	„ ...	Nizamoodeen	
1526	„ ...	Jooman Khan	
1535	„ ...	Alla Bux	
1609	„ ...	Mahomed Bux	
1692	„ ...	Govind Row Mooray	
1694	„ ...	Gumwajee Mohitay	
1696	„ ...	Ramjee Kudum	
1728	„ ...	Gunput Meekum	
1738	„ ...	Isree Parsad	
1749	„ ...	Jowahir Sing	
1761	„ ...	Mahomed Shah*	
1790	„ ...	Isree Rair	
1781	„ ...	Rooda Khan	
1787	„ ...	Mohun Sing	
1831	„ ...	Baharat Sing	
1856	„ ...	Kurrumdad Khan*	
1919	„ ...	Deen Mahomad	
1895	„ ...	Hoosein Ali Shah*	
1973	„ ...	Beer Sing	
1978	„ ...	Birroo Khan	
1940	„ ...	Mahomed Ali	
1925	„ ...	Meer Khan	Killed.
2019	„ ...	Goora Sing	
2039	„ ...	Moola Khan	
2045	„ ...	Nadar Khan	
...	„ ...	Imaun Bux	
...	„ ...	Kalleedeen	
...	„ ...	Priam Dúbé	
...	„ ...	Boola Khan	
...	„ ...	Meer Khan	
...	„ ...	Wuzzeer Khan	
...	„ ...	Habiboola Khan	
...	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Shah	
...	„ ...	Nagoo Bhaye	
...	„ ...	Govind Suckpall	
...	„ ...	Gumoo Suckall	
1608	„ ...	Bulla Sing	
...	„ ...	Baijnath	
...	„ ...	Mussooda Sing	
...	„ ...	Jowaher Khan	
.	„ ...	Meera Bux	
	„ ...	Lall Chund	
	„ ...	Dulleep Sing	
	„ ...	Sahibdad Khan	
	„ ...	Mela Ram	
	„ ...	Ulloo Khan	
		Wounded.	
	Major ...	James Shrubb Iredell	Severe.
246	Subadar ...	Ramjee Katoo	„
845	Jemadar ...	Ragojee Bhoslay	Slight.
800	„ ...	Mehtab Sing	Severe (*since dead*).
328	„ ...	Ramzan Khan	Slight.
1374	Lance-Naik ...	Sew Mangal Sukal	„
1760	Bugler ...	Feroze Ali	„
1396	„ ...	Jooma Khan	Severe.
1547	Private ...	Miza	„

* Have since rejoined the regiment.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
1626	Private ...	Nubbee Sher Khan	Dangerously.
1835	„ ...	Ram Bux	„
2014	„ ...	Alladeen	Slight.
1655	„ ...	Harnam Singh	„
1725	„ ...	Ali Bux	„
1489	„ ...	Abdoola	„
1204	„ ...	Chondi Khan	Slight.
1724	„ ...	Goormuk Singh	Severe.
1825	„ ...	Doolia Singh	„
1815	„ ...	Doosa Singh	„
2010	„ ...	Syud Ali	Slight.
1722	„ ...	Jyran	Severe.
1279	„ ...	Sooruj Bullie, 1st	Dangerous.
1746	„ ...	Gojee Deen	Severe.
1671	„ ...	Kowra Khan	Slight.
1736	„ ...	Jagonath	Severe.
1933	„ ...	Bhoota	„
1811	„ ...	Mehm Bun	Slight.
1901	„ ...	Bomba Sing	„
1617	„ ...	Prem Sing	Severe.
851	„ ...	Goolam Nio	„

Public and Private Followers killed and missing.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Asaram Kayet	
2	Medical Pupil ...	Kursoo Parusram	
3	Dooley bearer ...	Ram Ditha	
4	„ ...	Dadee	
5	„ ...	Bhowance	
6	„ ...	Dagdoo Chakoo	
7	„ ...	Bhagoo Boodhoo	
8	„ ...	Ramjee Khandass	Killed.
9	„ ...	Pandoo Balla	
10	„ ...	Hurree Ittoo	
11	„ ...	Ramjee Ballajee	
12	„ ...	Mahomed Jummon	
13	„ ...	Gainoo Pandoo	
14	Bheestie	Ali Bux	
15	Lascar	Gunga Deen	
		Private Followers.	
1	Barber	Thakoor	
2	„	Soorjoo	
3	Mess-cook	L. Francis	Killed.
4	„	Hyder Khan	
5	Sweeper	Goola	

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Numerical Return of Transport Followers and Animals killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of unfit Animals shot or abandoned, and Followers who have deserted at Kandahar.

	1st class Inspector.	Salootries.	Camel Establishment. Chowdries.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Surwans.	Mule and Pony Establishment. Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Camels. Government.	Regimental.	Hired.	Total.	Ponies. Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Mules. Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Bullocks. Government.	Regimental.	Total.	Donkeys, hired.
Killed or missing at Maiwand ...	1	...	...	5	15	283	3	6	52	1,133	45	81	1,259	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291
Deserted at Kandahar	...	...	1	1	1	57	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unfit, shot and abandoned at Kandahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounded at Maiwand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	1	6	15	340	3	6	83	1,550	45	81	1,676	138	217	355	24	...	24	54	25	79	291

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT OFFICE; *Kandahar, the 24th August* 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel, Director of Transport.*

Nominal Roll of 1st Class Inspector killed or missing at Maiwand, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
2465	1st Class Inspector.	Ardeshir Nowrojee Moteewallah.	Bombay ...	Bombay.	

KANDAHAR; *24th August* 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel, Director of Transport.*

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
		3 JEMADARS.			
6881	Jemadar ...	Khudi Nuzur, Mouza Khan	.....	.....	Missing.
7005	„ ...	Futhoodin, Omra ...	.....	.....	„
8761	„ ...	Zurien, Davey ...	.....	.....	„
		6 DUFFADARS.			
4354	Duffadar ...	Pirshah, Hakeeshah ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4914	„ ...	Raghoo, Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	„
8400	„ ...	Wittoo, Sudoo ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Lall Khan, Surferaz Khan	.....	.....	„
6994	„ ...	Lallbuksh, Haji ...	.....	.....	„
6135	„ ...	Hurree, Suddoo ...	.....	.....	„
		83 DRIVERS.			
4893	Driver ...	Chandee ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4530	„ ...	Sewa ...	.....	.....	„
4835	„ ...	Vyar ...	.....	.....	„
4888	„ ...	Rowjee ...	.....	.....	„
4973	„ ...	Mahadoo, Siddoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4970	„ ...	Vittoba, Koudee ...	.....	.....	„
4510	„ ...	Luximon Koondojee ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Emam Bappoo ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Gunnoo Randoo ...	.....	.....	Killed.
Nil	„ ...	Gunnoo Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Krishna Hurree, 1st ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Krishna 2nd ...	.....	.....	„
4929	„ ...	Manjee Yessoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4923	„ ...	Murree Nathoo ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4911	„ ...	Kalloo Kessaram ...	.....	.....	„
4903	„ ...	Mahadeo Peesa ...	.....	.....	„
4852	„ ...	Govind Luximon ...	.....	.....	Missing.
Nil	„ ...	Gunesh ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4886	„ ...	Govinda Jairam ...	.....	.....	„
4915	„ ...	Ramjee Yessoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
7380	„ ...	Kooshna Wittoo ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Syed Sharif ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4928	„ ...	Abba Oomajee ...	.....	.....	„
4864	„ ...	Sonoo Maya ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Govind Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	„
7389	„ ...	Wittoo Babajee ...	.....	.....	„
7392	„ ...	Yessoo Wittoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4360	„ ...	Bhagoo Bhagh ...	.....	.....	„
7379	„ ...	Govind Succaram ...	.....	.....	„

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register,—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7381	Driver ...	Gunnoo Rannoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
8472	,, ...	Rowjie Rammajee ...	.....	.....	,,
6802	,, ...	Bakkar Haji Husson ...	.....	.....	,,
6872	,, ...	Rosmu Yelloo ...	.....	.....	,,
4268	,, ...	Bhanna Soma ...	.....	.....	,,
7382	,, ...	Ramjee Gunnoo ...	.....	.....	,,
7384	,, ...	Pottajee Raghoo ...	.....	.....	,,
8443	,, ...	Bhaghia Mannajee ...	.....	.....	,,
8470	,, ...	Aba Nundoo ...	.....	.....	,,
6737	,, ...	Jaisimut Ibrahim ...	.....	.....	,,
5964	,, ...	Doosunder Bawa ...	.....	.....	,,
3668	,, ...	Ookajee Momnatappa ...	.....	.....	,,
K107	,, ...	Fakira, Jamaloodin ...	Dubhwallah	Sialkot, Punjab.	,,
5269	,, ...	Mungursing, Doolasing ...	.....	.....	,,
4095A	,, ...	Buleeram, Sudaram ...	.....	.....	,,
6905	,, ...	Adina Allahdoor ...	.....	.....	,,
6902	,, ...	Isof Chackar ...	.....	.....	,,
4347	,, ...	Imamdin Bilandar ...	.....	.....	,,
6900	,, ...	Govind Alloo ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil	,, ...	Akbur Khan ...	.....	.....	,,
6805	,, ...	Massudi Assadoolla ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
6891	,, ...	Dadok Gazian ...	.....	.....	,,
6736	,, ...	Charsumba Razeet ...	.....	.....	Missing.
6712	,, ...	Mahomed, Dilmoorad ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
6733	,, ...	Karimdad, Jumait ...	.....	.....	,,
7114	,, ...	Sooltan Khan ...	.....	.....	,,
7113	,, ...	Gulam Haidar, Sultan ...	.....	.....	,,
7108	,, ...	Painda, Ookram ...	.....	.....	,,
4309	,, ...	Fathoo, Ismail ...	.....	.....	,,
6727	,, ...	Hassan Bahadur ...	.....	.....	,,
2196	,, ...	Sultanjan, Shere Mahomed	.....	.....	,,
5280	,, ...	Hooseina, Sultan ...	.....	.....	,,
7035	,, ...	Kurim Jemal, Gool ...	.....	.....	,,
7037	,, ...	Dost Mahomed, Gowlee...	.....	.....	,,
5943	,, ...	Mahomed Alam, Mahomed Aslam.	.....	.....	,,
8100	,, ...	Abdulla, Ebrahim ...	.....	.....	,,
6909	,, ...	Din Mahomed, Asof ...	.....	.....	,,
6910	,, ...	Ayad, Hassan ...	.....	.....	,,
6842	,, ...	Dillumjeed, Muzgool ...	.....	.....	,,
6843	,, ...	Ahamait, Gul Mahomed	.....	.....	,,
6903	,, ...	Ramzan, Mustafa ...	.....	.....	,,
6892	,, ...	Shahdost, Alikood ...	.....	.....	,,
6906	,, ...	Saffar, Zilla ...	.....	.....	,,
6913	,, ...	Shere Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.	.....	.....	,,
6874	,, ...	Bhowdow, Gulam Mahomed	.....	.....	,,
Nil	,, ...	Soobha, Alipha ...	.....	.....	,,
7281	,, ...	Baz Mahomed, Atta Mahomed.	.....	.....	,,
2250	,, ...	Maga Mahomed, Mahomed Karim.	.....	.....	,,
7024	,, ...	Hameerdin, Abbas ...	.....	.....	,,
1747	,, ...	Khamissa, Ahmed ...	.....	.....	Missing.
1970	,, ...	Kama, Dimrala ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil.	,, ...	Mowla Buksh ...	.....	.....	,,
6721	,, ...	Parigool, Mahomed ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
4895	,, ...	Govinda Bappoo ...	.....	.....	Wounded.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT, KANDAHAR; *The 24th August* 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel, Director of Transport.*

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
		3 JEMADARS.			
7088	Jemadar ...	Baz Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed.			
...	,, ...	Mir Sabitalli ...			
...	,, ...	Shahdad Bahadoor ...			
		9 DUFFADARS.			
8061	Duffadar ...	Dost Mahomed ...			
8893	,, ...	Ghum Dad ...			
7090	,, ...	Ameera, Khoodadad ...			
6743	,, ...	Fakir Mahomed ...			
4	,, ...	Puttar, Abdool ...			
...	,, ...	Rulloo, Annajee ...			
8158	,, ...	Sayed Ahmed, Faiz Mahomed.			
8159	,, ...	Sayed Sooltan Mahomed			
8038	,, ...	Aga Jan, Moorad Khan			
		212 SURWANS.			
8077	Surwan ...	Mahomed Jan, Mahomed Husain.			
8078	,, ...	Gulam, Amir Mahomed...			
8076	,, ...	Khan Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
7925	,, ...	Amir Mahomed, Allyar			
8041	,, ...	Seran, Gulam ...			
7112	,, ...	Gulam Mahomed, Sultan			
8079	,, ...	Ali Jooimma, Ali Mahomed	.....	.....	Missing.
7931	,, ...	Jan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7887	,, ...	Mahomed Amir ...			
...	,, ...	Gulam Hoosein ...			
8162	,, ...	Mahomed Husein, Darwaza			
8175	,, ...	Jumma Mahomed ...			
8165	,, ...	Atta Mahomed, Abdulla			
8188	,, ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Karim.			
8350	,, ...	Bhewa, Jewa ...			
8181	,, ...	Gulam Jan, Saleh Mahomed.			
8180	,, ...	Fakira, Niaz Mahomed			
8163	,, ...	Zaman, Ramzan ...			
8174	,, ...	Gulam, Ragheer ...			
8175	,, ...	Jumma Khan, Faiz Mahomed.			
8160	,, ...	Paradin, Magdin ...			
7930	,, ...	Sultan Mahomed, Aga Jan			
7003	,, ...	Mulla, Gangaram ...			
8169	,, ...	Mahomed Akbar, Russool			
8171	,, ...	Hoosein, Ameen ...			
8179	,, ...	Jan Mahomed, Saleh Mahomed.			
8166	,, ...	Mahomed Yoosif, Kadamadad.			
8172	,, ...	Husein, Mokan ...			
7924	,, ...	Nazat, Ibrahim ...			
8177	,, ...	Amir Ahmed, Mahomed Russool.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8184	Surwan ...	Ibrahim, Abasso ...			
8183	„ ...	Rustam, Mahomed ...			
8045	„ ...	Noor Mahomed, Baz Mahomed.			
8360	„ ...	Emam, Suleiman ...			
8164	„ ...	Gulam Husein, Jaman ...			
7850	„ ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Kurim.			
7823	„ ...	Wali Mahomed, Neckhnam			
7842	„ ...	Nassib, Amir ...			
859	„ ...	Phisack, Pelhwan ...			
79	„ ...	Sayed Afzul, Syad Tukkur			
7907	„ ...	Adam Khan ...			
8064	„ ...	Bhiwan ...			
8084	„ ...	Sayed Mahomed ...			
1884	„ ...	Mulloock ...			
867	„ ...	Khoodadad ...			
880	„ ...	Jumma Ali ...			
886	„ ...	Abdul Husein ...			
881	„ ...	Noor Mahomed ...			
872	„ ...	Rahman ...			
873	„ ...	Jaffar ...			
868	„ ...	Ali Acbar ...			
7103	„ ...	Acbar Mahomed ...			
887	„ ...	Shahboo ...			
8895	„ ...	Sobaga ...			
1885	„ ...	Lawang ...			
...	„ ...	Dassa ...			
...	„ ...	Gajjar ...			
...	„ ...	Jamalli ...			
...	„ ...	Shah Ali ...	.....	.....	Missing.
...	„ ...	Timoor ...			
...	„ ...	Bhijjar ...			
7021	„ ...	Mahomed Kassim ...			
6742	„ ...	Pardee Khan ...			
7898	„ ...	Mahomed Rahim ...			
...	„ ...	Sumlakar ...			
8393	„ ...	Muzool Khan ...			
8592	„ ...	Boora, Junga ...			
7839	„ ...	Indur Sing ...			
7838	„ ...	Chattoor Sing ...			
8343	„ ...	Cassim ...			
584	„ ...	Larkoo, Dad Mahomed ...			
2497	„ ...	Alli Mahomed ...			
7841	„ ...	Summoo, Gujjoo ...			
6827	„ ...	Essoo, Shahdad ...			
5942	„ ...	Acbar, Makora ...			
...	„ ...	Damodar, Indú ...			
7110	„ ...	Khoodaram, Hashim ...			
7104	„ ...	Mahomed Oosman, Mirza Khan.			
8039	„ ...	Shere Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7098	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mahomed			
7097	„ ...	Allahdad, Allahbux ...			
7096	„ ...	Hoosein Ali, Mahomed ...			
7095	„ ...	Mir Mahomed, Mulla Mahomed.			
7105	„ ...	Mian Abbas ...			
7106	„ ...	Mahomed Karim, Abbas...			
7094	„ ...	Rullockdad, Allahdad ...			
7099	„ ...	Lall Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.			
7100	„ ...	Ali Mahomed, Gurd Mahomed.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
7101	Surwan ...	Dost Mahomed, Akim ...			
7111	„ ...	Afzul, Khyroo ...			
8048	„ ...	Mahomed Ali, Mir Ali ...			
7020	„ ...	Surwan, Gulam ...			
1718	„ ...	Khyroolla, Moolla Pursoo			
1121	„ ...	Afzoolla, Abdoolla ...			
4250	„ ...	Jumma Khan, Shushkwand			
1521	„ ...	Dami, Moorid ...			
8161	„ ...	Haroon Sadick, Fateh Khan.			
7093	„ ...	Khoodai, Mirzai Mirali ...			
5702	„ ...	Mahomed ...			
9051	„ ...	Mohobut, Gazijan ...			
6720	„ ...	Sumbee, Jullallee ...			
6800	„ ...	Mussudi, Magji Mirza ...			
9055	„ ...	Fakirdad Mahomed ...			
1270	„ ...	Mahomed, Azim ...			
1923	„ ...	Mahomed, Mowladad ...			
8063	„ ...	Jummalli, Mahwood ...			
...	„ ...	Neboolla, Roop Sing ...			
4849	„ ...	Rombara, Mathadin ...			
8862	„ ...	Dasti, Koomari ...			
7950	„ ...	Morari, Harree ...			
6725	„ ...	Dolonath, Kahar ...			
6719	„ ...	Chackur, Jehanghir ...			
1769	„ ...	Sheredil, Mahomed Amin			
1773	„ ...	Lall Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.			
6747	„ ...	Bahran, Miran ...			
3553	„ ...	Nabibux, Packoree ...			
6715	„ ...	Necksal, Dossee ...			
6916	„ ...	Mahomed, Sangoor ...			
1774	„ ...	Amir Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.	...	...	Missing.
1775	„ ...	Sirdar, Azim ...			
1772	„ ...	Fateh Khan, Purus ...			
1778	„ ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...			
1771	„ ...	Latif Khan, Mahomed ...			
5271	„ ...	Saheb Sing, Bood Sing ...			
6714	„ ...	Gamanee, Gazabee ...			
5917	„ ...	Sarolla, Narua ...			
...	„ ...	Mun Sing, Nem Sing ...			
...	„ ...	Rulloo, Mulloo ...			
...	„ ...	Roordoo, Ootama ...			
7918	„ ...	Fateh, Jehanshah ...			
882	„ ...	Ramzan, Mahomed Ali ...			
8362	„ ...	Heera, Seethee ...			
8357	„ ...	Shikal, Azimat ...			
6154	„ ...	Ramdin, Iswar ...			
6897	„ ...	Oosman, Dad Mahomed...			
8055	„ ...	Aga Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
8345	„ ...	Gainoo, Jottee ...			
8359	„ ...	Meeya, Mugdoombux ...			
8075	„ ...	Lal Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
8046	„ ...	Fakir Mahomed, Jumma			
8352	„ ...	Ayeella, Bawoo ...			
6199	„ ...	Mustafa, Saidad ...			
6200	„ ...	Rustoo Khan, Jannut ...			
2114	„ ...	Abdool Hak, Payoo ...			
...	„ ...	Mahomed Acbar, Aga Jan			
3644	„ ...	Mahomed Bux, Yussif ...			
3841	„ ...	Syadool, Niaz Gool ...			
7830	„ ...	Choor Boota ...			
8365	„ ...	Jaunia, Khyroo ...			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(concld.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
8896	Surwan ...	Karimdad, Lusham ...			
8366	,, ...	Mohidin, Emam ...			
6159	,, ...	Bhairoo, Nanuck ...			
2188	,, ...	Abdulrahim, Azuf Khan			
8314	,, ...	Dawool, Mahomed ...			
3642	,, ...	Mashooali, Makrani ...			
8346	,, ...	Piragu, Gungaram ...			
2392	,, ...	Afzool, Fateh ...			
8312	,, ...	Ashoor, Mohamed ...			
8372	,, ...	Buldeo, Punchum ...			
...	,, ...	Yar Mahomed, Gungaram			
6722	,, ...	Hoosein, Haroon ...			
8335	,, ...	Charsee, Vishayud ...			
8083	,, ...	Kamardin, Shukur Mahomed.			
8170	,, ...	Abol, Mahomed ...			
8047	,, ...	Mustafa, Meidee ...			
8057	,, ...	Fakir Mahomed, Alladad			
8058	,, ...	Mahomed, Allahdad ...			
8049	,, ...	Gulam, Hussein ...			
8349	,, ...	Gungoo, Bend ...			
1934	,, ...	Abdulla, Sadick ...			
...	,, ...	Bappoo, Tatia ..			
6141	,, ...	Karimbux, Madree ...			
8850	,, ...	Abdee, Hassan ...			
3641	,, ...	Alloo, Dilmurad ...			
8168	,, ...	Mahomed, Nassir ...			
8262	,, ...	Gullam, Hussein ...			
8367	,, ...	Fateh Mahomed, Bungool			
7057	,, ...	Bahram, Hakim ...			
3338	,, ...	Goormuk Sing, Diwan Sing	.....	.....	Missing.
4374	,, ...	Umza, Fathey ...			
6876	,, ...	Essa, Moorad ...			
6819	,, ...	Shungoor, Karmal ...			
...	,, ...	Mithoo, Buxee ...			
4861	,, ...	Luchum, Tickoo ..			
6718	,, ...	Burkat, Dosteen ...			
7419	,, ...	Kalee, Sitaram ...			
3129	,, ...	Jehanghir, Shaideen ...			
5125	,, ...	Yessoo, Bowree ...			
7023	,, ...	Gulam, Sansho ...			
9458	,, ...	Emamdeen, Karimbux ...			
1685	,, ...	Khoodabux, Mahomad Puncham.			
6980	,, ...	Hurdeo, Chedee ...			
6717	,, ...	Sharwan, Bhadoor ...			
8074	,, ...	Akbar Ali, Mardan ...			
...	,, ...	Teijoo ...			
...	,, ...	Joomma ...			
...	,, ...	Suezar ...			
...	,, ...	Mubarak ...			
...	,, ...	Dilmoorad ...			
...	,, ...	Karimbux ...			
...	,, ...	Cassim ...			
...	,, ...	Mahomed Hassan ...			
8358	,, ...	Yacoob Khan, Abdul Rahman.			
6912	,, ...	Abbas, Julal Khan ...			
7829	,, ...	Shahdur, Burdett Khan...			
7917	,, ...	Noorajan, Jehanshah ...			
2118	,, ...	Kalil, Ali Mahomad ...			
8042	,, ...	Muskoo, Janoo ...			
8772	,, ...	Shere Khan ...			
...	,, ...	Amir, Dost Mohomed ...			
8338	,, ...	Joojiand, Jogun ...			
7826	,, ...	Muksood Hoosein, Murad Ali.			

KANDAHAR;
24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel,*
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1718	Chowdry ...	Mahomed Gool, Mouza Khan.	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 103	Jemadar ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.	Mohulla Khurota.	,, ...	,,
K 1509	,, ...	Gul Dad, Mahomed Allum	Kandahar ...	,, ...	Missing.
K 616	,, ...	Wallee Khan, Dost Mahomed.	Mustoom ...	Khelat ...	,,
K 1331	Duffadar ...	Atta Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Herat Bazar	Kandahar ...	,,
K 527	,, ...	Jooma, Buchdoor ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	,,
K 370	,, ...	Dewanbux, Allibux ...	Nowgong ...	Sialkot ...	,,
K 560	,, ...	Hyder, Sabair ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	,,
K 1506	,, ...	Mahomed Kurrim, Guldad	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	,,
K 1330	,, ...	Syud Mahomed, Bakur ...	Bazarisha ...	,, ...	,,
K 1788	Surwan ...	Oosman, Loman ..	Kudi ...	,, ...	,,
K 1785	,, ...	Mozagie, Acktor ...	Sulawut ...	,, ...	,,
K 648	,, ...	Abdoola, Sumsoodin ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	,,
K 570	,, ...	Mahomed, Fakirdad ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1745	,, ...	Gunesh, Jagram Sing ...	Bodghur ...	Jeypore ...	,,
K 550	,, ...	Junglee, Joogeram ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	,,
K 656	,, ...	Jumal, Gurreebshah ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1375	,, ...	Faiz Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Chardeh ...	Kabul ...	,,
K 1781	,, ...	Ramzanbux, Emambux ...	Gumtulla ...	Umballa ...	,,
K 566	,, ...	Shahdad, Sabier ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	,,
K 534	,, ...	Shad, Murad Amir ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 664	,, ...	Chursumbi, Shakim ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 536	,, ...	Murad, Bhoran ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 551	,, ...	Garick, Ebrahim ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 538	,, ...	Goram, Soomar ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 270	,, ...	Abdool Nubbee, Goolam Nubbee.	Deh Ghulamun.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 626	,, ...	Shahdad, Shokur ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 631	,, ...	Gool Mahomed, Chukkur	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 621	,, ...	Amor, Sabor ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 642	,, ...	Mir Dost Mahomed ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1828	,, ...	Ebrahim, Badoor ...	Mustoong ...	Kandahar ...	,,
K 49	,, ...	Khoodadad, Panidabeg ...	Kandahar ...	,, ...	Deserted.
K 1355	,, ...	Noor Mahomed, Rahim...	Abbasabad...	,, ...	Missing.
K 1116	,, ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Suffi...	Baboul ...	Ghazni ...	,,
K 1341	,, ...	Bhydoola, Dost Mahomed	Killa Yar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 505	,, ...	Mirza Beg, Alif Beg ...	Lohemundi	Agra ...	,,
K 1047	,, ...	Khoodabux, Hooseinbux...	Sukkur ...	Sind ...	,,
K 457	,, ...	Toolsiram, Ramrutton ...	Bhori ...	Goregaum...	,,
K 500	,, ...	Goolam Mahomed, Paind	Jopkannah...	Kandahar ...	,,
K 1383	,, ...	Rhoza, Phyroo ...	Saylan ...	,, ...	Missing.
K 1688	,, ...	Faiz Mahomed, Gool Mahomed.	Koochekadad	,, ...	,,
K 1859	,, ...	Sooltan, Piand ...	Helmun ...	,, ...	,,
K 1860	,, ...	Abdool Hakim, Sookoosala	Sungishar ...	,, ...	Deserted.
K 1861	,, ...	Yar Mahomed, Ameerkhan	Kandahar ...	,, ...	,,
K 1862	,, ...	Gool Mahomed, Juffrian	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1864	,, ...	Baz Mahomed, Vuzeer ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1865	,, ...	Rahmon, Sadik Khan ...	Jobkilla ...	,, ...	,,
K 1866	,, ...	Ally Mahomed, Hyder ...	Kandahar ...	,, ...	,,
K 1867	,, ...	Suferaz, Mir Ahmed ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1868	,, ...	Syed Mahomed, Ameer ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 486	,, ...	Moorlee, Sub Sing ...	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	Missing.
K 125	,, ...	Futteh Mahomed, Saib ...	Mundi ...	Kandahar ...	,,
K 562	,, ...	Kurrimdad, Rahamdad ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	,,
K 1750	,, ...	Ally Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Khelat ...	Khelat ...	,,

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1928	Surwan ...	Mooroolookhan, Dawat ...	Hurba ..	Job ...	Missing.
K 1930	,, ...	Sydoo, Aga ...	Balduck ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1932	,, ...	Mahomed Aga, Ally Syed	Kohistan ...	Cabul ...	Missing.
K 1934	,, ...	Ameer Mahomed, Sabay Mahomed.	Chardana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1910	,, ...	Mahomed Ameen, Kullunder.	Umlakhan...	,, ...	,,
K 623	,, ...	Neckbuct, Shahrasun ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 639	,, ...	Rahmut, Luskarie ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 571	,, ...	Hoosein, Kassim ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 575	,, ...	Sorab, Hyder ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1095	,, ...	Ram Sing, Gungaram ...	Bijarghur ...	Allyghur ...	,,
K 1937	,, ..	Joolall, Bullook ...	Walli Walla	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1353	,, ...	Hoosheebolall, Bulall ...	Herat Bazar	,, ...	,,
K 1332	,, ...	Ameer Mahomed, Tajoo ...	Abasabad ...	,, ...	,,
K 1344	,, ...	Gulam, Sher Mahomed ...	Ashago ...	,, ...	,,
K 77	,, ...	Mahomed Yusoof, Mahomed Kurrim.	Musa Killa	Giriskh ...	,,
K 1339	,, ...	Mahomed Azim, Khan Jan	Killa Nur Mahomed.	Helmund ...	Missing.
K 1333	,, ...	Azgur, Hiradut ...	Jungabad ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1346	,, ...	Pir Mahomed, Azim ...	Jirgai Mahomed Sadick Khan-ka-Killa.	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	Missing.
K 1409	,, ...	Sher Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Sogar ...	,, ...	,,
K 1371	,, ...	Wallee Dad, Mahomed Alum.	Baba Wallee	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1370	,, ...	Acktiar, Abdul ...	Nari-Karez	,, ...	,,
K 1983	,, ...	Ayded, Ato ...	Singree ...	,, ...	,,
K 1192	,, ...	Kurrim, Hoosein ...	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1998	,, ...	Hajrah, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	Gureunsel ...	,,
K 1989	,, ...	Mahomed Hoosein, F. Musa.	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	Deserted.
K 1991	,, ...	Jumseed, Buzeer ...	Goondigan	Kandahar ...	,,
K 1990	,, ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Musa	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	,,
K 1996	,, ...	Mosmed, Misree ...	Killa Wara Kool.	Kandahar ...	,,
K 1997	,, ...	Hyeh, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	,, ..	,,
K 1993	,, ...	Sumsoodeen, Azeem ...	Meera Kharj	,, ...	,,
K 1994	,, ...	Koomurdin, Nazir ...	Kadin ...	,, ...	,,
K 1352	,, ...	Mahomed, Afzul Hosein...	Herat Bazar	,, ...	,,
K 1941	,, ...	Ameer, Munsar ...	Bunditwar...	,, ...	,,
K 1969	,, ...	Ahmed, Khan Sher ...	Killa Sado...	,, ...	,,
K 565	,, ...	Dada, Bhighar ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 661	,, ...	Murad, Khoda ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 92	,, ...	Muzzaralli, Acbar ...	Killa Mokun Khan.	Herat ...	,,
K 1778	,, ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...	Rorabad ...	Kandahar ...	,,
K 659	,, ...	Pungur, Bhatier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	,,
K 665	,, ...	Pianda, Mohran ...	Kandahar ..	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 543	,, ...	Dhymuk, Gool Mahomed	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 1102	,, ...	Murad, Jan Mahomed ...	.....	.....	,,
K 2078	,, ...	Rahimdad, Ebrahim ...	Bundadi ...	Kurrachee ...	,,
K 2080	,, ...	Syed Mahomed, Mir Ahmed.	Mukur ...	Ghuzni ...	,,
K 2081	,, ...	Sumsoodin, Bhogum ...	Walla Khorali	Kandahar ...	Killed.
K 542	,, ...	Shah Dost, Goolam Mahomed.	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 622	,, ...	Sungur, Hurree ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 619	,, ...	Shah Murad, Dad Mahomed	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 56	,, ...	Abdulla, Baz Mahomed...	Topkannh ...	,, ...	Deserted.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—concld.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	REMARKS.
K 1210	Surwan ...	Futteh Khan, Yar Mahomed.	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1191	,, ...	Lall Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Shadana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserter.
K 930	,, ...	Fakir Mahomed, Ameed	Goondigain	,, ...	,,
K 1190	,, ...	Khan Mahomed, Kooshal	.....	.....	Missing.
K 964	,, ...	Koodaram, Koorbal ...	Jagaree ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	,,
K 1727	,, ...	Sher Ali, Rahimdeen ...	Abdulla Khan Gadi.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 170	,, ...	Kwaja Mahomed, Mahomed Azeem.	Walla Khan	,, ...	,,
K 1605	,, ...	Alif, Mirkoosh ...	Salian ...	,, ...	,,
K 1336	,, ...	Muskoo, Doobashee ...	Sher Amaed	,, ...	,,
K 1335	,, ...	Burkoordu, Atta Mahomed	Walla Khan	,, ...	,,
K 1337	,, ...	Actiar Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	Eidja ...	,, ...	,,
K 1728	,, ...	Jowut Khan, Adam Khan	Kandahar ...	,, ...	,,
K 1869	,, ...	Allee Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1749	,, ...	Raj Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Tochi Khelat	Khelat ...	Missing.
K 1927	,, ...	Mahomed Ghanee, Shoorki	Maroof ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1800	,, ...	Gul, Kadur... ...	Kalaloo ...	,, ...	,,
K 1799	,, ...	Kullunder, Fakir ...	Toba ...	,, ...	,,
K 1349	,, ...	Wullee Mahomed, Alla Dad	Shikarpur Bazar.	,, ...	,,
K 1931	,, ...	Luskar Khan, Dawut ...	Kurda ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1933	,, ...	Din Mahomed, Goolzar ...	Surighur ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	,,
K 1911	,, ...	Gul Mahomed, Dilawur ...	Mulakhan ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1766	,, ...	Soibdeen, Oomrah ...	Futtudenna	Jullundur ...	Missing.
K 557	,, ...	Sallim, Kurim ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	,,
K 567	,, ...	Jeewun, Charsumbe ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 564	,, ...	Rahim, Roshun ...	,, ...	,, ...	,,
K 1348	,, ...	Nadur, Dost Mahomed ...	.....	,, ...	,,
K 1345	,, ...	Sher Gul, Azeem Khan...	Shorandhana	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1368	,, ...	Mullian, Allum ...	Singerakillah	,, ...	,,
K 1609	,, ...	Ayaz, Daood ...	Shekchellah	,, ...	Missing.
K 1985	,, ...	Durwan, Mir Allum ...	Khala ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	,,
K 1984	,, ...	Azuz, Jooma Khan ...	Killa Ameer	,, ...	,,
K 1995	,, ...	Hajee Khan, Azeem ...	Killa Mehr-a-khor.	Kandahar ...	,,
K 1986	,, ...	Elsoo Jagee, Fakir Mahomed.	Killa Ameer	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	,,
K 1988	,, ...	Aga Jan Mahomed, Oosman	Topkhanna	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1987	,, ...	Baz Mahomed, Jan Mahomed.	Khurj ...	,, ...	Missing.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel*,
Director of Transport.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 552.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 548 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Francis Forster, s.c.,—26th September, 1880.

The 1st October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 553.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant A. B. Murray, 1st West India Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to his appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 554.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 231. *London, 26th August*, 1880.

PARA. 1. The undermentioned candidates, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 31st March, 1880, the day of their joining the Army Medical School:—

James Simpson, M.D.
Charles Pardey Lukis.
Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell.
Lawrence Augustine Waddell.
George Shewan.
Dhanjibhai Barjoeji Spencer.
James Clarke, M.D.
Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid.
Philip Durrell Pank.
Thomas Richard Mulroney.
Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 31st March, to the 2nd August, 1880, inclusive.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 555.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. B. Harrison, s.c., Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith, s.c., Commandant, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) M. H. Heathcote, s.c., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 17th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Temporary 1st Class, 3rd Grade, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major M. P. Moriarty, s.c., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore, Public Works Department, (m. c) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. G. Hammond, s.c., Wing Commander, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 41 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. O. Woodhouse, s.c., Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Officiating 2nd Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 15th November, 1880.

Lieutenant C. Hogge, s.c., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Pulley, s.c., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 556.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., Army Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1037 of 1871.

No. 557.—Major S. Cargill, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, with effect from the 10th September, 1880.

No. 558.—Temporary Sub-Conductor D. Sapsford, Ordnance Department, was on leave in India, (m. c.) for 117 days, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875, from the 26th June, 1879. The first 60 days were on full staff pay, under subsidiary Rule III of G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875.

PENSIONS.

No. 559.—Sub-Conductor John Coupland Johnson, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 560.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major-General C. Harris, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.
Colonel A. W. Lucas, C.B., Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals.
} In consequence of the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-General T. Stock, Bombay S. C., on the 21st July, 1880.

No. 561.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Benjamin Williams,—27th September, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Archibald Mungo Muir,—30th September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Major Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry.
To be Major.
Captain (now Major) Herbert Maynard Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.
} From the 21st July, 1880, in succession to Lieutenant-General T. Stock, Bombay S. C., retired.

No. 562.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Thomas Gray, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th April, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. Austin, pensioned.

To be Deputy Commissaries.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary George Blake, Supernumerary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Benjamin Revell, Supernumerary.
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary William Wilson.
To be Assistant Commissary.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Michael Moloney.
To be Deputy Assistant Commissary.
Conductor George McArthur.
To be Conductors.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Davies Bona, Supernumerary.
Sub-Conductor Hugh Chalmers Radcliffe.
To be Sub-Conductor.
Sergeant James Edwards.
} With effect from the 2nd July, 1880, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary D. McLeod, pensioned.

To be Conductor.
Sub-Conductor James Keenan.
To be Sub-Conductor.
Sergeant Samuel Fraser.
} With effect from the 1st September, 1880, *vice* Conductor W. Higher, pensioned.

Sergeant Daniel Gunning, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st September, 1880, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. C. Johnson, pensioned.

REWARDS.

No. 563.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native officer, non-commissioned officers and men of the 19th Bengal Lancers:—

No. 603, JEMADAR MAHOMED KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in defending his commanding officer, Colonel P. S. Yorke, from the attacks of the *gházis* by whom he was assailed; also for conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880.

No. 238, KOT-DUFFADAR HUBBOOB SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging with a few men a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged; also in rescuing Jemadar Gulab Sing, who was wounded, dismounted and surrounded by the enemy.

No. 738, KOT-DUFFADAR HOOKUM SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880, in charging singly five of the enemy, and killing two of them.

No. 197, DUFFADAR HURDIT SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion he, although already severely wounded, engaged and cut down two of the enemy who were attacking Sowar Boota Sing.

No. 830, DUFFADAR NOWRUNG SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he was very forward and killed several of the enemy.

No. 931, DUFFADAR ALUM ALI SHAH.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in rescuing Duffadar Hookum Sing, who was badly wounded and surrounded by *gházis*.

No. 1130, DUFFADAR MAHOMED ISHAK.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging three of the enemy who were attacking Sowar Saidal, 19th Bengal Lancers, killing two of them, and saving the sowar's life; also in action at Patkáo Sháná on the 1st July, 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and singly attacked seven or eight of the enemy, who had taken post behind some rocks, and killed four or five of them.

No. 1091, LANCE-DUFFADAR KAIR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in saving the life of Ressaidar Gunda Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers, when the latter was attacked by two of the enemy; also, on the same occasion, in singly charging a group of eight or ten *gházis* and killing two of them.

No. 1185, LANCE-DUFFADAR SIRDAR SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging, with Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing, a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged, and killing two of them.

No. 915, SOWAR KUSHAL SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in rescuing Kot-Duffadar Kurram Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers, who was severely wounded and nearly overcome in a conflict with two *gházis*.

No. 1047, SOWAR RAM SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging three of the enemy's horsemen who were rushing on Surgeon W. R. Murphy, killing one of them and saving that officer's life.

No. 1071, SOWAR GULAB SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in dismounting and leading an attack, under a heavy fire, on a number of the enemy who had posted themselves in a ditch, killing more than one of them and setting an excellent example to the other men with him.

No. 1126, SOWAR UTTER SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, on which occasion, although wounded in two places, he charged two *gházis*, killed one of them, and saved the life of Duffadar Narain Sing, whom they had beset.

No. 1223, SOWAR KAIT RAM.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in charging, with Kot-Duffadar Hubboob Sing, a superior number of the enemy who had suddenly attacked the flank of the squadron to which he belonged, and killing two of them in personal conflict.

No. 1396, SOWAR KHAN JAN KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April, 1880, in dismounting and attacking a number of the enemy posted in a deep ditch, jumping into the ditch among them, cutting down two of them and saving the life of Sowar Gulab Sing, himself receiving a wound in the conflict.

SPECIAL.

No. 564.—In G. G. O. No. 457 of 1880, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master General, Peshâwar District, for "with effect from the 11th July, 1880," read *with effect from the 18th July, 1880.*

No. 565.—DONATION BATTA—

With reference to the G. G. O. marginally noted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the dates from which the grant of batta to troops and details crossing the frontier is to cease, are as follows:— Nos. 459, 489 and 523 of 1880.

For the Khyber and Kuram lines,—from the 15th August, 1880.

For Southern Afghanistan,—from the 20th September, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th September, 1880.

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 and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 21st to 27th September, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Colonel F. S. Taylor ...	18th September, 1880.	Naini Tal.		
40th Foot	Major M. Morphy ...	Ditto	Ditto.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain F. T. Goodridge ...	Ditto	Ditto.		
Royal Engineers ...	Captain H. S. F. Haynes ...	Ditto	Ditto.		
33rd Foot	Lieutenant R. S. P. Robinson...	Ditto	Ditto.		
Subordinate Medical Dept.	Apothecary R. Pereira ...	16th September, 1880.	Chakráta.		

Erratum.—In notification dated the 13th September, 1880, in the column, "Date of decease," opposite the name of Colonel Jenkins, for "10th September, 1880," read *9th September,* 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 21st to 27th September, 1880.

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.							
F. C. C. Angelo ...	Lieutenant	40th Foot ...	26th March, 1880.	Intestate ...	222 0 1		
Indian Military Service.							
T. J. O'D. Renny ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th December, 1879.	No will found	459 0 9	...	27th November, 1880.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 58.—Mr. W. M. Edwards, 1st Grade Officer, and Acting Commander, I.G.S. *Czarewitch,* to be Commander, I.G.S. *May Frere.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 59.—Mr. J. Laing, Engineer in charge of the Hydraulic Lift Graving Dock at Hog Island, Bombay, is granted twelve months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 60.—Mr. G. L. Mathias, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Dalhousie,* to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

Mr. H. B. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim,* to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th April, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September 1880.

No. 317.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, Class II, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley Railway, is granted forty-two days' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, during Mr. Mallet's absence, or until further orders.

No. 318.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Railway Branch, is temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

The 1st October 1880.

No. 319.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st July 1880.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 1st July 1880.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, held temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, from 1st July 1880 to 14th September 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 320.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. H. H. Tubb, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.

No. 321.—Mr. J. G. A. Macdonald, Pit Foreman, Wardha Coal State Railway, is promoted to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department.

No. 322.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 314 of 24th September 1880, omit the words "Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade," in the column headed "From" against the name of Captain A. E. Ward, S.C.

No. 323.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred in the same capacity and rank to Calcutta, *vice* Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Director of State Railway Stores, is appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Director of State Railway Stores.

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley Railway.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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No. 41.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

☞ 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:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Bill, 1880.
The Indian Securities Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th October 1880.

No. 386.—*Appointments.*—Consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Ashburner, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 12th September 1880:—

Major H. C. E. Ward, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Colonel J. Ashburner.

Major M. M. Bowie, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major H. C. E. Ward.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration, and Superintendent of Stamps, *vice* Major M. M. Bowie.

Captain J. A. Temple, Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Plowden.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, *vice* Captain J. A. Temple.

Khan Bahadur Aulad Hosein, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. G. J. Nicholls.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Khan Bahadur Aulad Hosein.

No. 388.—The following appointments are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 12th June 1880:—

Major M. Furlong, Town Magistrate, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Major R. C. Evanson, Town Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Town Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

CENSUS.

The 7th October 1880.

No. 279*C*.—Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., is appointed Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th instant.

FORESTS.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 645*F*.—Mr. W. R. Fisher, B.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in Assam, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade in that province, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 4th October 1880.

No. 280-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 160-G.-P., dated the 15th June 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. Robert McCraken as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Steel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 282-*G.-P.*—With reference to notification No. 173-G.-P., dated the 25th June 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. Victor Bienenfeld as Acting Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. G. B. Rolph, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 286-*G.-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. W. F. Halliday as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

GENERAL.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 1942-*G.-G.*—The following officers, who were recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, have been granted one month's special leave from the dates noted:—

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S.,—1st October.
Captain L. H. E. Tucker,—19th September.
Mr. C. G. W. Hastings,—19th September.
„ G. C. Walker, C.S.,—15th September.
Sirdar Raza Ali Khan,—1st September.

No. 1945-*G.-G.*—The services of the following officers, who were recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the dates noted:—

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S.,—1st November.
„ G. C. Walker, C.S.,—15th October.
„ E. H. S. Clarke,—1st October.
Captain L. H. E. Tucker,—19th October.
Mr. C. G. W. Hastings,—19th October.
Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadur,—15th September.
Sirdar Raza Ali Khan,—1st October.
Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan,—1st September.
Rajah Jahandad Khan,—1st September.
Syud Badshah Miyan,—18th September.
Mahomed Hussain Khan,—18th September.
Mir Hussein Shah,—18th September.
Shazada Sheraib,—18th September.

No. 1947-*G.-G.*—The services of Captain A. H. Turner, recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from 1st September 1880.

H. M. DURAND,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th October 1880.

No. 3192.

Read the following:—

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 305. *London, 9th September*, 1880.

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

I forward herewith a copy of the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, dated the 19th August 1880, on the pyx coins of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints issued in 1879, from which you will observe that the "standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy."

2. With reference to the Financial letter from your Government, dated the 31st December 1879, No. 413, I have to acquaint you that the practice of sending a copy of the annual report on the pyx coins to the Government of Bombay will be discontinued.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

Dated 19th August 1880.

From—C. W. FREEMANTLE, Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint,

To—The Secretary, Treasury.

No. 11550-80.

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 30th of June last, being completed, I have the honor to forward herewith a report on the weight and fineness of the coins, and to return the bullion remaining.

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 upon.

The standard weight and fineness of the coins have been maintained with accuracy.

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 shown in my report. These assays have been made in the manner detailed in my report of the 25th of October 1869.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Gold.

		oz.
Fine	...	0·089
Standard	...	0·280
		0·369

Silver.

Fine	...	9·890
Standard	...	14·480
		24·370

BOMBAY MINT.

Gold.

		oz.
Fine	...	0·177
Standard	...	0·431
		0·608

Silver.

Fine	...	7·310
Standard	...	6·820
		14·130

Memorandum of the weight and fineness of coins issued from Indian Mints in the year 1879.

No. of pieces.	Mint.	Denomination of coin.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of gold or silver in 1,000 parts.	Average proportion of gold in the silver coins as ascertained by parting assay in 1,000 parts.
			Grains.		
1	Calcutta	Mohur ...	179·880	916·80	
40	Do.	Rupee ...	179·986	916·05	
35	Do.	Half-rupee	90·032	916·26	
30	Do.	Quarter-rupee.	45·004	916·32	·178
24	Do.	Two-anna piece.	22·457	916·91	
1	Bombay	Mohur ...	179·850	915·20	
1	Do.	Ten-rupee piece.	110·990	915·20	
40	Do.	Rupee ...	179·921	915·25	·358

ROYAL MINT; 19th August 1880. (Sd.) C. W. FREEMANTLE, *Depy. Master and Comptroller.*

Ordered, that these papers be communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information.

Ordered also, that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 566.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatches relating to the siege of Kandahar, and the sortie from that place on the 16th August last:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8535-K., Kabul Field Operations, dated Simla, 2nd October 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5418-A., dated the 29th September 1880, forwarding despatches from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting the arrangements made for the protection of the citadel and city of Kandahar during their investment by Ayub Khan, and the sortie made by the garrison on the 16th August 1880.

2. These despatches will be published for general information. Meanwhile, I am to state, for the Commander-in-Chief's information, that His Excellency's remarks on the several points they contain are concurred in by the Government of India.

3. The Government of India, I am to state, deplore the great loss of life on the occasion of the sortie; but the Government of India desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by the Army in Brigadier-General Brooke, whose death was marked by so conspicuous an instance of self-devoted courage.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5418-A.,—*Kabul*,—dated Simla, 29th September 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatches from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, reporting the arrangements made for the protection of the citadel and city of Kandahar during the investment by Ayub Khan, and the sortie made by the garrison on the 16th August last.

2. The siege arrangements appear to have been good, but do not call for any remarks from His Excellency.

3. Sir Frederick Haines, however, thinks that the abandonment of the cantonment was too precipitate, considering the force which General Primrose had under his command on the 28th July, and must have tended to confirm the demoralization of the troops caused by the imperfect information then received of the events at Maiwand.

4. In regard to the sortie, the Commander-in-Chief regrets to be under the necessity for saying that the reasons assigned for it are not satisfactory to him. The details of the operation appear to have been well and successfully carried out up to the time of the withdrawal of the troops and cavalry from the south side of the village of Deh Khoja into the city by the Kabul gate. From this point, however, General Primrose's narrative is confusing, though it is clear that from the fact of the dead, among whom was a Brigadier-General, having been left on the field, the troops in returning to the city must have been closely followed up by the enemy.

5. In regard to the effect produced on the enemy by this sortie, His Excellency considers that even were the results such as Lieutenant-General Primrose reports them to have been, they were too dearly bought with the loss of so many valuable officers and men.

Brigadier-General Brooke, who fell on this occasion while endeavouring to save the life of a wounded comrade, was an officer of the highest promise, and one whose death is greatly to be deplored.

6. I am to add that General Primrose has been called upon for a copy of any instructions which he may have issued to Brigadier-General Brooke for his advance towards Sinjuri on the 28th July, and of any report which that officer may have rendered on his return to Kandahar.

7. The casualty returns were forwarded with my letter No. 5327-A., dated 24th September, and the sketches will be sent hereafter.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 3, dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 28th July, at about 1 A.M., I received intelligence of the action near Maiwand.

2. In consultation with Brigadier-General Brooke, I decided on moving into the citadel during the day, and at once ordered the heavy battery, sick, and baggage to be taken there, directing Brigadier-General Brooke to proceed along the Kokeran road with a small force of all arms, in the direction of Sinjuri, with a view of helping in the men and followers of Brigadier-General Burrows' column and protecting them from the villagers, who were then firing on them, and holding the cantonments in the meantime with the 4th Native Infantry and a portion of the 28th Native Infantry, with two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery.

3. I myself proceeded to the city, and ordered all the gates to be seized and strongly held.

4. It was utterly impossible for me to remain in the cantonments, which are quite indefensible (except with a very large force), and from which the water-supply could be diverted at any moment, and in fact had already been cut off for some days.

5. My ordnance and commissariat stores were in the citadel, and I therefore decided on taking possession of the whole town.

6. It thus became of paramount importance to occupy the city with the least possible delay, as it had become evident that the whole of the Pathan population in and around Kandahar were inimical to us, and were only waiting for any success of Ayub Khan's to rise.

7. This conviction had forced itself upon me as events developed themselves at Girishk, and clearly seeing that the Wali had neither influence nor power in the country, I made up my mind to seize and occupy Kandahar.

8. Could I have expected the slightest assistance from the representative of the Wali, I would have held on to the cantonments,—at all events for some time; but there was no disguising the fact that a settled Government had ceased to exist, and that unless the most stringent measures were at once taken, the city would be in a state of anarchy.

9. Having seen to the immediate security of the place, I returned to cantonments, as heavy firing was reported in the direction of Sinjuri. This turned out to be Brigadier-General Brooke's force engaging the villagers, who fired upon him directly he quitted the lines.

10. On my re-entering the city, I met the Wali, who requested a confidential interview with me.

11. I at once accorded it (Colonel St. John had not then arrived), and he strongly advised my retiring from Kandahar, unless my force was very strong, as the country was in a blaze, Ayub Khan's army was very large and his guns overpowering.

12. I informed him that my force was not large, but that I had not the slightest intention of leaving Kandahar, as in the first place it was my duty to remain, and, secondly, the true interests of my country were now centred in the city.

13. He then most strongly urged upon me the necessity of turning the Pathans and other disaffected people out of the city, and as I fully agreed with him on this point, I told him I would see that it was done.

14. Shortly before dusk on the evening of the 28th, Brigadier-General Brooke having returned and reported he could see no signs of any more men coming in, I withdrew all my force from the cantonments, and told them off to the city walls as below:—

15. To the Shikarpore Gate Front,—400 men, under the command of Brigadier-General Brooke, with Major R. J. LeP. Trench, 19th Native Infantry, commanding the gate.

Length of this front, 1,300 yards.

16. To the Herat Gate Front,—500 men under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, with Colonel S. DeB. Edwardes, 2nd Native Infantry, commanding the Herat Gate, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, 1st Native Infantry, the Tôp-khana Gate.

Length of this front, 1,987 yards.

17. To the Eedgah Gate Front,—400 men, at first under my own personal command, with Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, 28th Native Infantry, to command the gate; but, later on, Brigadier-General Burrows was transferred to the charge of this front, and Colonel Edwardes, 2nd Native Infantry, posted to the Herat front.

Length of this front, 1,178 yards.

18. To the Kabul Gate Front,—500 men under Brigadier-General Nuttall, with Colonel W. Bannerman, 4th Native Infantry, in command of the Kabul Gate, and Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry, in command of the Bah Durani Gate.

Length of this front, 1,700 yards.

19. Colonel C. T. Heathcote, 19th Native Infantry, had the command and supervision of the Tôp-khana square.

20. A reserve of 200 men were located in the Char-sú, for distribution to posts as required, under the command of the field officer of the day, and a second reserve of 100 men in the Tôp-khana square, to replace men drawn from the first reserve.

21. A body of marksmen were told off to the bastions and other good positions for long range shooting, and, under the command of Major F. G. F. Moore,* 7th Fusiliers, did excellent service during the siege.

22. The remainder of the men available for duty were held in reserve in the citadel.

23. The total strength of my garrison was as under, including the Head-Quarters of the 28th Native Infantry, which marched in on the morning of the 28th, and those troops who came in from Maiwand, as to the numbers of which I could obtain no reliable information until late in the afternoon of the 28th.

Regiments and Batteries.	Officers.	Effective.	Sick.	Horses.	Guns.	8-inch Mortars.	Bullocks.
		Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.				
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery ...	4	115	19	123	4		
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	5	101	14	81	4		
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	4	90	1	12	4	2	373
Poona Horse	5	213	11	226			
3rd Sind Horse	5	358	9	396			
3rd Light Cavalry	6	354	29	355			
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	1	59	7	7			
7th Fusiliers	24	620	45	10			
66th Regiment	12	241	70	7			
1st Native Infantry	6	273	72	7			
4th Ditto	7	533	21	8			
19th Ditto	6	586	27	6			
28th Ditto	7	671	36	7			
30th Ditto	5	319	77	6			
TOTAL ...	97	4,533	438	1,244	12	2	373

The baggage animals consisted of 1,021 camels, 135 bullocks, 602 ponies and 68 mules.

24. The length of walls to be manned was 6,165 yards, not including the interior defences of the citadel.

25. The final distribution of artillery on the walls was as follows:—

Ordnance.	Position.	Officer in charge.	Officer Commanding Force.
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, C-2nd ...	N.-E. Bastion ...	.....	Major P. H. Greig.
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, C-2nd, R. A. ...	Durani Gate ...	Lieut. H. L. Gardiner, R.A.	
9-Pr. ditto ditto ...	Kabul Gate ...	.....	
40-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th ...	S.-E. Bastion ...	Lieut. W. A. Plant, R.A.	Captain G. M. S. Hornsby.
9-Pr. S. B. gun	Shikarpore Gate ...	.....	
40-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th ...	S.-W. Bastion }	Lieut. A. Bell-Irving, R.A.	
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, E-B, R. H. A...	S.-W. Bastion }		
9-Pr. ditto E-B, R. H. A....	Herat Gate ...	Lieut. G. S. Jones, R.A.	Capt. J. R. Slade.
9-Pr. ditto C-2nd, R. A. ...	Tôp-khana Gate ...	Lieut. G. B. Smith, R.A.	
40-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th ...	N.-W. Bastion }	Lieut. T. F. T. Fowle, R.A.	
9-Pr. M. L. R. gun, E-B., R. H. A....	N.-W. Bastion }		
9-Pr. ditto ditto ...	Eedgah Gate.		
40-Pr. B. L. R. gun, 5-11th, R. A. ...	S.-W. Bastion of Citadel.		

26. The skeleton map of Kandahar attached shows disposition and distribution of troops, &c.

* Paymaster.

27. The question of posts along the line had also received my careful consideration, and I had resolved in any case of emergency to bring the Mandi Hissar detachment into Kandahar, and to order those of Abdul Rahman, Mel-Karez, Dabrai and Gatai to fall back on Chaman, where, with the men already in garrison at that place, they would form a strong post (strength as per margin) capable of holding their own against any force likely to be brought against them before help could arrive from Quetta.

No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Poona Horse, 106 sabres.
19th Native Infantry, 195 men.
Head-quarters and 4 cos., 27th Native Infantry.
Sappers and Miners, 26 men.

28. Chaman (a strategic point of the greatest value) would thus form an important connecting link between Quetta and Kandahar, and become an intermediate base for the concentration of troops marching in relief.

29. Under ordinary circumstances, the above posts, which had been strengthened, could easily have withstood any sudden attack made by the villagers around, but it was hopeless to suppose they could hold out against artillery fire and a regularly organized system of attack.

30. Communication would have been cut off between them, and they must have fallen one after another.

31. I therefore telegraphed to Abdul Rahman, ordering the garrison to retire at once on Chaman, picking up the other garrisons as they fell back, and I am firmly of opinion that it was solely in consequence of the promptness of their withdrawal that they were enabled to reach Chaman without serious loss. The Mandi Hissar post arrived here on the afternoon of the 28th.

32. On the movement of troops to co-operate with the army of Sher Ali on the Helmand, I had directed the Commissariat Department to lay in at once a full month's supply of *bhúsa* and grain for all the animals of the force, but such was the scarcity of carriage, that on the 28th of July only a thirteen days' supply was in hand.

33. Daily search, however, was made in the city, and by reducing the *bhúsa* ration, I found I had enough to last for more than a month.

34. All other food-supplies were plentiful, both for men and animals.

35. The wells in the city had been previously inspected and reported upon, and though all reports agreed that there was a well in nearly every house, they mostly stated that they would run dry if heavily drawn upon.

This latter statement I am happy to say has proved unfounded, and there is still an abundant supply of water within the city walls.

36. An increased provost establishment was organized for the purpose of putting a stop to looting and keeping order in the town, and I am happy to say that, considering the number of followers and the great temptations to which they were exposed, the complaints that reached me under this head were almost *nil*, and in nearly every case the culprit was caught and severely punished.

37. Regiments, corps and departments had various wells in the city allotted for their use, and a constant supply of water was always kept on the city walls.

38. Medical arrangements as under, in case of an attack, were made by Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial :—

"Surgeon-Major J. F. Keith, M.D., will have charge of the Eedgah Gate, and the North Front.

"Surgeon A. H. C. Dane will have charge of the Tôp-khana Gate and North-west bastion. He will communicate by his right with

"Surgeon-Major Keith, and by his left with

"Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., who will have charge of the Herat Gate and south-west bastion, communicating by his left with

"Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., who will have charge of the Shikarpore Gate and south front, communicating by his left with

"Surgeon E. W. Kellsall, who will have charge of the Kabul Gate and south-east bastion. He will communicate by his left with

"Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, who will have charge of the Durani Gate and north-east bastion, and will communicate by his left with Surgeon-Major Keith.

"The above are to be quite independent of, and are not to be in any way interfered with, by regimental arrangements.

"Each medical officer will put permanently at his gate two *dandies* or *doolies*. He will find some fixed place for them, in which they are always to remain, and he will take steps to insure that this place is known by the officer in command.

"On the 'Assembly' being sounded, he will proceed at once with six additional *dandies* or *doolies*, and the necessary surgical material to his post, and will report himself to the officer commanding at the time.

"Medical officers will take care that their dooley-bearers are well acquainted with the route from their respective posts to the European and Native Base Hospitals, and will take precautions against their crowding or in any way obstructing the communications.

"Each medical officer will render assistance to all wounded or sick men of whatever branch of the service within his area.

"Surgical operations involving any delay are not to be performed at these posts.

"Assistance is to be limited as to what is absolutely necessary to the men's transfer to the Base Hospital.

"Surgeon-Major C. H. Harvey, M.D., will have charge of the Reserve in the Char-sú.

"Surgeon J. McNamara will join No. 2 Field Hospital for the time being.

"Surgeon T. E. Worgan will join the Native Base Hospital for the time being.

"The officers of the Base and Field Hospitals will have everything necessary for the treatment of the wounded always in immediate readiness."

39. Signal stations were established at the four angles of the city walls, and all the gates and the Char-sú, placed in telegraphic communication with one another, and with Head Quarters.

40. My next care and consideration was to improve and strengthen the existing fortifications, both inside and out.

41. Numerous walls and houses which had been built up to the City Gate had to be destroyed and cleared away, and trees cut down to allow of a good fire, and to prevent the enemy using them as cover.

Free and easy communication along the entire length of the city walls, both on the ramparts above and the roadway below, had to be arranged for.

Platforms for mounting guns in important positions on the walls were constructed and repaired, ramps made up to them, traverses erected and other works undertaken, the details of which are all enumerated in the Diary of the Siege.

42. A wire entanglement made with telegraph wire was constructed all round the walls, *abatis* placed in front of all the entrances and weak portions of the wall, and the gates themselves secured from fire by a covering of iron fastened on outside.

43. The curtains, which were badly loop-holed and were much too high for a man to fire over, had to be cut down in places between the towers to allow of a direct fire on the country around.

44. The ranges of all the noticeable objects around the city were taken, and range tables posted up in each bastion and gate.

45. Though every available man was employed on work all day, assisted by hired labor, it was not until the 13th August that the Commanding Royal Engineer reported he had no further need of military labor.

46. Our covering parties were daily engaged with the enemy, and on the 12th August inflicted severe loss upon them, killing amongst others the Governor of Farrah.

47. Early on the morning of the 8th August, the enemy opened artillery fire on the citadel from Picket Hill, and shortly afterwards on the city from guns in Deh Khojah and Deh Kuttee; and though this fire was sustained regularly for many days, it did little or no harm, as the men and animals were placed under cover of existing high and substantial walls in the citadel, at right angles to the artillery line of fire.

48. Appended is a complete detailed list of killed and wounded during the whole siege. The casualties at Deh Khojah were forwarded separately, but are included.

49. All details relating to the siege will be found embodied in a diary now under preparation.

50. The behaviour of the troops during the whole siege was excellent, as the almost entire absence of crime proves; and though officers and men were often for days at a time on continued duty without relief, such was their vigilance that only on one occasion was the garrison turned out by a false alarm.

51. I wish here to record my high appreciation of the bearing of all ranks, who for days, under a burning sun, worked most willingly and cheerfully, mounting guard on completion of their day's work with as much alacrity as if they had been on ordinary garrison duty.

52. I would especially bring to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers, who, during the siege, rendered me great assistance in the performance of their various duties;—

Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General T. Nuttall, commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General A. G. Daubeny, 7th Fusiliers, who assumed temporary command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade on the 16th August.

Colonel W. French, commanding the Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major P. H. Greig, commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery.

Captain G. M. B. Hornsby, commanding 5-11th Royal Artillery.

Captain J. R. Slade, commanding E-B., Royal Horse Artillery.

Major F. Beauchamp, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

Captain J. Quarry, 66th Regiment.

Colonel W. Bannerman, commanding the 4th Rifles, Native Infantry.

Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, commanding the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Colonel C. T. Heathcote, commanding the 19th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D'U. LaTouche, commanding the Poona Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Griffith, 1st Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, commanding the 28th Native Infantry.

Major F. C. Singleton, 28th Native Infantry.

Captain and Brevet Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., who did duty as Brigade Major, Royal Engineers, and as Field Engineer throughout the siege.

Lieutenant G. T. Jones and Lieutenant E. A. Waller, Royal Engineers.

Captain Mosely Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Captain F. C. Keyser, 7th Fusiliers, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Colonel S. DeB. Edwardes, Director of Transport.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Shewell, Deputy Commissary General, who, ably assisted by Major E. S. Walcott, kept the garrison well supplied with provisions during the whole siege.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial.

Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., Indian Medical Department.

Veterinary Surgeon W. B. Spooner, who, in addition to his own duties with the Transport Department, did duty on the walls.

Captain W. Law, Royal Artillery, Brigade Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Beville, Deputy Judge Advocate, and who also performed the duties of Provost Marshal.

Major F. J. Caldecott, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, who was always ready to do any work.

Lieutenant E. V. P. Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Geological Survey of India, who did duty with the 66th Regiment.

To Father T. Jackson, I am deeply indebted for his constant care and attention to the sick and wounded; as also to the Rev. A. G. Cane, M.A.

My thanks are specially due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assistant Adjutant General, for the manner in which he performed his arduous duties, and who at all times was prepared and volunteered to proceed to any post of danger.

To Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assistant Quartermaster General, my special thanks are due for the zeal and ability with which he carried on the important duties appertaining to his position.

My Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, deserves my thanks for the satisfactory way in which he always performed his duties.

My special thanks are due to Mr. R. Boteler, Telegraph Superintendent, who, in addition to performing duty with the 19th Native Infantry, acted as an Assistant Field Engineer, doing excellent work. I trust his name may be brought to the favorable notice of Government.

My thanks are also due to Mr. H. T. Pinhey, of the Government of India Telegraph Department.

NOTE.—From information received, I estimate the strength of the enemy around Kandahar during the siege at from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with 32 guns.

Numerical Return of killed and wounded of the Kandahar Force during the siege of Kandahar, from the 28th July to the 31st August 1880.

CORPS.	KILLED.						WOUNDED.						TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers & Buglers.	Rank and file.	Followers.	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers & Buglers.	Rank and file.	Followers.		
Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
E-B., Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
No. 5-11th Royal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
No. 2 Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	5	
Poona Horse ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2*	...	2	* One man since dead.
7th Fusiliers ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3†	2	8	† One man since dead.
66th Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1‡	...	1	
1st Bombay Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1‡	3	‡ Since dead.
4th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1‡	2	
19th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8§	1	9	§ Two men since dead.
28th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	
30th ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Transport Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1‖	1	‖ Since dead.
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	25	11		
GRAND TOTAL ...	4						40						44	

Nominal Roll of men killed.

Date.	Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Remarks.
28th July ...	Poona Horse ...	335	Sowar Reeyajatoolla Khan ...	Killed near Kokeran, with Brigadier General Brooke's force.
12th August ...	7th Fusiliers ...	1256	Private G. Nash.	
31st July ...	28th Bombay Native Infantry.	915	„ Kondajee Sablay.	
2nd August ...	„ „	369	„ Baboo Row.	

Nominal Roll of Officers and men wounded.

Date of Casualty.	Regiment.	Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Nature of wound.	Remarks.
9th August	C-2nd R. A. ...	15	Kahar Gunput Murree ...	Severe.	
8th „	No. 5-11th R. A.	...	Bullock Driver Dhanee ...	Slight.	
3rd „	3rd Bom. L. C. ...	...	Jemadar Byjoo Parsad ...	...	
20th „	„ ...	...	Duffadar Kalka Sing ...	...	
25th „	„ ...	...	Sowar Tookaram Jamblay ...	...	
9th „	„ ...	...	Syce Khooda Bux ...	...	
14th „	„ ...	...	„ Meera Bux ...	...	
3rd „	Poona Horse ...	445	Sowar Lal Sing ...	Slight.	
12th „	„ ...	406	„ Saiwaram ...	„	
12th „	3rd Sind Horse	127	Lance-Naik Sher Mahomed Khan.	Severe.	
25th „	„ ...	528	Sowar Huza Sing ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
6th „	7th Foot ...	...	2nd Lieut. G. A. C. deTrafford	Severe.	

Nominal Roll of officers and men wounded—(contd).

Date of Casualty.	Regiment.	Regtl. No.	Rank and Names.	Nature of wound.	REMARKS.
9th August	7th Foot ...	2137	Drummer H. Collins ...	Severe.	
2nd „	„ ...	774	Private E. Orton ...	Mortal ...	Died 5th Aug.
9th „	„ ...	2245	„ J. Farrar ...	Severe.	
12th „	„ ...	2100	„ H. Weaver ...	„	
10th „	„ ..	550	Kahar Tooka Murree ...	„	
12th „	„ ...	630	„ Kondia Khundoo ...	Slight.	
10th „	66th Foot ...	493	Private Joseph Cunningham	Severe ...	Since dead.
„	1st Bombay N. I.	1556	„ Kalkaparsad Opadhia	„	
„	„ ...	801	„ Ameer Khan ...	Slight.	
14th „	„ ...	...	Kahar Essoo Tokha ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
12th „	4th Bombay N. I.	1164	Private Mhadnac Narasnac	Slight ...	
		26th N. I.			
8th „	„ ...	...	Kahar Shaik Newaj ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
8th „	19th Bom. N. I.	522	Lance-Naik Narayan Sing...	Slight.	
8th „	„ ...	646	Private Babajee Shellar ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.
		18th N. I.			
8th „	„ ...	1115	„ Baldeo Ram ...	Severe.	
12th „	„ ...	2130	„ Balnac Dharamnac	Mortal ...	Since dead.
		17th N. I.			
12th „	„ ...	1054	„ Runchor Kolee (2nd)	Severe.	
12th „	„ ...	1102	„ Sewratan Ahir ...	„	
12th „	„ ...	...	„ Nehal Shah* ...	„	
12th „	„ ...	...	„ Shábabúdín† ...	Dangerous.	
13th „	„ ...	19	Kahar Mahdoo Essoo ...	Severe.	
31st July	28th Bom. N. I.	704	Private Bhissa Rawool ...	Slight.	
31st „	„ ...	684	„ Tookaram Bhingaray	Severe.	
12th August	30th Bom. N. I.	2005	„ Jamanally Shah ...	Slight.	
12th „	„ ...	...	„ Shah Ballum ...	Severe.	
15th „	„ ...	873	„ Jooma Khan ...	Slight.	
27th July ...	„ ...	...	Dhobi Nur Sing ...	Severe.	
10th August	Transport Dept.	346	Surwan Mehurdeen Boota ...	Mortal ...	Since dead.

* This man belongs to the 19th Punjab Native Infantry, and was temporarily attached to the Bombay regiment.
† This man belongs to the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, and was temporarily attached to the Bombay regiment.

Roll of Men who have died of disease since the 28th July 1880.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of casualty.	Action or place.	Particulars, showing whether killed, died of wounds, wounded, &c., and the nature of wound or disease.
E-B. Royal Horse Artillery ...	Shoeing-Smith J. Wright ...	8th August 1880	Kandahar.	Diarrhœa.
„ „ „ ...	Gunner ... R. Saunders ...	23rd „ „		Remittent Fever.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	„ ... Peter Tunney ...	14th „ „		Pneumonia.
No. 2 Co. Sappers and Miners	Private ... Poorun Ahir ...	1st „ „		Fever.
„ „ „ ...	„ ... Rookmajee ...	27th „ „		„
3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry	Sowar ... Tookaram Jamblay	25th „ „		Diarrhœa.
Poona Horse ...	„ ... Chundun Sing ...	28th „ „		„
3rd Sind Horse ...	„ ... Baz Khan ...	24th „ „		Dysentery.
„ „ ...	„ ... Chandan Sing ...	17th „ „		Pneumonia.
Her Majesty's 59th Regiment	Private ... Patrick Waters ...	11th „ „		„
„ 66th „ ...	Corporal ... James Ewin ...	11th „ „		Dysentery.
„ „ „ ...	Private ... Jesse Holmes ...	11th „ „		Diarrhœa.
„ „ „ ...	„ ... Edward Dalton ...	16th „ „		Pneumonia.
„ „ „ ...	„ ... Joseph Cunninghan	21st „ „		„
„ „ „ ...	„ ... Alfred Orris ...	24th • „ „		Scurvy.
„ „ „ ...	„ ... George Bartlett ...	29th „ „		Pneumonia.
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry	Fifer ... Sucknac Yesnac ...	9th „ „		Chro. Bronchitis.
19th Regt. Native Infantry ...	Private ... Ram Sing ...	29th July „		Ague.
„ „ ...	„ ... Soondur Sing Dogra	30th „ „		Scurvy.
28th Regt. „ ...	„ ... Kondajee Sablay ...	31st „ „		Retention of urine.
„ „ ...	„ ... Narrain Andarsay	29th August „		Remittent fever.
30th „ „ ...	„ ... Jowahir Sing ...	26th „ „		Pneumonia.

KANDAHAR;
16th *September* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 2, dated Kandahar, 26th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that the enemy, having clearly shewn his intention of making a complete and careful investment of Kandahar, by occupying and fortifying the adjacent villages, which are all enclosed by high mud walls, under cover of which batteries could easily have been constructed and unmasked, when required, at the shortest notice, without any one being either aware of the number of guns or their distribution to villages, and in the absence of reliable information regarding the dispositions of the enemy, whose movements were all carried out at night, it became absolutely necessary to make a sortie to cause the enemy to show his hand.

2. Before resorting to this measure, I, on two occasions, carefully searched the villages to the south and east of the city by artillery and mortar fire, but without any apparent result, a few villagers only quitting the villages after the fire had ceased.

3. I, therefore, on the 15th August, determined to bombard one village heavily, and then to put some infantry through it.

4. The village I selected was that of Deh Khojah, situated to the east of the city, exactly opposite the Bar Durani and Kabul Gates, and running almost parallel to the city wall, distant from the former gate 600 yards, and from the latter 950 yards.

5. In making the selection the following points influenced me :—

I.—The village was isolated from the main body of the enemy's regular troops, who were encamped beyond Abasabad, some four miles to the west of the city, with Kandahar between them and Deh Khojah, and therefore out of supporting distance.

II.—The only supports available for the village would have to come from the south and pass over ground on which my cavalry could act with effect.

III.—The village lies on the regular road from Mandi Hissar to Kandahar, and I was most desirous to clear and keep this road open for the advance of General Phayre, as the Kushab road was studded with villages, which, if held in succession by the enemy, could only have been forced at immense cost.

IV.—Artillery had been fired from this village completely screened, and I was very anxious to ascertain what number of guns the enemy had in position there, where they were in battery, and what was the calibre of the guns. This information was most necessary, as all reports from Maiwand agreed that Ayub Khan had with him thirty guns, including two batteries of 12-pounder Armstrongs. Up to date he had only unmasked two Armstrong guns, and it was therefore a matter of vital importance to prevent his establishing an overpowering artillery fire within one thousand yards of the walls.

V.—I wished to confine the enemy's artillery to positions perpendicular to the shorter faces of the city walls, as batteries placed opposite the east and west fronts would take these faces respectively in reverse.

VI.—The disarrangement of the enemy's dispositions to the east would practically limit his attack to the west and south fronts, as the ground to the north is open and devoid of cover.

6. On the afternoon of the 15th August, I ordered the infantry force as per margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Brooke, to attack the village early on the morning of the 16th; to force their way through it; obtain all the information they could; and, if possible, [illegible] works the enemy might have constructed under cover of the walls.

4 companies, 7th Fusiliers.
4 companies, 19th Native Infantry.
4 companies, 28th Native Infantry.
[illegible] Sappers, to be told off by the Com-[illegible]

The cavalry (strength as noted) under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttall, to co-operate with the infantry and to keep the ground clear to the south and east of Deh Khojah.

3rd Light Cavalry, 100 sabres.
Poona Horse, 100 „
3rd Sind Horse, 100 „

Artillery as per margin to keep up a rapid fire from the walls on the village before the attack, and to cover the advance of the infantry.

One 40-pounder.
Two 9-pounders.
Two 8"-mortars.

7. The cavalry were ordered to leave by the Eedgah Gate at 4-30 A.M., and to trot round out of musketry fire to the east of the village, and there await the result of the attack.

The artillery were ordered to open fire at 4-45 A.M., and infantry to leave by the Kabul Gate at 5 A.M.

8. Brigadier-General Brooke made his own dispositions for carrying out the attack, which were as follows:—

"I.—The Force will be divided into three columns as follows:—

1*st*.—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny, will consist of—
2 companies, 7th Fusiliers.
2 companies, 19th Native Infantry.

2*nd*.—Under Lieutenant-Colonel Nimmo—
1 company, 7th Fusiliers.
3 companies, 28th Native Infantry.

3*rd*.—Under Colonel Heathcote—
1 company, 7th Fusiliers.
2 companies, 19th Native Infantry.
1 company, 28th Native Infantry.

"II.—To each column will be attached an engineer officer, with a proportion of sappers, with tools and powder bags.

"III.—A medical officer and sick carriage will accompany each column. The reserve ammunition will remain within the Kabul Gate.

"Arrangements for carrying an ample supply of water are to be made by all commanding officers.

"IV.—The following will be the duties assigned to each column:—

The first Column will, on leaving the Kabul Gate, take the road to the right, and after proceeding 150 yards along it, advance towards the south of the village, the advance being covered by skirmishers, and the details carried out as may seem best to Colonel Daubeny, with reference to the features of the ground and the resistance offered. The object of this column is to seize a good position at the south of the village from which to advance to the north of the village, driving out all the enemy who may be met there.

"The second column will conform to, and follow the movements of, the first; but on reaching the village will seize a position on the right of that taken up by the first column. Both columns will make their advance in as open order as possible.

"The third column will remain within the Kabul Gate awaiting orders. The duty assigned to them will probably be to enter the village at the main entrance and seize the enclosure on the left of the entrance, where the gun embrasure is, and clear that part of the village. The other instructions will be issued to the commanders of the 1st and 2nd Columns by the Brigadier-General on their reaching the south of the village. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, is under orders to co-operate, and will be on the east and south of the village."

9. As previously arranged, the cavalry quitted the Eedgah Gate at 4-30 A.M., and trotted round into the position assigned, a few shots being fired at them but at very long ranges and doing no damage.

10. The guns opened fire at 4-45 A.M., and at 5 A.M. the first two parties of infantry debouched from the Kabul Gate, making for the south of the village which they entered under a heavy fire of musketry at 5-30 A.M.

11. At this moment numbers of *ghazis* were seen making their way to Deh Khojah across the open ground to the south of the village.

12. They were at once charged by a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Geoghegan, and driven back with heavy loss into broken ground, where further pursuit was hopeless.

13. The cavalry now formed up to the south of Deh Khojah waiting for another opportunity to charge, and the infantry were steadily making their way through the village, beating down all opposition.

14. Once more the *ghazis* in large numbers tried to cross from the south to the support of Deh Khojah, but Major Trench, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, met them with three well-directed volleys, which turned them, and Brigadier-General Nuttall, seizing the opportunity, charged again with the 3rd Light Cavalry and Poona Horse, dispersing and cutting up many of the enemy, who again took shelter in the *nullahs* and broken ground.

15. The enemy's fire in the village had now nearly ceased.

16. On re-forming after this charge Brigadier-General Nuttall received a note from Brigadier-General Brooke, asking him to cover the retirement of the infantry from the south of the village into the Kabul Gate.

17. In consequence of this request, the cavalry were withdrawn, and entered the city by the Kabul Gate, and it was in carrying out this movement that they suffered most of the loss sustained throughout the day, as they were exposed to infantry fire from the village (which recommenced as they were being withdrawn) in cramped ground, which prevented their being in open formation.

18. My intention had been that the cavalry should have remained out to the last in the open plain, well out of musketry fire, charging whenever opportunity should offer, and returning the same way they went out after the infantry had passed through the village.

19. The cavalry and infantry at the south end of the village being withdrawn allowed the enemy's reinforcements to move up from the south, and the fighting in the middle of the village became general and very heavy.

20. Notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy, who fought, under cover of their walls, with the greatest obstinacy, the infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny and Lieutenant-Colonel Nimmo, forced their way through the village, debouching at about 7 A.M. from the northern end, whilst the party under the command of Colonel Heathcote held their ground near the centre of the village until ordered to withdraw.

21. At 7-15 A.M. the firing had entirely ceased and the enemy were seen streaming away from Deh Khojah, carrying some of their dead with them. Their loss has been reported as very heavy, several chiefs of note having been killed, and one of the two guns in the village destroyed.

22. Whilst the fighting was going on in Deh Khojah, the enemy opened artillery fire on the city from Picket Hill, and from a gun in position about 1,200 yards from the west face of the city wall. He also attempted to form up his infantry in the old cantonments under cover of this fire; but such was the steadiness and accuracy with which our guns were served, that he was unable to do so, and within an hour his artillery fire was silenced, and one gun on Picket Hill dismounted.

23. No words of mine can express my appreciation of the cool and gallant behaviour of all ranks.

24. Brigadier-General Brooke was killed whilst attempting to save the life of Captain Cruickshank, R.E., and by his death the service and the country have suffered a heavy loss.

25. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Newport, 28th Native Infantry; Major R. J. LeP. Trench, 19th Native Infantry; Captain G. M. Cruickshank, R.E.; Lieutenant F. C. Stayner, 19th Native Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant F. P. F. Wood, 7th Fusiliers, all died whilst leading their men in the most forward manner; and Second-Lieutenant E. S. Marsh, 7th Fusiliers, was killed in helping to bring in Lieutenant Wood, who was then severely wounded.

26. The Reverend G. M. Gordon, Church Missionary Society, was also mortally wounded whilst attending the men under a heavy fire; and I take this opportunity of paying my small tribute of admiration to a man who, by his kindness and gentleness, had endeared himself to the whole force, and in the end died administering to their wants.

27. The sketch appended will show the movements executed. Attached is a list of our killed and wounded.

28. Whilst deeply regretting the loss of so many gallant officers and men, it would be difficult to over-estimate the effect produced on the men of the garrison and on the enemy by this affair.

29. The spirits and *morale* of the troops under my command, which had been considerably damped and shaken by the result of the action at Maiwand on the 27th July, and the continued confinement within the city walls, were raised and confidence in their superiority over the enemy restored.

30. They were convinced that even when holding a strong position and in vastly superior numbers, the enemy could not withstand their attack, and the dread of the word "*Ghazi*" was dispelled.

31. On the other hand, the overweening confidence of the enemy received a shock from which it never recovered.

32. The villagers and *ghazis*, who had been carefully instructed that there were only some eight hundred British troops in Kandahar, and that the remainder were followers dressed up as soldiers, had it conclusively proved to them that this was a fallacy.

33. The feeling of security which had hitherto marked all their movements gave place to feelings of insecurity and doubt, and they refused to remain any longer

distributed about in the surrounding villages, streaming back to their camp by thousands, numbers having been reported as having gone off to their homes.

34. Hardly a shot was fired by the enemy after the 16th; and on the 24th I received intelligence that Ayub Khan had shifted his camp into the Arghandab Valley, where he was entrenching himself, and that the majority of the local contingent had dispersed.

35. On the morning of the 25th, I reconnoitred the whole of the enemy's position about Picket Hill, the cantonments and Deh Khojah, and found the guns gone and the villages perfectly empty and abandoned; and I am now supplying myself with *bhúsa* and grain from them.

36. The same afternoon I caused all the dead, whose bodies had not been brought in on the 16th, to be collected and buried.

37. Brigadier-General Nuttall brings to favorable notice the following officers:—
Lieutenant-Colonel C. D'U. LaTouche, commanding the Poona Horse.
Captain Mosley Mayne, commanding the detachment of the 3rd Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry.
Major G. C. Hogg, Poona Horse, Brigade Major; and
Lieutenant John Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, his Orderly Officer.

38. I would myself wish to bring forward the names of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Daubeny, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who gallantly led the assaulting party right through the village;

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Nimmo, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who commanded the support and was severely wounded; and

Colonel C. T. Heathcote, 19th Native Infantry, whose coolness under a heavy fire inspired his men with the greatest confidence.

39. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General T. Nuttall and Brigadier-General G. R. S. Burrows; to Colonel W. French, commanding the Royal Artillery; Major P. H. Greig, commanding C-2nd, Royal Artillery; Captain J. R. Slade, commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery; to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Shewell, Deputy Commissary General, who attached himself to my staff; to Deputy Surgeon-General J. O'Nial, whose arrangements for the sick and wounded were all that could be desired; to Surgeon-Major B. T. Giraud, M.D., Army Medical Department, doing duty with the 7th Fusiliers, whose great attention to the wounded on the field has frequently elicited my admiration; to Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., and Surgeon E. W. Kelsall.

I cannot overvalue the services rendered on the 16th and on many other occasions by Father T. Jackson, who was always in the foremost of the fight, attending upon and offering every assistance to the wounded, both European and Native.

40. I would wish also to bring to notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, who, under a heavy fire, carried a wounded man (Private Murray, 7th Fusiliers*) from the front into a place of safety; also of Private Ashford, 7th Fusiliers, who accompanied and remained with Lieutenant Chase. I purpose making a further recommendation on the part of this officer and private.

41. My best thanks are due to Major C. J. Burnett, my Assistant Adjutant General, and to Major F. J. S. Adam, my Assistant Quarter Master General, who possess my entire confidence, and in their arduous duties have rendered me the greatest possible assistance.

Lieutenant E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, my Aide-de-Camp, has invariably performed his duties much to my satisfaction.

* No man of this name is included in the casualty rolls; probably Private W. Massey is meant.

Numerical Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Men and Followers who were killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS. Killed. Officers.	EUROPEANS. Killed. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	EUROPEANS. Killed. Total.	EUROPEANS. Wounded. Officers.	EUROPEANS. Wounded. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	EUROPEANS. Wounded. Total.	EUROPEANS. Missing. Officers.	EUROPEANS. Missing. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	EUROPEANS. Missing. Total.	NATIVES. Killed. Native Officers.	NATIVES. Killed. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	NATIVES. Killed. Total.	NATIVES. Wounded. Native Officers.	NATIVES. Wounded. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	NATIVES. Wounded. Total.	NATIVES. Missing. Native Officers.	NATIVES. Missing. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	NATIVES. Missing. Total.	FOLLOWERS. Killed.	FOLLOWERS. Wounded.	HORSES. Killed.	HORSES. Wounded.	REMARKS.
Staff ...	3*	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poona Horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16	16	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	* 1—Rev. G. M. Gordon, Church Missionary Society.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	12	12	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6†	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	† 1—Hospital Assistant.
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	2	23	24	2	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
69th Regiment, attached to 2-7th Regiment.	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th Native Infantry, Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19th Regiment Native Infantry ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	1	24	25	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
28th Regiment Native Infantry ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	22	22	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
TOTAL ...	8	24	32	6	30	36	...	...	...	...	66	67	5	67	72	...	...	...	7	9	37	35	

RECAPITULATION—

Killed ...	8	European Officers	106
	1	Native Officers	
	90	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	
	7	Followers	
Wounded ...	6	European Officers	223
	5	Native Officers	
	97	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	117
	9	Followers	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the morning of the 16th August 1880.

Rank.	Name.	Staff Appointment.	REMARKS.
Brigadier-General ...	Henry Francis Brooke	Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain ...	George Macdonald Cruickshank, R.E.	Field Engineer ...	,,
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	Arthur Mark Shewell...	Deputy Commissary General.	Severely wounded.
Ecclesiastical ...	Rev. George Maxwell Gordon, M.A.	Church Missionary Society.	Killed.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
16th August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 COMPANY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
493	Hospital Assistant ...	Rungayah	Killed.
2	Private	Shaik Abudool Gunee	
419	,, ...	Sewparsan Misser	
6	,, ...	Mahomed Khan	
498	,, ...	Ram Lall	
	,, ...	Gopal Ittoba	
	Jemadar ...	Mulloo	Wounded.
530	Private	Rampursad Painday...	
397	,, ...	Sayed Mahomed	
545	,, ...	Curramet Khan	
357	,, ...	Zellapa Purwarree	
681	,, ...	Buyajee Mallee	
639	,, ...	Abudoola Khan	

Public Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Dooley bearer ...	Pursoo Jannoo	Killed.
2	,, ...	Shaik Cassum	Wounded.
3	,, ...	Govind Appa	
4	,, ...	Bhyroo Suckaram	

KANDAHAR,
The 16th August 1880.

(Sd). C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
		Killed.	
834	Naik	Seetaram.	
1034	Sowar	Shaik Jockoo.	
797	,, ...	Mathoora Coonba.	
1000	,, ...	Fatteh Khan.	
		Wounded.	
	Ressaldar ...	Kalka Parsad.	
	Jemadar ...	Hassan Ali Khan.	
	,, ...	Shumboo Parsad.	
440	Duffadar ...	Shaik Abdoola.	
1289	Sowar ...	Mahomed Khan, 2nd	Died 17th August.
754	,, ...	Ragoobar Opadhia.	
920	,, ...	Jagarnath.	
710	,, ...	Mahomed Khan, 1st.	
1108	,, ...	Kaesar Sing.	
866	,, ...	Emajee Mohitay.	
1044	,, ...	Shaik Mustaffa.	
921	,, ...	Luximon Narayan.	

FOLLOWERS.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Syce	Mustaffa Khan	Wounded.

HORSES.

Killed 13
Wounded 12

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
16th August 1880.

POONA HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
	Surgeon ...	Alexander Kenneth Stewart... ...	Wounded.
	Ressaidar ...	Goodfran Khan	Killed.
479	Sowar ...	Enayet Russool Khan	Wounded.
384	,, ...	Shaik Abdool Latif	
452	,, ...	Mahomed Sharrif	
88	,, ...	Nubbee Bux	

PUBLIC FOLLOWER.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
2	2nd Muccadum of Kahars.	Sewlall Bustee	Killed.

HORSES.

Killed 9
Wounded 16

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
16th August 1880.

3RD SIND HORSE.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank	Name.	REMARKS.
	Colonel ...	John H. P. Malcolmson, C.B. ...	Wounded.
374	Lance-Naik ...	Mehindad Khan	Killed.
369	Sowar ...	Shewnath	
216	,, ...	Sada Shew	
339	,, ...	Juggernath Sing	
41	,, ...	Meer Akbar Ali	
314	,, ...	Ramadhar	
1	,, ...	Alimoodeen	Wounded.
...	,, ...	Kumaroodeen Khan	

HORSES.

Killed 15
Wounded 7

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
16th August 1880.

2-7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
		Killed.	
	2nd-Lieutenant ...	Fred. Philip Forster Wood.	
	,, ...	Everard Swaine Marsh.	
750	Color-Sergeant ...	Frederick Strong.	
1458	Sergeant ...	J. Quinn.	
795	,, ...	W. Shorter.	
1979	Lance-Sergeant ...	J. Fennel.	
2125	Corporal ...	W. Cranston.	
1454	,, ...	P. Bishop	

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	REMARKS.
		Killed—contd.	
1077	Private ...	J. Fitzhugh.	
1064	,, ...	W. Steer.	
1002	,, ...	A. Howe.	
939	,, ...	W. County.	
980	,, ...	W. Gilmour.	
712	,, ...	J. Halpin.	
809	,, ...	W. McKevor.	
1309	,, ...	G. Trower.	
1014	,, ...	F. Huntley.	
2248	,, ...	G. Kent.	
1631	,, ...	J. Henneffer.	
1613	,, ...	J. Job.	
440	,, ...	J. Pringle.	
1917	,, ...	J. Rushen.	
1611	,, ...	C. Kirby.	
1040	,, ...	F. New.	
		Wounded.	
	Major ...	Thomas Burton Vandeleur	Died 26th August.
	Captain ...	William Connolly.	
2226	Sergeant ...	W. Stewart.	
1394	Lance-Sergeant ...	H. Logan.	
825	Corporal ...	H. Bennett.	
1878	Lance-Corporal ...	J. Smith.	
347	Private ...	T. Trellogan.	
489	,, ...	P. Devine	Died 16th August.
745	,, ...	E. Newberry.	
812	,, ...	A. Aldridge.	
852	,, ...	G. Tripp.	
891	,, ...	C. Elliott.	
896	,, ...	T. Swan	Died 17th August.
1055	,, ...	W. Goddard	Died 24th August.
1071	,, ...	B. Cockle.	
1196	,, ...	J. Mabbett.	
1207	,, ...	J. Reilly.	
1499	,, ...	J. Barnes.	
1505	,, ...	A. Ballard.	
1545	,, ...	W. Gregory.	
1586	,, ...	W. Massey.	
1626	,, ...	T. Lanning.	
1670	,, ...	R. Hetherington.	
1781	,, ...	G. Davis.	
1926	,, ...	H. Strickland	Died 17th August.
2132	,, ...	T. Sykes.	
2134	,, ...	C. Dixon.	
2267	,, ...	A. Adams	Died 17th August.
2319	,, ...	J. Kinsella	
2385	,, ...	T. Cox.	

Public Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	REMARKS.
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Rama Soorna	Killed.
2	Hand Bhisti ...	Hayat	
3	Dooley Bearer ...	Luximon Yessoo...	Wounded : since dead.
4	,, ...	Antar Breda	
5	,, ...	Jora Okha	Wounded.
6	Hand Bhisti ...	Mahadoo	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 16th August 1880.

H. M.'s 59TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed and wounded in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
207	Private ...	J. Carten	Killed.
384	,, ...	P. Kidney	Do.
893	,, ...	J. Atterwell	Wounded.—Died 3rd September.
231	,, ...	P. Ward	Do. Died 16th August.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of public followers belonging to the 1st Grenadiers and 4th Rifles, Native Infantry, killed on the 16th August 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Corps.	Remarks.
1	Dooley bearer ...	Moorli Bhazun ...	1st N. I.	Killed.
2	Ditto. ...	Rama Vittoo ...	4th Rifles.	Do.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR:
16*th August* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

19TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Major ...	Richard John LePoer Trench ...	Killed.
	Lieutenant ...	Francis Charles Stayner	
464	Havildar ...	Gun Mheter	
814	Naique ...	Krushnajee Sett	
781	Lance-Naique ...	Mahadoo Dewlee	
761	Private ...	Ramjee Sawant	
721	,, ...	Dadoo Toomrey	
651 / 16th N. I.	,, ...	Ramjee Powar	
2098 / 11th N. I.	,, ...	Sudoo Khan	
...	,, ...	Abdoola Khan	
799	,, ...	Dewjee Suckpal	
1001	,, ...	Zilloojee Koombhar	
3067 / 17th N. I.	,, ...	Thakoor Durjee	
846 / 20th N. I.	,, ...	Dwarka Sing	
1997 / 4th N. I.	,, ...	Vittoo Purub	
759 / 16th N. I.	,, ...	Tookaram Sewankar	
548	,, ...	Moonalall Dúbé	
819	,, ...	Vittoo Koombhar	
1108	,, ...	Chandersekar Súkal	
1908 / 17th N. I.	,, ...	Báiram Sing	
570 / 16th N. I.	,, ...	Randhir Sing	
2532 / 14th N. I.	,, ...	Diog Jakee	

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Subadar ...	Abram Samuel	
378	Color-Havildar ...	Sudashew Mheter	
541	Havildar ...	Nubeeyar Khan	
...	,, ...	Hasham Khan (2nd Sikh Infantry) ...	
647	Naique ...	Rowjee Thakur	
657	Private ...	Bhewjee Bhagday	
797	,, ...	Sewajeerao Bhoslay	
1171	,, ...	Raghoo Sarmalkar	
580	,, ...	Ali Mahomed Khan	
842	,, ...	Ramjee Jadow	
538	,, ...	Gunnoojee Jugtab	
763	,, ...	Harbarao Kadam	
1106	,, ...	Baktawar Gudaria	
1120	,, ...	Dwarka Súkal	Wounded.
681	,, ...	Bhewjee Jadow	
929	,, ...	Oosman Khan	
2514 / 14th N.I.	,, ...	Paskab Serolkar	
149 / 537	,, ...	Krishnajee Jadow	
18th N.I. / 560	,, ...	Háitoo Hajam	
18th N.I.	,, ...	Ragoobar Sing	
963	,, ...	Ramjee Sukpal	
588	,, ...	Raghoo Ootekar	
...	,, ...	Prem Sing (19th Punjab Native Infantry).	
...	,, ...	Har Sing (3rd Goorkha Regiment) ...	
...	,, ...	Sham Lall (3rd Goorkha Regiment ...	

PUBLIC FOLLOWERS.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Bapoo Mahadeo	Wounded.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
16*th August* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

28TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the storming of the Deh Khojah village on the 16th August 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Lieut.-Colonel ...	William Henry Newport ...	Killed.
81	Havildar ...	Bhowanrow Moray	
3025	Naique ...	Some Dhooree	
1005	,, ...	Sewa Sing	
30	Lance-Naique ...	Dharam Singh	
16	,, ...	Mahadow Ahir	
975	Private ...	Jowahir Cháubi	
1315	,, ...	Mookoond Londay	
68	,, ...	Hunwuntrao Khopray	

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
510	Private ...	Rowjee Mitbowkar	Killed.
599	„ ...	Suckaram Ghoolay	
601	„ ...	Namnac Bohirnac	
697	„ ...	Suckoo Gowda	
772	„ ...	Shaik Oomur	
669	„ ...	Govind Singaray	
753	„ ...	Rama Sawunth	
761	„ ...	Rama Mali	
763	„ ...	Hunwuntrow Manay	
779	„ ...	Hunwunta Bhoslay	
780	„ ...	Anunta Teli	
784	„ ...	Dam Mehter	
183	„ ...	Luximon Scinday	
334	„ ...	Pirthi Ahir	
653	„ ...	Moosajee Samuel	
830	„ ...	Goolam Hydar	
524	„ ...	Kessoo Manay	
655	„ ...	Sewajee Soormay	
768	„ ...	Gun Mehter	
485	„ ...	Atmajee Gowda	
180	„ ...	Raghojeerow Dalvee	
	„ ...	Surub Jeet	
	Dooley Bearer ...	Gunnoo Limbajee	
	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Thomas Rose Nimmo	Wounded.
810	Color-Havildar ...	Sham Sing	
1088	„ ...	Shaik Ebram	
3073	Naique ...	Shaik Towkall	
146	„ ...	Heera Sing	
349	„ ...	Gungadeen Lodh	
3410	Lance-Naique ...	Gunnoo Scindia	
509	„ ...	Appa Mhadaysar	
544	„ ...	Sewajee Dalvee	
745	„ ...	Raie Mehter	
1180	Private ...	Ishram Heerlaykar	
462	„ ...	Dowjee Sellar	
53	„ ...	Tannoo Kangnay	
715	„ ...	Rayajee Kolee	
647	„ ...	Shaik Bappoo (*since dead*) ...	
249	„ ...	Ittoo Cuddum	
916	„ ...	Sunkur Rawoot	
466	„ ...	Dowjee Yadow	
872	„ ...	Luximon Tambay	
879	„ ...	Rama Piplay	
461	„ ...	Dowlutjee Powar	
487	„ ...	Gopal Purub	
366	„ ...	Essoo Madow	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
16*th August* 1880.

Return of the Quantity of Ammunition expended at the Battle of the village of Deh Khojah, on the 16th August 1880, by the Troops under the Command of Brigadier General Brooke.

Corps.	Number of Men engaged.	Number of Shell.	Number of Shrapnel.	Rounds, small arms.	Remarks.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	2	28	.....	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	57	62	45	.....	
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	48	*39 | 55†	.....	.....	*40-pounder gun. †Mortar shell.
No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners ...	34	.....	.....	438	
3rd Light Cavalry	100	.....	.....	320	
Poona Horse	100	.....	.....	210	
3rd Sind Horse	114	.....	.....	370	
2-7th Royal Fusiliers	367	.....	.....	5,969	
1st Native Infantry, Grenadiers ...	43	.....	.....	292	
4th Native Infantry, Rifles ...	...	.....	.....	453	
19th Regiment Native Infantry ...	453	.....	...	5,550	
28th Regiment Native Infantry ...	250	.....	...	12,510	
		.....	.....	.....	On City Guards.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
September 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 567.—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 George Frederick Willes, 34th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—25th June, 1879.

Lieutenant Alexander Wallace, 62nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—28th August, 1879.

No. 568.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant A. D. Fordyce ...	1st Battalion, 16th Foot.	Bombay.
2nd-Lieutenant H. T. King	103rd Foot ...	Madras.

No. 569.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Infantry.

Major A. C. Havelock, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel A. C. Lilly, retired.

Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Officer and Adjutant, and Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Havelock.

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Johnstone.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 570.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. N. Young, s.c., (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Anderson, s.c., (p. a.) for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Wemyss, s.c., Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. A. Way, s.c., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Saugor District, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. J. Robarts, s.c., (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, s.c., Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 571.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is permitted, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1131 of 1872, to avail himself of the residue of his 2 years' furlough out of India, (p. a.) under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, granted to him in G. G. O. No. 436 of 1877.

No. 572.—The undermentioned officer is granted special leave for 2 years, under the Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 1605-27E.-G., dated the 3rd September, 1879 :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department.

No. 573.—First Class Apothecary A. D. Cooper is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule XXVI of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 20th March, 1880.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 180 of 1880.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 574.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 3rd September*, 1880, *page* 4765.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant Commissary E. J. Fleming, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th February, 1879.

THE Queen has approved of the undermentioned Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeons.

Dated 31st March, 1880.

BENGAL.

James Simpson, M.D.
Charles Pardey Lukis.
Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell.
Lawrence Augustine Waddell.
George Shewan.
Dhanjibhai Barjoeji Spencer.
James Clarke, M.D.
Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid.
Philip Durrell Pank.
Thomas Richard Mulroney.
Thomas Rankin Macdonald.

* * * *

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 7th September*, 1880, *pages* 4801 *and* 4802.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Greetham Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the Divisional Staff of the Army in the Madras Presidency. Dated 1st September, 1880.

THE Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Herbert Mills Repton. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Major Frederick Wheeler. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Major John Upperton. Dated 10th June, 1880.
Major Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V.C. Dated 10th June, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Edward Salkeld. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain John Ronald Campbell. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Edward Harris Steel. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Frederick Alexander Wilson. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Vincent Rivaz. Dated 8th June, 1880.
Captain Arthur Conolly. Dated 8th June, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Potter Newall. Dated 3rd June, 1880.

Lieutenant William Francis Hungerford Grey. Dated 3rd June, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Nassau Lees. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John March Earle. Dated 24th June, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain Joseph George Thomson Carruthers. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Captain Aislablie Landon. Dated 8th June, 1880.
Captain Beville Grenville Vyvyan. Dated 8th June, 1880.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry. Dated 10th July, 1879.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Roderick George Thomas Stevenson, Bombay Cavalry (since deceased), in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, retired. Dated 14th April, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Henry Philip Kirke, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Barrett. Dated 14th April, 1880.

ERRATA.

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

London Gazette, 16th May, 1879—Major *Steuart* Colquhoun MacTier, Bengal Staff Corps.

London Gazette, 13th August, 1880—Major Charles Walter *Babington*, Bengal Infantry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 575.—With a view to afford medical officers of the Indian service, employed on civil duties, the opportunity of acquiring the latest experience of military medical administration before their nomination for promotion to the administrative grade, which nominations will be made at a date to meet, as nearly as possible, foreseen vacancies, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that such officers, in the event of their not having performed military duty for six months within the three years immediately preceding the time of their probable promotion, shall, on nomination, be required to spend six months in medical charge of a Native regiment at a station which is the headquarters of a Deputy Surgeon-General, with whom they will be associated in view to their acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the details of the office and the administrative system in force with British and Native troops.

An officer thus selected shall, while in charge of a Native corps, relinquish the pay of his civil appointment, receiving in lieu that of an officer of his rank in medical charge of a regiment; but he will retain a lien on his civil appointment, to which he may, should he desire to do so, revert on the expiration of the six months, and await his turn for promotion. **Officers on proceeding to join regiments and on reverting to civil duty will be treated as officers on the military establishment, and travel under the warrants of their rank.**

PROMOTIONS.

No. 576.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles John Walter,—2nd October, 1880.

Captain Montague Jocelyn King-Harman,—2nd October, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, General List, Infantry,—2nd October, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Major.

Captain George Edmonds, Unattached List,—5th October, 1880.

No. 577.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, Henry Myland, is confirmed in his present grade, from the 19th March, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 578.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on the undermentioned

non-commissioned officers the annuities specified opposite to their names, together with the distinction of a silver medal to each, as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service since enlistment:—

Sergeant-Major John Campbell, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry (pensioned). — £10, with effect from the 21st April, 1879, *vice* Sergeant-Major T. H. Jennings, deceased.

This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to Sergeant-Major Campbell, notified in G. G. O. dated the 12th May, 1863, page 137.

Sergeant-Major Wilbraham Tonge, Transport Sergeant, Allahabad. — £ 10, with effect from the 1st January, 1880.

This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to Sergeant-Major Tonge, notified in G. O. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated the 4th December, 1877.

No. 579.—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, with effect from the dates specified:—

BENGAL.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Sohunloll Tewarry, "Bahadur," 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Pyabb, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—27th August, 1879.

Subadar-Major Bhundoo Ram, "Bahadur," Deolee Irregular Force, Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Taij Bahadoor Khawas, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—22nd October, 1879.

Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Alli Khan, "Bahadur," 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Subadar Mahamed Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—19th January, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, "Bahadur," 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (since pensioned), *vice* Ressaldar Goolab Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—24th February, 1880.

Subadar-Major Sheikh Muhboob, "Bahadur," 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Goobray Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—14th March, 1880.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Chunda Sing, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhageeram Goorung, "Bahadur," deceased,—16th October, 1879.

Ressaldar-Major Talib Husein, 16th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Jowahir Tawarry, "Bahadur," deceased,—19th October, 1879.

Subadar-Major Pir Shah, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* pensioned Ressaldar Ally Bux, "Bahadur," deceased,—2nd November, 1879.

Subadar-Major Didar Bux, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Rambuccus Misser, "Bahadur," deceased,—23rd December, 1879.

Ressaldar Shaick Elaheebux, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar Maun Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—30th January, 1880.

Subadar-Major Shere Sing, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major George Godfrey, "Bahadur," deceased,—19th May, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Ali Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Sohunloll Tewarry, "Bahadur," promoted,—27th August, 1879.

Subadar-Major Sirdar Juggut Sing, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhundoo Ram, "Bahadur," promoted,—22nd October, 1879.

Subadar Allum Khan, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Jaffer Alli Khan, "Bahadur," promoted,—19th January, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Uslum Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Sheikh Bahadoor, "Bahadur," promoted,—24th February, 1880.

Subadar-Major Jeetbeer Khawas, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry), *vice* Subadar-Major Sheikh Muhboob, "Bahadur," promoted,—14th March, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 580.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 511 of 1880, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the following further appointments to the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force (now the 3rd Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force):—

Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General with the Force, from the 17th August, 1880.

Lieutenant H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot, to be a Transport Officer with the Force, from the date on which he assumed the duties of the appointment.

No. 581.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on Mr. Charles Bennett, and to post him to the Transport Department.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th October, 1880.

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 28th September to 4th October, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Medical Department.	Surgeon-Major J. B. Hannah	18th September, 1880.	Naini Tal.		
73rd Foot	Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan...	Ditto	Ditto.		
73rd „	2nd Lieutenant C. J. L. Halkett	Ditto	Ditto.		
34th „	Captain A. Balderston ...	Ditto	Ditto.		
33rd „	2nd Lieutenant J. B. H. Carmichael.	Ditto	Ditto.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 28th September to 4th October, 1880.

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.		
Hartley I. Noad (*a*) ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Department.	31st July, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,315 9 9	...	5th December, 1880.
A. J. C. Rawlins (*b*) ...	Captain ...	Royal Artillery.	9th August, 1880.	No will found	878 0 7	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Father.*—David Innes Noad, 49, Redcliffe Square, S.-W., London.
(*b*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Amy Margaret Rawlins.
Sister.—Mrs. Emmeline Fanny Drummond, 18, Guildford Terrace, Dover, Kent, England.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1880.

No. 324.—Mr. S. M. Johnson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 19th August 1880.

Major J. Grierson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, British Burmah, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Johnson, or until further orders.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 325.—Captain T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, and Officiating Manager, Indus Valley State Railway, is promoted from Class II to Class I, Grade 3, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, and appointed Manager of the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways.

Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway in Class I, Grade 2, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment.

No. 326.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from military duty, posted temporarily to the office of the Director General of Railways, Simla.

No. 327.—Mr. A. F. Higgins, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 18th September 1880, *vice* Captain Kensington, R.E., on furlough.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 42.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

☞ 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:—(*Nothing for publication*).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Bill, 1880.
The Indian Securities Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th October 1880.

No. 1112.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 (*b*) of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that Bombay Act I of 1875 (an Act to amend (Bombay) Act I of 1865), is not in force in the Province of Sind.

POLICE.

The 14th October 1880.

No. 276.—*Appointments.*—Mr. R. A. L. Fanshawe, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Dixon, or until further orders.

Mr. J. D. Mercer, Inspector of Police, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Fanshawe.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 12th October 1880.

No. 289-*G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Shriniwasrao Hanmant, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Dharwar District, Bombay, the title of "Rao Saheb," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 12th October 1880.

No. 1965-*G.-G.*—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th September 1880, during the temporary absence of Mr. A. C. Lyall, C.B., on special duty.

No. 1967-*G.-G.*—Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, lately on special duty in Afghanistan, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th September 1880, *vice* Mr. Durand.

No. 1969-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, Bhopal

Battalion, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Captain C. Ransford.

The 15th October 1880.

No. 1990-G.-G.—In supersession of Notifications No. 2135G. of 15th October 1875 and No. 195G. of 24th January 1878, appointing the Superintendent of Police in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces to be Superintendent of Police on the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—

I.—For the purposes of section 7 of Notification No. 2134G. of 15th October 1875, and of section 3 of Notification No. 3064 of 26th October 1877, Mr. Bala Pershad, Inspector of State Railway Police, is appointed to be in charge of the Police on the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway and on the Holkar State Railway north of the river Nerbudda, with the rank of an Assistant Superintendent.

II.—For the purposes of section 4 of Notification No. 2134G. of 15th October 1875, the Superintendent for the time being of the Nimar District Police is appointed Superintendent of the Police on that portion of the Holkar State Railway which lies south of the river Nerbudda.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October 1880.

No. 3237.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council has remitted the fees payable under the said Act on plaints under Section 16 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

No. 3288.—The following Rules are substituted for the Rules regarding Joining Time which were circulated in No. 90 and No. 144 G. Series of the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

RULES.

2. Only one day is allowed for joining an appointment which does not, necessarily, involve a change of residence.

[NOTE.—See Proviso VI to Rule 3.]

3. Otherwise, Joining Time is calculated as follows, excluding Sundays not actually spent in travelling:—

Six days for preparation; and, in addition thereto,—

for the portion of the journey which the Officer travels, or might travel,—	a day for each—		
by Railway ...	...	200	miles.
by Ocean Steamer	...	150	" (or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.)
by River Steamer,	...	80	"
by Mail Cart or other public stage conveyance drawn by horses	...	80	"
in any other way	...	15	"

[NOTE.—An extra day is allowed for any fraction of distance over that prescribed.]

Provisos—

i.—The maximum Joining Time is Thirty Days: the following provisos are all subject to this maximum.

[NOTE.—If the Local Government is satisfied that an Officer has, through no fault of his own, been unable to avail himself of the usual mode of travelling, it may extend even the Maximum Joining Time of Thirty Days. But in that case it should report its proceedings to the Government of India in the Department of Finance.]

ii.—When part of the journey is by steamer, the days intervening between the Officer being set free from his office, or, if he has no office, receiving his orders, and the departure of the steamer, or his start duly regulated to catch the steamer, shall be added to the time calculated under Rule 3.

iii.—By whatever route the Officer travels, his Joining Time shall, unless the Local Government specially permit otherwise, be calculated by the route which travellers habitually use.

iv.—If the Officer satisfies his new Departmental Superior that, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, the journey has occupied altogether more time than is allowed by the Rules, the time actually occupied may be allowed.

v.—On being satisfied that the Rules have, in any particular case, operated hardly, as for example, if an Officer has, through no default on his part, missed a steamer, or fallen sick on the journey, the Local Government may allow concessions in excess of what is admissible by the Rules, on such conditions as to allowances or otherwise as it may think fit. Such concessions must not be made as a mere indulgence or otherwise than because the Rules do not appear to provide reasonably and equitably for the case.

vi.—The Local Government may extend the Joining Time admissible by Rule if it considers such extension necessary for the public convenience, or for the saving of public expense, as, for example, to prevent unnecessary and merely formal transfers.

[NOTE.—This Proviso applies also to Rule 2.]

vii.—The Accountant General, as defined in Section 84, Rule 2 of the Civil Pension Code, shall bring to the notice of the Local Government any concession made under Proviso iv which seems to him improper or unreasonable, and shall move the Local Government to report to the Government of India any concession made under Proviso v, or extension made under Proviso vi, which appears to him contrary to the spirit of those Provisos. The Local Government may not, in either case, **finally overrule the [illegible] General without a reference to the Governor General in Council.**

[NOTE.—Upon the application of the Local Government, the Government of India will sanction any necessary relaxation or modification of these Rules in exceptional localities, where their general application would operate harshly.]

4. The Joining Time of an Officer whose appointment is changed while he is in transit from one appointment to another, begins on the day following that on which he receives his orders.

No. 3306.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September* 1880, *published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act,* 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,26,31,490	1,84,63,274	18,13,914	2,02,77,188
Madras	1,03,03,590	32,55,825	10,18,000	42,73,825
Bombay	3,55,86,955	1,59,97,567	59,20,003	2,19,17,570
Allahabad	50,78,335	60,14,245	.....	60,14,245
Lahore	86,64,590	95,40,070	.....	95,40,070
Calicut	16,43,190	8,48,440	35,500	8,83,940
Coconada	13,60,820	10,06,780	1,65,000	11,71,780
Nagpore	29,44,640	38,66,555	.....	38,66,555
Kurrachee	35,05,955	26,14,565	70,900	26,85,465
Akola	29,72,975	40,91,155	.....	40,91,155
TOTAL ...	13,46,92,540	6,56,98,476	90,23,317	7,47,21,793
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,46,92,540

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 582.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan on the 1st September 1880, desires that it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has achieved what the Commander-in-Chief in India justly describes as one of the most complete and successful operations of recent times.

3. The Government of India appreciate the foresight which governed the preparation of the force at Kabul, the energy which conducted it to Kandahar, and the skill through which its operations were fitly crowned by the total defeat of the enemy against whom its movements had from the first been directed.

4. These operations, in their inception and their execution, will remain an enduring record, no less of the courage and devotion of the troops than of the skill of the officers on whose services the Queen-Empress can rely for the security and honor of Her Indian Empire.

5. The high soldierly spirit which animated this force throughout its ra[illegible] had been conspicuous in every arm of the service during all the operations of the war in Northern Afghanistan and on Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, and formed the ample justification of the Government of India in sanctioning an enterprize that could not have been prudently entrusted to a leader less able or to troops less efficient than Sir Frederick Roberts and the soldiers so worthy of his leading.

6. Even had the march thus undertaken and carried out served merely to raise the investment of Kandahar, it would have been a military achievement of which any country might be proud. All the more, therefore, is Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded him of showing, in the defeat of Ayúb Khan, that the enterprize and endurance of himself and his troops were perfected by a consummate skill and devoted gallantry, adequate not merely to the battle of Kandahar but to any eventuality of war which they might be called on to meet.

7. The Government of India deplore the loss of those officers and men who fell in the gallant performance of their duty; at the same time it is incumbent on them to record their recognition of the strategical skill displayed in the dispositions, through which it arose that the loss was so light in comparison with the difficulties to be overcome and the important results which were attained.

8. The Government of India will not now make more than a general reference to the individual services rendered in all ranks in this, the fitting close of a war in which so much distinguished service has been rendered. They desire, however, to add to the high and deserved commendation these services have received from Sir Frederick Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India an expression of their own deep appreciation of their value; and it will be their most pleasing duty to submit to the Queen-Empress the names of those thus distinguished, for Her Majesty's Most Gracious consideration.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council tenders to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Kabul-Kandahar Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5585-A., dated Simla, 7th October 1880).

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan on the 1st September last.

2. The events reported are so ably and so clearly described by Sir Frederick Roberts, as to require no word in explanation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, refrain from expressing the pride with which he presents this despatch to Government, recording as it does one of the most complete and successful military operations of recent times.

3. In the last days of July, when the enemy under Ayúb Khan had, after the unfortunate events at Maiwand, acquired a prestige and strength which some thought to be irresistible, the Commander-in-Chief felt that unless his proposal to despatch a division from Kabul met with the fullest support from the officer selected to command it, it would have been impossible to carry out the intention.

It was therefore most gratifying to His Excellency to find that Sir Frederick Roberts was so strong an advocate for the measure.

4. The promptitude with which this force was organised and prepared to advance reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and the Commander-in-Chief would here desire to record his appreciation of the admirable spirit displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Kabul, in depriving himself of the flower of his force in order to make up a division for Sir Frederick Roberts. On the skilful and successful manner in which Sir Donald Stewart brought the remainder of his troops to India, it will be His Excellency's pleasing duty to address the Government hereafter.

5. Sir Frederick Roberts has referred to the fact that no wheeled artillery accompanied his force, and as regards this I am to say that, notwithstanding the reports which had been received of Ayúb Khan's artillery and of the manner in which it had been served, Sir Frederick Haines, after some doubts on the matter, fully concurred in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts that no wheeled carriage of any kind should accompany the force.

6. The march from Kabul to Kandahar has been criticised as a most rash military operation, with no base in case of ill fortune, scant supplies, and a hostile population along the whole route. It would be out of place to point to success in justification of undue rashness, but it is right to state here that after a full consideration of all these circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, with such a commander, could cope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have fully borne out this feeling.

7. In alluding to the troops, Sir Frederick Haines would invite the attention of Government to Sir Frederick Roberts' report regarding their discipline and behaviour on the line of march; neither fatigue, privations, nor the murder of their straggling comrades shook their discipline or *morale*, nor induced reprisals.

8. The report touches lightly on this superb march from Kabul to Kandahar,—a feat which will take its place amongst the most brilliant records of military history. It stands out as a proof of the wonderful power of endurance possessed by our troops, both British and Native, and of the admirable spirit which animates the men of all ranks and races of which our army is composed; whilst the mutual confidence which has been engendered by sharing together so many dangers in the field and so many hardships on the march, must prove a bond of union between the British and Native soldiers, which cannot fail to be a source of strength to the Government.

9. The Commander-in-Chief must here express his regret that after the admirable efforts made by the troops under Major-General Phayre to reach Kandahar in time to assist in the overthrow of Ayúb Khan, they should not have succeeded in doing so, and Sir Frederick Haines shares with these troops and their able commander the disappointment which all have felt in regard to this. The troops under General Phayre had to toil through Sind and the Bolan at the very hottest time of the year. Floods and the difficulty in procuring forage and supplies were serious obstacles to be overcome, causing great delay in the advance. The attitude of the Marris and other tribes created anxiety regarding the safety of the line of communications, by which alone supplies could be furnished for the garrison of Kandahar and the Kabul-Kandahar Force; further delay was caused by this. It is solely due to the ability and energy of the commander and the spirit and discipline of the troops, that they were so far forward on the 1st September.

10. In regard to the action at Kandahar and to the reconnaissance of the 31st August which preceded it, His Excellency is only desirous of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the quick military appreciation of the situation by Sir Frederick Roberts and the excellent dispositions made by him. The admirable manner in which his orders were carried out, and the gallantry of the troops, are shewn by his report.

11. It may be said that it was a misfortune that the enemy did not suffer more in the pursuit, but a pursuit of Afghans is notoriously a difficult operation; and this will be readily understood when it is considered how easily they, under such circumstances, merge into the population, and casting away for the moment their arms, assume the *rôle* of peaceful inhabitants.

12. The Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement of the 1st September; but as no report has been received on the subject from Lieutenant-General Primrose, His Excellency is not in possession of the details beyond what are gathered from Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch.

13. Sir Frederick Haines laments the death of such gallant soldiers as Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Captains Frome and Straton and Sergeant Cameron. To Lieutenant Maclaine's murder His Excellency has already alluded in my letter of the 25th ultimo. In such men the army has experienced a serious loss.

14. The officers who are mentioned by Sir Frederick Roberts are commended to the favorable notice of Government, but their names will be more specially brought forward hereafter in the general recommendations for rewards for service in Afghanistan.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India, Army Head Quarters, Simla,—(No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September 1880).

Before detailing the operations on the 31st August and the 1st September, which resulted in the defeat of the Afghan army assembled at Kandahar,

under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan, it may be desirable to give a short account of the march from Kabul,—a distance of 318 miles,—which was accomplished in twenty-three days, including two halts.

The strength of the force, placed at my disposal at Kabul by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., consisted of—

3 Brigades of Infantry,
1 Brigade of Cavalry,
3 Batteries of Mountain Guns.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanded the Infantry Division, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades of which were commanded respectively by—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B.
Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanded the Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Alured C. Johnson commanded the artillery; Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., held the position of Commanding Royal Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, that of Principal Medical Officer.

In the detail of the forces* it will be noted that the strength in artillery was not in proportion to the strength of the other branches. But there were strong reasons which made it desirable that the artillery with the column should consist only of mountain batteries. The whole question was one of grave importance, and it was not without due consideration decided that the force should proceed to Kandahar unaccompanied by wheeled artillery.

*DETAIL OF FORCE.

1st Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
92nd Highlanders	651	...
23rd Pioneers	...	701
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	575
2nd Goorkhas	...	501
TOTAL ...	651	1,777

2nd Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
72nd Highlanders	787	...
2nd Sikh Infantry	...	612
3rd Sikh Infantry	...	570
5th Goorkhas	...	561
TOTAL ...	787	1,743

3rd Infantry Brigade.

	British	Native.
60th Rifles	1	...
15th Sikhs	...	650
25th Punjab Native Infantry	...	629
4th Goorkhas	...	637
TOTAL ...	616	1,916

Cavalry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
9th Queen's Royal Lancers	318	...
3rd Bengal Cavalry	...	394
3rd Punjab Cavalry	...	408
Central India Horse	...	495
TOTAL ...	318	1,297

Artillery Division.

	British.	Native.	Guns.
6-8th Royal Artillery,—screw guns	95	139	6
11-9th Royal Artillery	95	139	6
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	...	140	6
TOTAL ...	190	418	18

TOTAL OF FORCE.

British Troops	2,562
Native	7,151
British Officers	273
Guns	18
Cavalry Horses	1,779
Artillery Mules	450

The object was to reach Kandahar in the shortest possible time; and it was not improbable that the main road would have to be left, should the Afghan army at Kandahar endeavour to make its way towards Ghazni and Kabul by the valleys of the Argandab or the Arghastan.

The nature of the ground throughout Afghanistan is such that artillery can never be safely employed with cavalry alone, unsupported by infantry. Nor is rapidity of movement so much required of artillery in countries like Afghanistan, as the power of being able to operate over the most difficult ground without causing delay to the rest of the troops.

It was not forgotten, moreover, that on arrival at Kandahar the column would be augmented by a battery of 40-pounders, a battery of field artillery, and four guns of horse artillery.

It is unquestionable that, had either horse or field artillery accompanied the force, the march could not have been performed with the same rapidity.

Before leaving Kabul, everything that was possible was done to lighten baggage. Ten British soldiers were told off to each mountain battery tent, usually intended to hold six, and fifty to a sepoy's tent of two *pâls*, 34 lbs. of kit only being allowed for each man.

To each Native soldier 20 lbs. of baggage was allowed, inclusive of camp equipage.

Each officer was allowed one mule; and one mule was allowed to every eight officers for mess.

The amount of supplies which it was determined to take with the force was as follows:—

30 days' tea, sugar, rum, and salt for Europeans.
8 days' rum for Natives drinking spirits.
5 days' flour for Europeans.
5 days' rations for Native troops.
1 day's grain, carried by cavalry horses and transport animals in addition to the ordinary load.

For the above, and for the carriage of foot-sore* soldiers and followers, it was found that the numbers of transport animals required, inclusive of 10 per cent. spare, were—

1,589 *yaboos* (large Kabul ponies).
1,244 Indian ponies.
4,510 mules.
912 donkeys.

* European soldiers were allowed 2 per cent. of ponies.
Native soldiers were allowed 2½ per cent.
Native followers were allowed 1½ per cent.

In addition to these, there were purchased on the line of march—

35 *yaboos*.
1 mule.
208 donkeys.
171 camels.

The casualties were—

410 *yaboos*.
106 Indian ponies.
217 mules.

The numbers of Native followers were—

Doolie-bearers	2,192
Followers in the Transport and other Departments ...	4,698
Private followers and syces of Native cavalry regiments	1,244
Total ...	8,134

The desertion of the whole of the Afghan drivers belonging to the Transport, shortly after leaving Kabul, and of the Hazara drivers directly their own country was reached, threw exceptionally heavy work upon the troops.

As regards supplies, the greatest difficulty would have been experienced but for the admirable arrangements made by Major A. R. Badcock and the officers of the Commissariat Department,† and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low and the officers of the Transport Department.‡

Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon all these officers. They never spared themselves; and often, after the longest march, and with the prospect of having to start off again at a very early hour the following morning, had to work on until a late hour in the night.

† Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps.
" H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps.
" H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.

‡ Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
" G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps.
" C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.
" H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot.
" R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars.
" H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars.
" C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot.

In the collection of supplies the Commissariat and Transport Departments were materially aided by Major E. G. G. Hastings and his staff of political officers.

Fortunately for the welfare of the cavalry horses and transport animals, a fair amount of green Indian-corn was almost everywhere procurable. Barley was very scarce; but the Indian-corn proved to be so nutritious that the large majority of the horses, ponies and mules reached Kandahar in excellent health and condition.

The reserve of flour had on several occasions to be indented upon; but by replenishing whenever supplies were to be obtained, we arrived at Kandahar with still about three days' flour in hand.

The force appointed for the relief of Kandahar moved into camp by brigades on the 8th August in the vicinity of Kabul, the 2nd Infantry and the Cavalry Brigade proceeding respectively to Indiki and Charasia. The 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades encamped at Beni Hissar.

The following morning the march commenced. The route lay through the fertile Logar Valley, that line being chosen instead of the usual road by Maidan, on account of the facilities it offered for collecting supplies.

On the 15th August Ghazni was reached,—a distance of 98 miles having been marched in seven days.

At Ghazni, I was met by the Governor, and received from him the keys of the city gates.

I placed my own guards and sentries in and around Ghazni,—deeming it best for the preservation of order, for the prevention of collisions between the troops and people, and for the execution of our demand for supplies.

The fort was visited by numbers of officers and men, but no disturbance occurred; and before the break of the following day the force was many miles on its way towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

No news having reached me from either the latter place or Kandahar, I determined to push on with all possible speed.

I may here mention that I frequently despatched messengers, while on the road, with telegrams reporting our progress. I am led to think that none of these messengers ever reached their destination, except those sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and from between that place and Kandahar.

On the 20th August, shortly after reaching Panjak I received a letter from Colonel Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, written on the 18th, to the effect that all was well with his garrison; that the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and that General Phayre, writing from Quetta on the 12th August, had stated that he hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest.

The following day, at Shahjui, Captain Straton was able to open heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. By this means I heard of the sortie which had been made from Kandahar on the 16th August; and at the same time I received reassuring news as to the staying power of the garrison,—that they were in no straits for supplies for troops and followers, that they were all in good health and spirits, and that they had forage sufficient to hold out for a longer period than it would take the force under my command to reach Kandahar.

I decided, therefore, to push on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and there give the troops a well-earned rest of one day.

We arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, having marched from Ghazni, a distance of 134 miles, in eight days. This gives an average daily rate of $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Colonel Tanner had everything in good order at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and had been enabled to collect a fair amount of supplies.

Being of opinion that it would be inconvenient to keep open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai for some time to come, and seeing no immediate advantage in continuing its occupation, I determined to withdraw the garrison and take it with me to Kandahar.

All the necessary arrangements for this purpose were made during the day the force halted,—the 24th August; and the charge of the fort was handed over to Mahomed Sadik Khan, a Toki Ghilzai, who had had possession of it when the British troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in January, 1879.

On the 26th August, at Tirandaz, I received news from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, that on the 23rd Sirdar Ayúb Khan had abandoned the villages to the east and west of Kandahar; and that on the 24th he had struck his camp and had taken up a position in the Argandab Valley between Baba Wali and Mazra, due north of the city,—thus practically giving up the investment of Kandahar.

Being anxious to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose, and if possible with General Phayre, I ordered two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to march the following morning (27th August) to Robat, a distance of 34 miles, the remainder of the force moving about half way.

Shortly after arrival at Robat, Brigadier-General Gough was met by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the Resident, and Major Adam, Assistant Quarter-master General at Kandahar. From the information brought by these officers, and from what I heard from other sources, I was led to believe that Ayúb Khan intended to make a stand, and was strengthening his position, which was said to extend from Gandizan to Kotal-i-Múrcha.

Upon receipt of this news I determined to halt for one day at Robat, and to divide the remaining distance to Kandahar, nineteen miles, into two short marches.

Soldiers, followers and transport animals were much fagged by the long and continuous marching, and somewhat exhausted by the now daily increasing heat. I was, moreover, desirous of bringing the troops into Kandahar in as fresh a state as possible, and fit for any work that might be required of them.

During the halt at Robat, on the 29th, I received a letter from Major-General Phayre, C.B., dated Kila Abdulla the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be assembled there on the 28th, and be able to march for Kandahar on the 30th.

I felt at once that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to co-operate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and the privations and hardships which he and his troops had undergone to effect this object.

On the 31st August the force reached Kandahar, having marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai (88 miles) in seven days, including the halt at Robat.

The position I determined to take up was to the west of the city, with my right on the cantonments, and my left touching Old Kandahar.

Such a position covered the city, gave me command of a good and ample supply of water, and placed me within striking distance of Ayúb Khan's camp.

Not knowing what opposition might be expected once we advanced beyond the city, arrangements were made, in communication with Lieutenant-General Primrose, for giving the troops their breakfast outside the Shikarpore Gate, and for watering and feeding the transport animals.

At 10 A.M. the 1st and 3rd Brigades moved off from under the city walls, and took up the position as shewn in the plan attached, *viz.*, Picquet Hill, Karez Hill, and the north-eastern spur of the hill over Old Kandahar.

This movement was accomplished without opposition.

The Cavalry and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry were at this time on baggage and rear guards.

From such a cursory examination of the ground as I was able to make on arrival in the morning, I was quite satisfied that any attempt to carry the Baba Wali Kotal by a direct attack would be attended with very severe loss. I determined, therefore, if possible, to turn it.

To enable me to decide how best this operation could be carried out, it was necessary to ascertain the strength and precise extent of the position occupied by the enemy. I was anxious to obtain this information without delay, and I therefore ordered a small column* under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to start at once and make as complete a reconnaissance as possible.

* 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
15th Sikhs.
Two guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was directed to accompany the party and to assist Brigadier-General Gough with his great local knowledge and experience.

The reconnaissance started at 1 P.M. from our left near Old Kandahar, and proceeded towards the high ground immediately above the village of Gandizan.

Here the infantry and guns halted, while the cavalry advanced some two or two and a half miles, avoiding the numerous orchards and enclosures, and coming out in front of Pir Paimal village, where it was found the enemy were strongly entrenched.

As soon as the enemy's fire along this line had been drawn, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry fell back, admirably handled by their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.

In the meantime the guns were brought into action, partly to test the range, and also to check the enemy, who were now observed to be passing rapidly into the gardens near Gandizan.

A retirement of the infantry and artillery of the reconnaissance to within our picquets was then ordered.

The instant our troops commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced in great strength and pressed the infantry. They eventually assembled in such large numbers, and endeavoured so persistently to follow, that the whole of the troops of the 3rd Brigade, and part of those of the 1st, were ordered under arms.

The retirement was conducted with great steadiness by the 15th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy. At the end of the day our casualties numbered only ten.

The reconnaissance of the 31st August having afforded me all the information I required, I decided on attacking the enemy the following morning.

Orders were accordingly issued for the troops to breakfast at 7 A.M., and for one day's cooked rations to be carried by all ranks.

Brigades were to be in position by 8 A.M., tents being previously struck, and, with the kits, stored in a walled enclosure.

The plan of operations was explained by me personally to the officers commanding divisions and brigades at 6 A.M.

This plan, briefly, was to threaten the enemy's left (the Baba Wali Kotal) and to attack in force by the village of Pir Paimal.

The whole of the infantry of the Kabul-Kandahar Force, upon whom devolved the duty of carrying the enemy's position, were formed up in rear of the low hills which covered the front of our camp,—the right being at Picquet Hill, and the left resting on Chilzina, while the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, was held in readiness, in rear of the left, to operate by Gandizan towards the bed of the Argandab river, so as to threaten the rear of Ayúb Khan's camp, and endanger his line of retreat towards Girishk and Kakrez. E-B Royal Horse Artillery (four guns), two companies of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and four companies of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Gough to take up a position near Gandizan, and, when opportunity offered, to support his advance.

Guards for the protection of the city having been detailed, as shown in the accompanying return, marked No. 9, the remaining troops under Lieutenant-General Primrose's command were ordered to be distributed as follows:—

Brigadier-General Daubeny's brigade to hold the ground from which the Kabul Force would advance to the attack.

The remnant of Brigadier-General Barrows' brigade, with No. 5-11th Royal Artillery and the cavalry of the Bombay Force under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to take up a position north of the cantonment, from which the 40-pounders might be brought to bear directly on the Baba Wali Pass; the cavalry being instructed to watch the pass called Kotal-i-Múrcha, and to cover the city.

It was clear from a very early hour in the morning that an offensive movement was contemplated by the enemy. The villages of Gandizan and Gandi Mullah Sahibdad were held in strength; and desultory fire was brought to bear upon our front from the orchards connecting these two villages, while an ill-directed shell fire was opened from the Baba Wali Kotal, which was held in force during the greater part of the day's operations.

At 9-30 A.M. fire was opened from the 40-pounders upon the Baba Wali Pass.

Shortly afterwards the brigades of the Kabul-Kandahar Force were ordered to the attack, the 1st Brigade being on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in reserve. Two batteries of artillery, *viz.*, C-2nd and 6-8th,—the latter being the new pattern jointed guns,—had meanwhile been placed in position to cover the advance of the infantry, and commenced shelling the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad.

The instructions given by Major-General Ross to Brigadier-General Macpherson were to make his first attack on that village, after which he was to clear the enemy from the enclosures which lay between the village and the low spur of the hill short of Pir Paimal. He further ordered Brigadier-General Baker to advance in a westerly direction, keeping touch with the 1st Brigade on his right, and clearing the gardens and orchards in his immediate front.

The attack upon the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad was made by the 2nd Goorkhas and the 92nd Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker respectively, the remaining two regiments of the 1st Infantry Brigade being in support. The village was carried in the most dashing style, Goorkhas and Highlanders vieing with each other in the rapidity of their advance. The enemy withdrew sullenly and leisurely, a good number remaining to the last in the village to receive a bayonet charge.

On this occasion the following officers and men were brought to notice as having behaved with distinguished gallantry:—

Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders.
Private John Dennis, „
Drummer James Roddick, „
Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley, 2nd Goorkhas.
Sepoy Mangal Jaisi, „ „
Sepoy Wazir Sing Nagarkoti, „ „
Sepoy Makkareah Rana, „ „
Sepoy Bisram Thápá, „ „
Sepoy Maniram Lohar, „ „

During the advance of the 1st Brigade on the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 2nd Brigade had been threading its way through the lanes and walled enclosures, which lay in the line of its attack. The resistance it encountered was most stubborn, the enemy being well protected by high walls, which they had carefully loop-holed. The loss suffered in clearing these enclosures was necessarily severe,—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., Captain Frome, and Lance-Sergeant Cameron (a grand specimen of a Highland soldier) being amongst those who fell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow met his death while gallantly leading his regiment, the 72nd Higlanders, and in him the army has experienced a great loss. He had on many occasions highly distinguished himself as a leader,—at the Peiwar Kotal, during the operations around Kabul at the latter end of 1879, and notably on the 14th December, when he won the admiration of the whole force by his brilliant conduct in the attack and capture of the Asmai Heights.

Of the regiments of this (the 2nd) brigade, the 72nd Highlanders and the [illegible] had the chief share of the fighting. They were the two leading battalions, and frequently had to fix bayonets to carry positions or to check the determined rushes of the enemy. Brigadier-General Baker speaks in high terms of the gallant behaviour of these two regiments, and notices especially the manner in which a charge of the enemy was repulsed by the 2nd Sikhs under the able and immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, who was well supported by Majors H. M. Pratt, J. B. Slater, and F. E. Hastings.

The following native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are brought forward as having been very conspicuous during this part of the action:—

Color-Sergeant G. Jacobs, 72nd Highlanders.
Color-Sergeant R. Lauder, „ „
Lance-Corporal J. Gordon, „ „

Subadar-Major Gúrbáj Sing, 2nd Sikhs.
Jemadar Alla Sing, ,,
Naick Dír Sing, ,,
Sepoy Hakim, ,,
Sepoy Jai Sing, ,,
Sepoy Partab Sing, ,,
Sepoy Bír Sing, ,,

After severe fighting both brigades emerged at the point of the hill near Pir Paimal; and bringing their left shoulders forward, they pressed on and swept the enemy through the closely-wooded gardens and orchards which cover the western slopes of the hill.

The village of Pir Paimal was in our possession soon after noon.

When I heard from Major-General Ross of the success of the troops under his command, I determined to support his further advance by the 3rd Brigade, which had been drawn up in front of the village of Abásábad, with the double object of being a reserve to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and of meeting a possible counter-attack by the enemy from the Baba Wali Pass.

The capture of Pir Paimal, however, brought our troops in rear of that pass; and feeling that nothing had now to be feared from the enemy's left, I pushed on with the 3rd Brigade to join Major-General Ross.

That officer, seeing the advantage gained, and knowing that he could rely upon the courage and eagerness of his troops, had very wisely determined to press forward without waiting for reinforcements.

The position to which the enemy retired, after the capture of Pir Paimal, was an entrenched camp to the south-west of the Baba Wali Kotal, commanding an open piece of ground.

This entrenchment they were evidently prepared to hold with their usual determination; reinforcements were being rapidly pushed up from their reserves, while the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal were turned round, so as to increase the heavy fire of artillery which was brought to bear upon our troops.

It became necessary to take this position at once by storm.

Recognizing this with true soldierly instinct, Major G. S. White, who was leading the advance companies of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, called upon his men for just one charge more "to close the business."

The battery of screw guns, under Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, had been shelling the enemy with a well directed fire; under cover of which, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

The gallant and ever foremost Major White was the first to reach the enemy's guns; being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who, placing his rifle upon one of the guns, exclaimed that it was captured in the name of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas.

While the 1st Brigade was advancing towards the enemy's last position, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, *viz.*, a half-battalion of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, charged a body of the enemy on the extreme left, and captured three guns.

The enemy were now completely routed; but, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for Major-General Ross, who was commanding in the front line, to realise the extent of the victory he had won.

He, therefore, expecting the enemy to take up a fresh position further on, and to continue their resistance, ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish their ammunition.

When this had been done, and the troops had advanced about a mile, Major-General Ross found himself in sight of the whole of Ayúb Khan's camp, standing deserted, and apparently as it had been left in the morning, when the Afghans moved to the attack.

With his camp, Ayúb Khan lost all his artillery, numbering 32 pieces, including the two guns of E-B., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been taken by his troops at Maiwand on the 27th July.

During this part of the engagement, the following officers and men were especially remarked for their gallantry and forwardness:—

Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders.
Lieutenant C. W. H. Douglas, ,,
Corporal William McGillvray, ,,
Private Peter Grieve, ,,
Private John McIntosh, ,,
Private D. Grey, ,,
Major S. E. Becher, 2nd Goorkhas.
Havildar Gopal Borah, ,,
Sepoy Inderbir Lama, ,,
Sepoy Tikaram Kwas, ,,

Further pursuit with infantry being hopeless, the two brigades were halted on the far side of the village of Mazra, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General MacGregor.

I had, meanwhile, ordered the cavalry of the Bombay Force, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to advance over the Baba Wali Kotal, and pursue the enemy up the left bank of the Argandab.

The operations of the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough were continued throughout the day, the brigade crossing the Argandab and pushing beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Kakrez.

During this movement none of the regular troops were encountered, but some 350 of the fugitive *ghazis* and irregulars were killed.

With the exception of the 1st Brigade, which halted at Mazra for the night, all the troops returned to Kandahar before dark.

Shortly before the final advance, Major-General Ross, wishing to inform me by heliograph that he had succeeded in turning the enemy's position, directed Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling, to proceed with a company of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry to the Baba Wali Kotal. This gallant officer had only gone a short distance when a *ghazi* springing out of a ravine close to him, shot him dead. In Captain Straton Her Majesty's service has lost a most accomplished, intelligent officer, under whose management army signalling, as applied to field service, reached a pitch of perfection probably never before attained. His energy knew no difficulties, and his enthusiasm was beyond praise. He had won the highest opinions from all with whom his duties had brought him in contact, and his death was very deeply felt throughout the whole force.

On the capture of Ayúb Khan's camp, the body of Lieutenant Maclaine, Royal Horse Artillery, was discovered lying outside what had been his own, and close to Ayúb Khan's tent. It was evident he had been quite recently murdered,—the act, I believe, of the guard placed over him by Ayúb Khan. This incident I record with deep sorrow at the melancholy fate of a brave young officer, whose short career had been so full of promise.

I have requested Lieutenant-General Primrose to furnish a report regarding the part taken by the troops under his command in the engagement of the 1st September. I beg to acknowledge the assistance that the Lieutenant-General and the officers under his command afforded me. The presence of these troops released the whole of the Kabul-Kandahar Force for the turning movement by Pir Paimal, and contributed materially to the success of the day.

I annex the following returns:—

No. 1.—Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, together with a Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.

No. 2.—Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-Commissioned officers and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 3.—Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, on the 1st September 1880.

No. 4.—Return of actual number present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 5.—Return of actual number present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 6.—Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 7.—Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 8.—Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 9.—Number of officers and men of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force who were on duty in the citadel and city on the 1st September 1880.

No. 10.—Number of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force under arms on the 1st September 1880.

No. 11.—Return of Ordnance captured on the 1st September 1880.

I also attach four plans illustrative of the country over which the battle was fought—

No. 1.—Gives the dispositions of the Kabul-Kandahar brigades at several important stages.

No. 2.—Shews the position taken up by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force, as the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force were breaking ground for the attack.

No. 3.—Has the position of the whole force engaged, together with that of the enemy, and of the ground covered by our cavalry.

No. 4.—Is a pen and ink sketch of the battle field taken from the hill over Gandizan.

It will be seen that our casualties amounted to—

Killed of all ranks	...	...	40
Wounded of all ranks	...	...	228
Total killed and wounded		...	268

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable, for upwards of 600 bodies were buried by us between Kandahar and the village of Pir Paimal alone. Probably 1200 killed would not be an over-estimate.

The number of the enemy against us has been calculated at—

Regular infantry	...	...	4,000
Cavalry	...	..	800
Ghazis	...	...	5,000
Irregular cavalry	...	...	3,000

Having briefly described the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and having given the chief incidents of the operations around Kandahar on the 31st August and 1st September, I am desirous of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, the conduct and bearing of the troops under my command.

The rapidity with which the march was accomplished,—taking into consideration the strength of the force, the variations of climate, and the difficult nature of the country traversed,—is the best testimony I can produce to the efficiency, discipline and spirit of the troops.

Their conduct under circumstances often of the most testing nature, cannot be expressed in terms too strong or too full. They all seemed to be animated with but one desire, that, cost what it might in personal risk, fatigue, or discomfort, they would effect the speedy release of their beleaguered fellow-soldiers in the city of Kandahar.

The unflagging energy and perseverance of the troops seemed to reach the full height when they knew they were about to put forth their irresistible strength against a hitherto successful enemy.

Notwithstanding the provocation caused by the cruel murder of any stragglers (soldiers as well as followers) who fell into the hands of the Afghans following in the wake of our column, not one act infringing the rules of civilized warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and full compensation for supplies was everywhere given.

In short, the inhabitants of the districts we passed through could not have been treated with greater consideration, nor with a lighter hand; and the conduct of the troops will ever remain as memorable as the results which they achieved.

Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd-in-Command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on the 1st September, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and of his fitness for command.

Major-General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his Staff:—

Major G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General;
Major R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General;
Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ekin, M.B.;
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, A. D. C.;
Lieutenant A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles,
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E.,
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E.,
} Orderly Officers.

I am greatly indebted to—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Kabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency.

I desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

Brigadier-General Macpherson reports favorably of the following officers, who served under his command:—

Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders;
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers;
Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry;

Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brigade Major, "for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment."

Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, "for his intelligence and untiring energy;"

Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Field Engineer, "for his valuable services during the march from Kabul and usefulness during the action of the 1st September;"

Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Orderly Officer.

Brigadier-General Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable.

He mentions—

Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders;
Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 2nd (P. W..O.) Goorkhas;
Surgeon E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;
Surgeon H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab Native Infantry;
Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers:—

Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery;
Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders;
Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas;
Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bombay Native Infantry;
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Brigade Major;
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Field Engineer;
Captain M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer;
Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D.;

Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, "for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line."

Brigadier-General MacGregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from—

Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th Royal Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles;
Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs;
Colonel J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry;
Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas;

Captain R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brigade Major, who proved himself a most zealous officer;

Captain A. Gaselee, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who aided much by his knowledge of the country;

Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Field Engineer, an excellent and energetic officer;

Captain H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Orderly Officer, who rendered every assistance in his power.

He further brings forward the following regimental officers:—

Captain A. E. Duthy, R.A., 11-9th Royal Artillery.

Major W. G. Byron.
Captain J. N. Blackwood-Price.
" H. S. Marsham.
} 2-60th Rifles.

Major D. W. Inglis.
Captain H. A. Abbott.
} 15th Sikhs.

Captain W. V. Ellis.
Lieutenant C. H. H. Beley.
} 25th Punjab Native Infantry.

Major E. P. Mainwaring.
Captain C. A. Mercer.
Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye.
Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey.
} 4th Goorkhas.

Brigadier-General Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to—

Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bushman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers;
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry;
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, commanding the Central India Horse;
Major A. Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry;
Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major;
Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Field Engineer;
Captain H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards,
Lieutenant M. O. Little, 9th Lancers,
Surgeon Major R. Lewer.
} Orderly Officers;

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Colonel Alured C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer. Officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have already been mentioned by the Brigadier-Generals commanding the brigades to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, whose services on the 1st September Colonel Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Kabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Kandahar.

He mentions also:—

Captain H. Pipon, R.H.A., Adjutant, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant R. A. Bannatine, R.A., Orderly Officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance.

Colonel Perkins speaks favorably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command:—

Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

Captain H. W. Apperley. | Captain B. Gough.
Captain J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie. | Lieutenant E. B. M'Innis.

72nd Highlanders.

Major C. W. N. Guinness. | Captain R. H. Murray.
Captain R. Garnett. | Lieutenant R. L. Milne.
Captain M. N. G. Kane. | Lieutenant S. C. H. Monro.

92nd Highlanders.

Major G. S. White. | Captain the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.
Captain L. C. Singleton. | Captain C. W. H. Douglas.
Captain R. F. Darvall. | Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Cracroft. | Major G. W. Willock.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major W. C. Anderson. | Major J. D. Macpherson.
Captain C. C. Egerton.

Central India Horse.

Major H. M. Buller. | Major J. Colledge.
Major M. G. Gerard.

2nd Goorkhas.

Major S. E. Becher. | Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley.

23rd Pioneers.

Captain H. Paterson. | Captain S. V. Gordon.

24th Punjab Native Infantry.

Captain E. Stedman.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major H. M. Pratt. | Major J. B. Slater.
Major F. E. Hastings.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Major C. J. Griffiths. | Major W. B. Aislabie.

5th Goorkhas.

Major J. M. Sym. | Lieutenant A. R. Martin.
Captain E. Molloy. | Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench.
Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander-in-Chief in India; I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before His Excellency.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an efficient administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction.

To Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Commissary General, the entire force is deeply indebted. The manner in which he, and the officers under his orders, overcame difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention.

The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.

The valuable services performed by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Chief Director of Transport, and the officers of his Department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department.

I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches, and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Low brings to special notice Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., Deputy Judge-Advocate General, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Major C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, in charge of the field treasure chest.

The Reverend J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain, Church of England, the Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., and the Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian Chaplains, and the Very Reverend Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive to their duties.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer, and the following officers of the Political Staff :—

Captain J. W. Ridgeway,
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.,
Major M. Protheroe,

have rendered me every assistance, and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information, and to procure supplies for the force.

It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff, who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties.

Major G. T. Pretyman, R.A., has in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp, held the position of Commandant of Field Force Head Quarters.

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards,
Captain the Hon'ble W. C. Rowley, R.A., } Orderly Officers.
Surgeon J. F. Williamson, M.B.

List of Returns accompanying Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' Report.

No. — Name of Return.

1. Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, with Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.
2. Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-commissioned officers and men and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded, 31st August and 1st September 1880.
3. Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1st September 1880.
4. Return of actual numbers present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
5. Return of actual numbers present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
6. Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force,—31st Augustand 1st September 1880.

7. Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
8. Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
9. Number of officers and men of Bombay-Kandahar Force who were on duty in the citadel and city, 1st September 1880.
10. Numbers, &c., of the Bombay-Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.
11. Return of ordnance captured, 1st September 1880.

Numerical return of casualties in the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force in the operations of the 31st August and 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

Corps.	Killed. British officers.	Killed. Native officers.	Killed. Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Killed. Drummers and Buglers.	Killed. Rank and File.	Killed. Followers.	Wounded. British officers.	Wounded. Native officers.	Wounded. Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Wounded. Drummers and Buglers.	Wounded. Rank and File.	Wounded. Followers.	Total.	Remarks.
Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1 horse wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed.
No. 6-8th Royal Artillery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	4 mules killed; 1 horse and 2 mules wounded.
„ 5-11th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 mule wounded.
9th Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1*	...	2	* Since dead. Two horses killed, 1 wounded.
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	7	3 horses killed, 9 wounded.
Central India Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	
3rd Bombay Cavalry ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed, 3 wounded.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8 horses killed, 1 wounded.
7th Fusiliers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60th Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
72nd Highlanders ...	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	19†	2	33	† 4 men since dead.
92nd Highlanders ...	...	...	1	...	10	...	2	...	7	...	62‡	2	84	‡ 8 men since dead. 1 horse and 1 mule killed; 2 mules wounded.
15th Bengal Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1§	...	3	...	6	§ Since dead.
23rd „ „ „	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	10	2	17	2 mules killed.
24th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	13	
25th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	20‖	2	33	‖ 3 men since dead. One horse wounded.
4th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	7	
5th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2¶	5	¶ Both since dead.
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	22**	2	29	** 1 man since dead.
3rd „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	
4th Bombay Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28th „ „ „	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Commissariat Dept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1††	1	†† Since dead.
Total ...	3	1	1	...	35	...	11	4	16	2	177	18		
Grand Total ...	40						228						268	16 horses and 7 mules killed; 17 horses and 5 mules wounded.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT KANDAHAR ON 31ST AUGUST AND 1ST SEPTEMBER 1880.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Corps or Dept.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of wound.
Staff ...	Captain ...	Edward Straton, 2-22nd Foot ...	Gun-shot wound, abdomen.
72nd Highlanders	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Francis Brownlow, C.B. ...	„ chest.
„	Captain ...	St. John Thomas Frome ...	„ chest.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Corps or Department.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	George Woodward Willock	Slight.
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	Lieutenant ...	Louis Samuel Hyde Baker	„
Central India Horse ...	„ ...	Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain ...	„
72nd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	Robert Hunter Murray	Severe.
„	Lieutenant ...	Seymour Charles Hale Monro	„
92nd Highlanders ...	„ ...	Stuart Alexander Menzies	„
„	2nd-Lieutenant	Donald Wm. Stewart	„
23rd Bengal N. I. (Pioneers)	Lieutenant ...	Duncan Chesney	Slight.
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Arthur Battye	„
4th „ ...	„ ...	Frederick Francis Rowcroft	„
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Major ...	James Barry Slater	Severe.

No. 2.

INFANTRY DIVISION, KABUL FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Native Officers, British and Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Followers killed and wounded on the 31st August and 1st September 1880.

NATIVE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
24th Bengal N. I.	Subadar ...	Súltan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot, right leg.
25th Bengal N. I.	„ ...	Bhíkam Sing ...	Slight ...	„ contusion, thigh.
2nd Goorkha Regt.	Jemadar ...	Mohan Sing Maharah.	Severe ...	„ right leg.
4th Goorkha Regt.	Subadar ...	Ran Sing Rana	Dangerous...	„ left upper arm.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Nature of wound.
72nd Highlanders.	1583	Lce.-Sergeant	William Cameron ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1263	Lce.-Corporal	William Gannon ...	„ „ „
	58B 2665	„	Josiah McIlvenna ...	„ „ shoulder.
	58B 153	Private ...	James McGowan ...	„ „ head.
	58B 381	„ ...	Alexander Hodge ...	„ „ abdomen.
	58B 415	„ ...	James McQueen ...	„ „ head.
	58B 2653	„ ...	William Erskine ...	„ „ abdomen.
92nd Highlanders.	56B 304	Color-Sergeant.	Richard Fraser ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	56B 335	Corporal ...	Lewis Friendship ...	„ „ lung.
	995	Private ...	John Strachan ...	„ „ abdomen.
	1370	„ ...	John Mackenzie ...	„ „ „
	1907	„ ...	Neil Ross ...	„ „ head.
	1928	„ ...	William Wilson ..	„ „ heart.
	2022	„ ...	James Scott ...	„ „ abdomen.
	2065	„ ...	Alexander Easton ...	„ „ head.
	58B 111	„ ...	William Reid ...	„ „ abdomen.
	56B 242	„ ...	Thomas Kerr ...	„ „ lung.
	56B 305	„ ...	Robert Mackenzie ...	„ „ head and breast.
15th Bengal N. I.	819	Lce.-Naick...	Ran Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, chest. } on 31st
	1495	Sepoy ...	Sycemal Sing ...	„ abdomen. } August.
23rd Bengal N. I.	1917	Sepoy ...	Bhag Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	2145	„ ...	Jagat Sing ...	„ „ head.
24th Bengal N. I.	1732	Sepoy ...	Mahomed Baksh	
2nd Goorkha Regt.	...	Naick ...	Kharakdhoj Sahi.	
	...	Rifleman ...	Túlaram Groon.	
	...	„ ...	Jagarnath Sahi.	
	...	„ ...	Mohandar Sing Khatri.	
	...	„ ...	Santbír Thápá.	
	...	„ ...	Fateh Kwas.	
	...	„ ...	Nar Sing Groon.	
	...	„ ...	Kasiram Gharti.	
4th Goorkha Regt.	1640	Sepoy ...	Dandír Gharti ...	Gun-shot wound, chest,—on 31st August.
5th Goorkha Regt.	1326	Sepoy ...	Kabír Thápá ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
2nd Sikh Infantry.	2898	Sepoy ...	Dás	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	3384	„ ...	Issar Sing ...	„ „ neck.
	...	„ ...	Nawáb	„ „ abdomen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
6-8th R. A.	3065	Gunner ...	George Carell ...	Severe ...	Gun shot wound, chest.
		Driver ...	Balak ...	Slight ...	„ chest.
		„ ...	Barkardar ...	Severe ...	„ thigh.
2-60th Rifles.	192	Private ...	James Dean ...	Severe ...	„ foot.
	1806	„ ...	George Tripp ...	Slight ...	„ „
	514	Cr.-Sergt.	George Jacobs ...	Severe ...	„ groin.
72nd Highlanders.	1302	Corporal...	Arthur Thomson ...	Slight ...	„ abrasion, ear.
	967	Lce.-Corporal.	John Eyre ...	Severe ...	„ „ breast.
	2018	„	Robert Philip ...	„ ...	„ forearm.
	40	Private ...	James Maguire ...	„ ...	„ breast (*since dead*)
	1350	„ ...	John Douglas ...	Dangerous	„ breast and arm (*since dead*).
	1436	„ ...	Samuel Allison ...	Severe ...	„ knee.
	1470	„ ...	Alexander McLaren...	„ ...	„ instep.
	1679	„ ...	George Black ...	„ ...	„ neck and chest.
	1699	„ ...	John Gordon ...	„ ...	„ hip.
	1954	„ ...	David Smith ...	Slight ...	„ contusion, thigh.
	1960	„ ...	James Steel ...	„ ...	„ abrasion, back.
	1980	„ ...	George Heseltine ...	Dangerous	„ arm (*since dead*).
	2026	„ ...	David Colville ...	Severe ...	„ left shoulder.
	2649	„ ...	James Sorley ...	„ ...	„ scalp.
	58B 368	„ ...	William Fulton ...	Slight ...	„ head.
	58B 468	„ ...	James Beagan ...	Dangerous	„ chest (*since dead*).
	58B 690	„ ...	Neil McLeish ...	Severe ...	„ forearm.
	58B 1924	„ ...	William Raper ...	„ ...	„ hand.
	58B 2040	„ ...	Patrick Heffernan ...	„ ...	„ contusion, shoulder.
92nd Highlanders.	730	Sergeant	James Innes ...	Slight ...	„ contusion.
	1938	„ ...	Matthew Thomson ...	„ ...	„ left thumb.
	1971	„ ...	Henry Adams ...	Severe ...	„ left knee joint.
	1983	„ ...	John Macnally ...	Slight ...	„ hand.
	2030	„ ...	William McGill ...	„ ...	„ shoulder.
	2053	„ ...	James Coutts ...	„ ...	„ lung.
	2058	„ ...	James Wilson ...	„ ...	„ thumb.
	2347	Lce.-Sergt.	Alexander Anderson...	„ ...	„ left shoulder.
	1539	Corporal...	William McGillvray...	Dangerous	„ left arm.
	2069	„ ...	Matthew Gamble ...	Slight ...	„ forearm.
	56B 362	„ ...	Donald McPhail ...	Severe ...	„ left lung (*since dead*).
	89	Lce.-Corpl.	John Hunter ..	Slight ...	„ shoulder.
	1748	„ ...	Henry Saunders ...	Dangerous	„ lower jaw.
	1921	„ ...	John Vassie ...	Severe ...	„ thigh.
	2011	„ ...	Robert Innes ...	Slight ...	„ abdomen.
	56B 174	„ ..	James Mackinnon ...	Severe ...	„ both thighs.
	56B 706	„ ...	Paul Macpherson ...	Slight ...	„ temple.
	978	Private ...	James Stewart ...	Dangerous	„ arm.
	1163	„ ...	John Dennis ...	Slight ...	Sword cuts, head, wrist and knee.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	1250	Private ...	Robert Simpson ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound left thigh.
	1260	„ ...	Allan McDonald ...	„ ...	„ head (*since dead*).
	1359	„ ...	Duncan Brimber ...	Dangerous	„ thigh (*since dead*).
	1388	„ ...	John W. Balcarres ...	Severe ...	„ arm.
	1489	„ ...	Thomas McFarlane ...	Slight ...	„ left arm.
	1530	„ ...	Alexander P. Park ...	„ ...	„ pelvis.
	1561	„ ...	John McLaren ...	„ ...	„ head.
	1593	„ ...	James Wilson ...	Dangerous	„ right side (*since dead*).
	1638	„ ...	William Dixon ...	„ ...	„ abdomen (*since dead*).
	1659	„ ...	William Devlin ...	„ ...	„ left arm (*since dead*).
	1672	„ ...	Francis Smith ...	Severe ...	„ foot.
	1691	„ ...	Joseph Dexter ...	„ ...	„ left hand.
	1777	„ ...	David Reid ...	Slight ...	„ lip.
	1800	„ ...	James Murray ...	„ ...	„ thigh.
	1838	„ ...	William Graham ...	Severe ...	„ right leg.
	1951	„ ...	Peter Glacken ...	Slight ...	„ left arm.
	2023	„ ...	William Smith ...	Severe ...	„ right hand.
	2027	„ ...	John McKenzie ...	Slight ...	„ thigh.
	2140	„ ...	Henry Steel ...	„ ...	„ shoulder.
	2181	„ ...	Charles Gillanders ...	Severe ...	„ foot.
	2251	„ ...	Gregor Macrae ...	Dangerous	„ right temple.
	2314	„ ...	Hugh Neilson ...	Slight ...	„ right leg.
	2332	„ ...	Josiah Reid ...	„ ...	„ thigh.
	2348	„ ...	George F. Hull ...	Severe ...	„ thigh.
	56B 18	„ ...	William Henderson ...	Dangerous	„ head (*since dead*).
	56B 27	„ ...	David Falconer ...	Slight ...	„ shoulder.
	56B 81	„ ...	Alexander Macpherson	Severe ...	„ lung.
	56B 99	„ ...	John McGinley ...	„ ...	„ head.
	56B 113	„ ...	Alexander Muirhead...	Slight ...	„ right hand.
	56B 124	„ ...	Robert Forster ...	Severe ...	„ forehead.
	56B 152	„ ...	Daniel Woods ...	Slight ...	„ left foot.
	56B 172	„ ...	George Forrester ...	Severe ...	„ leg.
	56B 174	„ ...	James R. Gordon ...	Dangerous	„ knee, thigh and thumb.
	56B 194	„ ...	Alexander Barrie ...	Slight ...	„ right hand.
	56B 206	„ ...	Thomas Brady ...	[illegible]	„ [illegible].
	56B 249	„ ...	John McIntosh ...	„ ...	„ right leg.
	56B 279	„ ...	William Muir ...	„ ...	„ left foot.
	56B 289	„ ...	Samuel Irvine ...	Severe ...	„ shoulder.
	56B 298	„ ...	John McKay ...	Slight ...	„ leg.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	56B 388	Private ...	James Allan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, knee.
	56B 432	,, ...	Adam Lamb ...	Slight ...	,, nose.
	56B 484	,, ...	Joseph Alexander ...	,, ...	,, abdomen, graze.
	56B 534	,, ...	Alexander Ronald ...	,, ...	,, shoulder.
	56B 553	,, ...	Peter Hoey ...	Dangerous	,, right side (*since dead.*)
	56B 791	,, ...	John Laing ...	Severe ...	,, foot.
	56B 956	,, ...	James Baxter ...	Slight ...	,, thigh and chest.
	56B 1070	,, ...	Charles Coverdale ...	,, ...	,, wrist.
	56B 1078	,, ...	Charles Calton ...	Severe ...	,, right leg.
	56B 1111	,, ...	Martin McLaughlan...	,, ...	Sword cuts, head and arm.
	56B 1305	,, ...	Joseph Dean ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, head.
15th Bl. N. I.	619	Havildar	Anok Sing ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, chest (*since dead*) } on 31st
	1724	Sepoy ...	Wazir Sing ...	Severe ...	,, hand } August.
	1822	,, ...	Bishambar Sing ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	1957	,, ...	Harnam Sing ...	Slight ...	,, leg }
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).	1405	Havildar	Sawan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1397	Bugler ...	Sham Sing ...	Severe ...	,, ,,
	1226	Sepoy ...	Hira Sing ...	Slight ...	Shell wound, contusion.
	1319	,, ...	Atar Sing ...	,, ...	,, arm and loin.
	1379	,, ...	Dúla Sing ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1420	,, ...	Lehna Sing ...	,, ...	Shell wound, shoulder.
	1851	,, ...	Gopal Sing ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, shoulder.
	1894	,, ...	Dewa Sing ...	Severe ...	Right leg and foot shattered by shell.
	2023	,, ...	Teja Sing ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, scalp.
	2273	,, ...	Magghar Sing ...	,, ...	,, arm and side.
	2386	,, ...	Kesar Sing ...	,, ...	,, scalp.
	2349	,, ...	Lehna Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion, foot, from shell.
24th Bengal Native Infantry.	934	Lce.-Havr.	Chet Sing ...	Slight.	
	1765	Sepoy ...	Marúf Shah ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1929	,, ...	Fateh Khan ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	2101	,, ...	Gholam Mahomed ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	2121	,, ...	Nathú ...	Severe ...	,, left elbow (on 31st August).
	2122	,, ...	Rajab Ali ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound.
	2176	,, ...	Dewa Sing ...	,, ...	,,
	...	,, ...	Sher Gul ...	Slight ...	,,
	...	,, ...	Issar Sing ...	Severe ...	,,
	...	,, ...	Fazl Ahmed ...	Slight ...	Contusion.
25th Bl. N.I.	639	Sepoy ...	Natha Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion of face (on 31st August).

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.	...	Naick ...	Nurbir Karki ...	Severe ...	
	...	,, ...	Gungaram Alléh ...	,, ...	(*Since dead.*)
	...	Bugler ...	Kasi Lohar ...	,, ...	
	...	Sepoy ...	Mangal Jais ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Bisram Thápá ...	,, ...	(*Since dead.*)
	...	,, ...	Man Sing Alléh ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Sadhú Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Parbal Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Ransúr Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Jangbír Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Kethar Sing Groon ...	Slight ...	
	...	,, ...	Jagatram Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Wazir Sing Nagarkoti	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Dillú Kawas ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Gungabir Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Púranbir Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Mukhareah Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Maiteah Chand ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Gobardhan Bandari ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Ussun Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ...	Kasiram Groon ...	,, ...	
4th Goorkha Regiment.	1630	Sepoy ...	Musthan Thápá ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, right eye. } On
	1788	,, ...	Kallú Nagarkoti ...	Slight ...	,, left hand. } 31st
	2112	,, ...	Dalbir Rana ...	Severe ...	,, hip. } Aug.
	...	,, ...	Danbir Khanka ...	Slight ...	,, forearm }
5th Goorkha Regt.	1677	Sepoy ...	Hirabir Gúrúng ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, left forearm.
	1271	,, ...	Kalú Kawas ...	,, ...	,, throat.
2nd Sikh Infantry.	867	Havildar	Terkhú ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	2210	Sepoy ...	Jai Sing ...	Severe ...	Two sabre cuts, left arm.
	2214	,, ...	Bahadur Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	2431	,, ...	Partab Sing ...	Severe ...	,, right buttock.
	2644	,, ...	Bhag Sing ...	Slight ...	,, left leg.
	2694	,, ...	Hira Sing ...	,, ...	,, scalp.
	2785	,, ...	Húlasa ...	Severe ...	,, left arm.
	2810	,, ...	Jowahir Sing ...	Slight ...	Sword cut, left hand.
	2851	,, ...	Oulia Khan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, ankle.
	2926	,, ...	Shama ...	,, ...	,, right arm.
	2945	,, ...	Khan Gul ...	Slight ...	,, left hand.
	2968	,, ...	Dasaunda ...	Severe ...	,, right leg.
	3102	,, ...	Jewan Sing ...	Slight ...	,, ,,
	3115	,, ...	Issar Sing ...	,, ...	,, left buttock.
	3143	,, ...	Musaddi ...	,, ...	,, left hand.
	3165	,, ...	Gulab ...	Severe ...	,, right foot.
	3166	,, ...	Nanku ...	Slight ...	,, left leg.
	3167	,, ...	Hashim Ali ...	,, ...	Sword cut, head.
	3253	,, ...	Regba ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	3257	,, ...	Lehna ...	,, ...	Sabre cut, left arm.
	3285	,, ...	Mehr ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, left thigh.
	3340	,, ...	Pirágá ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	3375	,, ...	Mohar Sing ...	Dangerous	,, head (since
3rd Sikh Infantry.	84	Havildar	Azim Khan ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot.
	116	Naick ...	Gunga Sing ...	,, ...	Sword cut.
	175	,, ...	Sarkhú ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound.
	...	Sepoy ...	Chattar Sing ...	,, ...	,,
	203	,, ...	Prem Sing ...	Slight ...	,,
	354	,, ...	Búrh Sing ...	,, ...	Shell, round.
29th Bom. N.I.	2660	Private ...	Mohamed Baksh ...	Slight ...	Splinter of shell.

Followers wounded.

CORPS.	Name.	Nature of wound.
6-8th Royal Artillery	Kahar Kalú ...	Gunshot wound, foot, slight.
	„ Kamptha ...	„ head, severe.
	„ Baran ...	„ face „
72nd Highlanders ...	„ Lada Sing ...	both severely wounded.
	„ Fakírá	
92nd Highlanders ...	Bhisti Suka	
	Mate Sita Ram ...	
23rd Bengal Native Infy., Pioneers.	Bhisti Haíatú ...	Severe.
24th Bengal Native Infy.	Kahar Ram Din ...	„
	„ Jewan ...	„
2nd Goorkha Regiment	Bhisti Mohan Sing Rauth ...	„
	„ Ratnú ...	„
5th Goorkha Regiment	Kahar Raffi	Both *since dead.*
	„ Labá	
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Kahar Shibha ...	Contusion, spent cannon ball.
	„ Mohamed Baksh ...	„ „
29th Bombay Native Infy.	„ Kurli ...	Particulars not given.
Commissariat Department	One syce, *name unknown* ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen, on 31st August.—*Since dead.*

No. 3.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Nominal Roll of Wounded.

CORPS.	Rank and Names.		REMARKS: Nature of Wounds.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.	Sowar ...	Sewa Sing ...	Has since died of wounds.
3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Duffadar	Mansúr Khan ...	Lance wound, left breast,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„	Arjún Sing ...	Punctured wound, eyebrow,—slight.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Bakkar Khan ...	Sword wound, amputating four fingers, left hand, and sword wound, skull,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Fateh Khan ...	Sword wound, dividing nose and part of skull, and exposing left eye-ball,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Yusaf Khan ...	Sword wound, scalp,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Haidar Khan ...	Punctured wound, right forearm,—slight.
Central India Horse.	Duffadar	Lachman Dúbéh ...	Gunshot wound, hip,—severe.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Pardal Khan ...	„ „ shoulder,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Ali Hussain ...	Sword-cut, elbow,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Mujúd Khan ...	„ hand,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Kasi Sing ...	„ over ear,—slight.

No. 4.

INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN, KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Return showing actual numbers present at the action of the 1st September 1880.

BRIGADE.	CORPS.	OFFICERS AND MEN. Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers & men.	Total.	Guns.
Divisional Staff ...	.....	8	...	...	8	
1st Brigade ...	Brigade Staff	8	...	...	8	
	92nd Highlanders	18	...	510	528	
	2nd Goorkhas	6	12	381	399	
	23rd Pioneers	8	14	522	544	
	24th Punjab Native Infantry ...	7	12	402	421	
	6th Baty., 8th Bde., R.A. ...	5	2	186	193	6
2nd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff	7	...	...	7	
	72nd Highlanders	18	...	676	694	
	2nd Sikh Infantry	7	12	495	514	
	3rd „ „	8	13	441	462	
	5th Goorkhas	8	12	450	470	
	29th Bombay Native Infantry ...	7	12	444	463	
	No. 2 Mountain Battery Artillery	4	2	200	206	6
3rd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff	6	...	...	6	
	2nd Battalion 60th Rifles ...	16	...	500	516	
	4th Goorkhas	7	11	512	530	
	15th Sikhs	8	12	417	437	
	25th Punjab Native Infantry ...	6	15	465	486	
	11th Baty., 9th Bde., R.A. ...	6	...	116	122	6
		168	129	6,717	7,014	18

(Sd.) J. ROSS, *Major-Genl.,*
Commanding Infantry Division,
Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

No. 5.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Return showing actual numbers present on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	Nos.	REMARKS.
9th Lancers	300	
3rd Bengal Cavalry	300	
3rd Punjab „	356	
Central India Horse	422	
Total ...	1,378	

KOKERAN; 5th September 1880.

(Sd.) HUGH GOUGH, *Brigr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, K. F. F.

No. 6.

INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN.

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Return of Gun and Rifle Ammunition expended in action by the above Division on the 31st August 1880 and 1st September 1880.

BRIGADE.	CORPS.	GUN AMMUNITION.		RIFLE AMMUNITION.		REMARKS.
		Shrapnel Shell.	Common Shell.	Martini-Henry.	Snider.	
1ST BRIGADE	24th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	307	
3RD BRIGADE	11-9th R. A. (2 guns).	10	3	...	...	
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	244	...	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	3,320	
	15th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	7,940	
	25th „ N. I....	...	...	...	2,500	
		10	3	244	14,067	Total on 31st August.
1ST BRIGADE	6-8th R. A. ...	66	18	...	...	
	92nd Highlanders...	...	...	8,100	...	
	23rd Pioneers ...	...	...	...	3,172	
	24th Bengal N.I. ...	...	...	...	1,999	
	2nd Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	11,845	
2ND BRIGADE	No. 2 (Derajat) M.B.	2	3	...	...	
	72nd Highlanders...	...	...	6,480	...	
	2nd Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	5,611	
	3rd Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	2,027	
	5th Goorkhas ...		...	...	758	
	29th Bombay N. I.	...	...	...	497	
3RD BRIGADE	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	1,314	
	25th Bengal N.I....	...	...	...	1,286	
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	305	...	
		68	21	14,885	28,509	Total on 1st September.
		78	24	15,129	42,576	GRAND TOTAL, BOTH DAYS.

KANDAHAR; *4th September* 1880.

(Sd.) J. ROSS, *Major-Genl.,*
Commanding Infantry Division.

No. 7.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Casualties in the undermentioned Batteries and Corps on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.	Horses abandoned.	REMARKS.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	1*	...	1	...	* Gunner.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	2†	1	...	...	† 1 Sergeant and 1 Driver.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	1‡	...	1	8§	‡ Sowar.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1‖	1¶	1	3	...	§ Exhausted.
Total ...	1	5	2	5	8	‖ Ressaidar. ¶ Sowar.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Particulars.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	4,261	Gunner ...	Samuel Morecroft ...	Wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	1,450	Sergeant ...	George Cox	„
„ „ „	446	Driver ...	Samuel Collyer ...	„
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	Sowar ...	Harlál Sing ...	„
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	...	Ressaidar ...	Shaik Karim Baksh ...	Killed in action.
„ „ „ „	...	Sowar ...	Monir Khan ...	Wounded.

No. 8.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Ammunition expended by the undermentioned Batteries in action on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	SHELL.			REMARKS.
	Shrapnel.	Common.	Segments.	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	43	9	...	
C-2nd Royal Artillery	2	93	...	
5-11th Royal Artillery... ...	58	65	44	
Total expended ...	103	167	44	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 9.

Numbers, &c., of Officers and Men of the Kandahar Force who were on duty in the Citadel and City on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	REMARKS.
2-7th Royal Fusiliers	2	...	132	
66th Foot	2	...	146	
1st Bombay Grenadiers ..	...	2	150	
30th Bombay Native Infantry ...	3	8	322	
Total strength ...	7	10	750	

KANDAHAR;
5th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 10.

Numbers, &c., of the Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.

CORPS.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Ammunition expended.	REMARKS.
Divisional Staff	6	...	...	.....	
Cavalry Brigade Staff ..	3	...	...	.....	
1st Brigade Staff ...	2	...	...	.....	
2nd Brigade Staff	2	...	...	.....	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	6	...	129	Previouly included.	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ..	5	...	135	,,	
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	3	...	92	,,	
Poona Horse	4	8	117	*Nil.*	
3rd Sind Horse	4	11	399	276	
3rd Light Cavalry	5	9	209	*Nil.*	
No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners	1	...	38	,,	
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	13	...	376	34	
66th Regiment	11	...	229	*Nil.*	
1st Bombay N. I., Grenadiers ...	3	2	150	,,	
4th Bombay Native Infantry, Rifles	4	12	323	47	
19th Bombay Native Infantry ...	6	11	497	*Nil.*	
28th ditto ditto ...	3	8	392	184	
29th ditto ditto ...	7	15	527	4,430	
30th ditto ditto ...	3	8	322	.....	
Total ...	91	84	3,935	4,971	

KANDAHAR;
5th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 11.

Return of Ordnance captured at Baba Wali after the action with Sirdar Ayub Khan on 1st September 1880.

No.	Nature of Gun.	Length of gun.	Length of Bore.	Calibre.	Rifling.	Number of grooves.	Marks.	Remarks.
1	Ordnance Iron B. L. Rifled 9-pr. gun ...	5′ 4¾″	4′ 7″	3·14″	Polygroove.	37	Persian scrolls and lion's head on top of guns.	Fitted with tangent sights on both sides, and muzzle sight,—the former inclined towards each other, having Vernier cross-heads, and being graduated in Persian numerals.
2	,, ...	5 4¾	4 7	3·11	Do.	38	Ditto	ditto
3	,, ...	5 4½	4 7	3·07	Do.	37	Ditto	ditto
4	,, ...	5 5	4 7	3·10	Do.	40	Ditto	ditto
5	,, ...	5 5⅛	4 6½	3·04	Do.	38	Ditto	ditto
6	,, ...	5 5	4 7	3·10	Do.	38	Ditto	ditto
1	,, Bronze M. L. S. B. 6-pr. gun ...	5 2	4 11	3·69	...	...	Ditto	Fitted for tangent sight. Sight itself deficient.
2	,, ...	5 2⅛	5 0	3·69	...	...	Ditto.	Carriage has two Madras wheels.
3	,, ...	5 1¾	5 0	3·60	...	...	Ditto	ditto
4	,, ...	5 1⅝	4 10½	3·56	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
5	,, ...	5 1⅝	4 10⅝	3·59	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
6	,, ...	5 2	4 11⅛	3·66	...	...	Ditto.	Sight itself deficient.
7	,, ...	5 2	5 0¼	3·61	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
8	,, ...	5 2⅛	4 8¾	3·61	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	,, ...	5 2	4 11⅛	3·60	...	...	Ditto	Ditto. Limber has two Madras wheels.
10	,, ...	5 2⅛	4 11¼	3·68	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
11	,, ...	5 2⅛	4 11⅜	3·60	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
12	,, ...	5 2	4 11¾	3·61	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
13	,, ...	5 2¼	4 11	3·53	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
14	,, ...	5 2⅛	4 11	3·60	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
15	,, ...	5 2	4 11⅛	3·60	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
16	,, ...	5 2¼	4 11¼	3·63	...	...	Ditto.	ditto
1	,, 12-pr. Howr. (Field) ...	3 5½	3 11	4·64	...	...	Ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	,, ...	3 5	3 14	4·68	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
1	,, (Mountain) ...	2 10	2 6½	4·50	...	...	Ditto	No tangent sight.
2	,, ...	2 9½	2 6½	4·50	...	...	Ditto.	Ditto.
1	,, 3-pr. gun ...	3 0	2 10	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	,, ...	3 0	2 10½	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
3	,, ...	3 0	2 10	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
4	,, ...	3 0	1 10	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
1	,, Unfinished ...	4 6	Bored only to 2′ 4″	3·22	...	.....	Ditto	No carriage.
2	,, ...	4 4½	Not bored	...	...	.....	.....	Ditto.

Total Ordnance, Afghan guns ... 32
Recaptured guns of E-B, R. H. A., not here shewn... 2
34
1

(Sd.) C. COWIE, *Major, R. A.,*
Commy. of Ordnance, Kabul-Kandahar F. F.

NOTE.—The whole of the carriages except the mountain ones are unserviceable. Those here *attached* are repairable.

The 15th October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 583.—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 Alexander William Dennistown Campbell, 15th Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—17th August, 1878.

No. 584.—The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Presidency to which posted.
Lieutenant W. Quentin ...	Royal Marine Light Infantry.	Bombay.
Lieutenant W. J. Langford	Ditto	Madras.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 585.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General J. Fulton, R.A., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary 1st Class, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) to the 3rd September, 1882, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. Colledge, s.c., Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. H. Ozzard, s.c., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry, (u. p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Major H. G. Saunders, s.c., Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 586.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain William Thom Stuart,—9th October, 1880.

No. 587.—NATIVE ARMY—

14th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Bishen Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mir Nawaz Ali, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

Kote-Duffadar Leeladhur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Sing, deceased,—25th December, 1879.

Kote-Duffadar Lall Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Surrub Sukh, deceased,—26th March, 1880.

Kote-Duffadar Jawahir Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishen Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Havildar Muksein Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Peer Khan, deceased,—9th September, 1880.

No. 588.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Alla Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, deceased,—26th August, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 11TH OCTOBER, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 5th to 11th October, 1880.

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.							
F. P. Worthy ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	18th July, 1880.	Not known	87 3 3	...	11th December, 1880.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th October, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 61.—Mr. J. Clarke, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. T. G. R. Finny, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. B. A. Dougherty, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. G. A. D. Haviland, 2nd Grade Officer, and Officiating 1st Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer.

Mr. P. Downes, 3rd Grade Officer, and Officiating 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. F. M. Barwick, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

Mr. H. J. Black, 3rd Grade Officer, and Officiating 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1880.

No. 328.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

To Madras.

Mr. A. R. Boyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. M. Hayes, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. E. B. Hanson, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. R. H. Dorman, ditto 3rd ,,

To Bombay.

Mr. A. Hill, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. L. Strange, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. W. E. Pedley, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. D. W. Herbert, ditto 2nd ,,

To Bengal.

Mr. J. P. Coy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. L. R. Fraser, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. H. F. B. Frost, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. R. O. Clayton, ditto 2nd ,,
Mr. W. B. Bestie, ditto 2nd ,,

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. F. G. Heaven, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. A. M. Fagan, ditto 2nd ,,

To Punjab.

Mr. J. W. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. H. McConnell, ditto 2nd ,,

To Central Provinces.

Mr. F. B. Clandet, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To British Burmah.

Mr. W. B. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. P. Henderson, ditto 2nd ,,

To Assam.

Mr. H. Kench, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central India.

Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Rajputana.

Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 329.—The following students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, are posted as follows, for the purpose of undergoing a course of practical training for one year:—

To Madras.

Mr. H. E. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. S. D. Pears, ditto 2nd ,,

To Bombay.

Mr. A. C. H. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Bengal.

Mr. E. T. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To British Burmah.

Mr. J. Donnan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To Assam.

Mr. W. McM. Sweet, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. H. R. F. Ash, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central India.

Mr. B. H. Blacker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Rajputana.

Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 330.—The following transfers are ordered:—

Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Military Works Branch to the Railway Branch.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Railway Branch to the Military Works Branch.

No. 331.—Mr. G. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch to the Bengal Establishment.

No. 332.—To fill vacancies existing in the Railway Branch, the following promotions are made:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Cloete, H. N. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	8th October 1880.
Jones, J. J.	Ditto 4th „	Ditto 3rd „	19th September 1880.
Kunhardt, Lieutenant H. G., R.E.	Ditto 4th „	Ditto 3rd „	8th October 1880.
White, Lieutenant W. H., R.E....	Ditto 4th „	Ditto 3rd „	8th ditto.
Hodges, R. N.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto 4th „	19th September 1880.
Keelan, E. J.	Ditto ditto	Ditto 4th „	6th October 1880.
Lesmond, W. A.	Ditto ditto	Ditto 4th „	8th ditto.
Davis, R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	19th September 1880.
Morris, D.	Ditto 1st „	Ditto ditto	19th ditto.
Harman, J. M.	Ditto 1st „	Ditto ditto	6th October 1880.
Dumayne, T. J.	Ditto 1st „	Ditto ditto	8th ditto.
Brown, J. S.	Ditto 2nd „	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	19th September 1880.
Chabrel, M. J.	Ditto 2nd „	Ditto 1st „	6th October 1880.
Hickson, Lieutenant S. A. E., R.E.	Ditto 2nd „	Ditto 1st „	8th ditto.

The 13th October 1880.

No. 333.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	Province or Branch in which employed.	Present rank.	Promoted to	With effect from	Nature of promotion.	
Levinge, H. C. ...	Bengal ...	Chief Engineer, Class III.	Chief Engineer, Class II.			
Forbes, Major J. G., R.E.	Hyderabad ...	Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	September ... 19	Permanent ...	*Vice* Colonel Taylor, R.E.
Swetenham, Major E. ...	Central India	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.			
deBourbel, Lieutenant-Colonel R., R.E.	Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Chief Engineer, Class III.	August ... 13	Officiating ...	*Vice* Colonel Mayne.
deBourbel, Lieutenant-Colonel R., R.E.	Ditto	Officiating Chief Engineer, Class III.	Ditto		Temporary ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton, R.E.
Lang, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M., R.E.	Military Works	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Ditto		Officiating ...	*Vice* Colonel Mayne, R.E.
Tucker, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R., R.E.	Ditto	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.		Temporary ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel, R.E.
O'Callaghan, F. L. ...	State Railways	Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	September ... 19	Temporary ...	*Vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, R.E.
Heywood, Major J. M., R.E.	Bengal ...	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.		Officiating ...	*Vice* Mr. O'Callaghan.
Storey, H. F. ...	State Railways	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.		Temporary ...	Ditto.
Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel D., R.E.	Military Works	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.		Temporary ...	*Vice* Major Forbes, R.E., confirmed.

The 15th October 1880.

No. 334.—That part of Public Works Department Notification No. 323, dated 1st October 1880, appointing Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway, is hereby cancelled, and Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, Central Provinces, is appointed in his stead.

No. 335.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 30th January 1880, Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 336.—Resolution by the Government of India, No. 1789-G., dated Simla, the 15th October 1880:—

Revised proportion of Upper Subordinates in each rank.

RESOLUTION.—The proportion of Upper Subordinates in each grade was last fixed in 1865, and was intended to remedy what was then described to be an almost complete stoppage of promotion. The increase in the relative numbers in the higher grades no doubt accelerated promotion and improved the prospects of this class of officers. The Government of India has been led to consider the subject afresh in connexion with the late reduction in the number of Engineers, and has arrived at the conclusion that, owing to the larger areas now supervised by officers of the Engineer Branch, greater responsibility has been thrown on the Subordinates, and that it is proper, both on this and on general grounds, to afford them some further improvement in their prospects of promotion.

Under present rules the number of Sub-Engineers is $\frac{1}{8}$th and the number of Supervisors $\frac{2}{8}$ths of the whole establishment of Upper Subordinates. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to issue the following revised rules:—

(1). The number of Sub-Engineers will be $\frac{3}{16}$ths of the whole number of Upper Subordinates, adding one for a fraction.

(2). The number of Supervisors will be $\frac{5}{16}$ths of the whole number of Subordinates, adding one for a fraction.

(3). The remainder will be Overseers.

(4). The proportion in the several grades of those ranks will be determined by present rules.

The revised rules may be brought into force on 1st October 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore; also that it be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation, and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal and Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.
The Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Assam.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

☞ 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:—(*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. 43.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PORT BLAIR.

Simla, the 22nd October 1880.

No. 339.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon W. Owen, of the Indian Medical Service, to be Second Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars.

FORESTS.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 688F.—The Notifications of this Department, No. 99F., dated the 13th February, and No. 159F., dated the 4th March last, promoting Mr. M. H. Ferrars, B.A., from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests in British Burma, and directing the reversion of Mr. P. J. Carter to his substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in that province, are cancelled.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th October 1880.

No. 292-G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 183-G.-P., dated the 28th June 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner, as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 18th October 1880.

No. 2017-G.-G.—The services of Captain F. C. Burton, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st September 1880.

The 19th October 1880.

No. 2024-G.-G.—Under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, B.C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from the 5th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 2033-G.-G.—Lieutenant H. M. Temple is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and posted as Assistant to the Resident and Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant Meade.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1880.

No. 3351.—Mr. C. A. Stuart having been appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. K. Spence, received charge of his office, after noon, on the 2nd October 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 589.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, in continuation of the previous accounts of the Maiwand and Kandahar operations, of the following correspondence and despatches, relating to the operations of a detachment under the command of the late Brigadier-General H. F. Brooke, between Kandahar and Kokeran, on the 28th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council entirely concurs in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's appreciatory remarks on the excellent service rendered by Brigadier-General Brooke on this occasion.

From COLONEL T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Deputy Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5726-A.,—"*Kabul*"—dated Simla, the 13th October, 1880).

In continuation of my letter No. 5351-A., dated the 25th September, 1880, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, transmitting Brigadier-General Brooke's report of the part taken by the troops under his command in protecting and bringing in the remnants of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade returning from Maiwand.

2. His Excellency feels sure the Government will concur with him in considering the above report a record of excellent service performed by the late Brigadier-General Brooke and the small force placed at his disposal.

3. The delay which has taken place in rendering this despatch is much to be regretted, it having been obtained only on being called for.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, the 28th September, 1880).

With reference to your telegram to the address of Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., received this day, intimating that copies of any instructions issued to Brigadier-General Brooke on his proceeding to meet the troops returning from Maiwand on the 28th July should be forwarded, I have the honor to inform you that my instructions were given verbally to that officer, to the effect that he should proceed along the Kokeran road, with a small force of all arms, in the direction of Singiri, with a view of helping in the men and followers of Brigadier-General Burrows' column, and protecting them from the villagers, who were then firing on them. He was to use his own discretion in carrying out these instructions.

2. I beg herewith to forward a copy of Brigadier-General Brooke's report of his proceedings.

3. With regard to paragraph 8 of Brigadier-General Brooke's report, the information he received was probably conveyed to him in a note from Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, who was also returning to Kandahar, in the following terms:—

"The hills about Abásábad and neighbouring villages are full of men, and passage to cantonment impossible. Skirmishers going out, but guns wanted."

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. F. BROOKE, Commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force,—(No. 300,—"*Field Operations*"—dated Kandahar, the 8th August, 1880).

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the orders received from the Lieutenant-General, I left cantonments at 5-30 A.M. on the 28th July, with the force as per margin, to proceed to Kokeran to cover the retirement of the force under Brigadier-General Burrows, whose movement on Kandahar was, as reported by an officer who had arrived half an hour previously, being endangered by the opposition of the country people, who had collected in large numbers for that purpose.

Poona Horse,—40 sabres under Captain J. W. Anderson.
C-2nd Royal Artillery,—two guns under Captain W. Law.
7th Royal Fusiliers,—3 officers and 70 rank and file, under Lieutenant R. P. B. Rodick.
28th Native Infantry,—100 rank and file under Major F. C. Singleton.

2. On leaving cantonments, the only practicable road to Kokeran passes for about one mile (as the Lieutenant-General is aware) through walled gardens, and along the main street of the village of Abásábad, which is narrow and tortuous. The gardens were full of armed men, who, however, fell back without much resistance before my skirmishers, and thus allowed the guns and the remainder of the column to pass unopposed through the village of Abásábad into the more open country beyond.

3. From the time of leaving Kandahar, parties of the retiring force were met, who reported that they had been attacked by the country people all along the route, but especially at the villages of Singiri and Kokeran.

4. I therefore pushed on as quickly as the weakness of my force and the necessity of clearing my flanks of the large number of armed men who crowded the high hills on my left, and the walled enclosures and strongly-placed villages on my right, would allow. Although the resistance offered was not important, considerable time was necessarily occupied in clearing the numerous positions taken up by the enemy, and it was nearly 9 o'clock A.M. before I reached Kokeran.

5. Here I took up a position which enabled me to command the Herat road, the village, and the fortified residence of the Sártíp; and at once sent on some cavalry to communicate with the force under Brigadier-General Burrows, which had at that time completed the crossing of the Argandab river, and was halted about a mile from Kokeran.

6. On the appearance of the force under my command, the village and fortified post at Kokeran were hurriedly evacuated by a very considerable body of armed men, who, up to this time, had been harassing and killing all small parties of the retiring force who had passed within their range. This body of men then established themselves in a village on the bank of the Argandab, about 800 yards from my right flank, from which position, however, they were quickly dislodged, and all further firing from the enemy prevented until the rear guard of General Burrows' force had passed me on their way to Kandahar. I caused the Sártíp's house to be entered by a party of the Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Rodick, but no one was found in it.

7. When the last man of the retiring force had passed me, I recalled that portion of my cavalry which, under Captain Anderson, had been watching the ford of the Argandab; and as soon as they had rejoined my column, I commenced to return to Kandahar, picking up all stragglers who had been unable to keep up with General Burrows' force. In returning from the ford, Captain Anderson's small party of cavalry were attacked by very superior numbers; but they quickly overcame the resistance, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

8. Our return march was unmolested for about three miles and a half, when I received information from the front that the hills immediately over the village of Abásábad and the walled enclosures round it were strongly occupied by the enemy. I at once sent forward the two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, under Captain Law, with a cavalry escort, following myself with the remainder of the cavalry and infantry, and, passing through General Burrows' force, which was then halted, pushed rapidly to the front, throwing out skirmishers to clear the gardens and village. Some excellently directed shells from the guns caused the enemy to evacuate their fortified posts on the hills, while the skirmishers cleared the walled enclosures of all opposition, enabling both my force and that of Brigadier-General Burrows to pass through the extremely difficult village of Abásábad with trifling loss.

9. On reaching the open ground on the Kandahar side of Abásábad, I again halted and formed up my force, and so remained until the main portion of the force

of Brigadier-General Burrows had passed me, sending back a company of the Royal Fusiliers,* under Captain E. W. Adderley, to keep the outskirts of the village of Abásábad clear of the enemy and bring in all stragglers. I then followed General Burrows' force into cantonments, where I arrived about 1-30 P.M.

* Obtained from the regiment.

10. The loss of the enemy in the operations above described must have been considerable, not only from our artillery and rifle fire, but also consequently on two well executed charges which were made by the Poona Horse, admirably led by Captain J. W. Anderson, whom I desire to commend to the favorable consideration of the Lieutenant-General.

11. The conduct of the troops under my command was, in all respects, excellent and full of spirit.

12. The well directed fire of the two guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery proved most useful. They were excellently commanded throughout the day by Captain W. Law, whom I desire to bring to special notice as an officer of much professional knowledge, zeal and forwardness.

13. Major F. C. Singleton, 28th Bombay Native Infantry, and Lieutenant R. P. B. Rodick, Royal Fusiliers, commanded their respective detachments to my entire satisfaction, leading them in a very forward manner against positions of exceptional difficulty.

14. I would ask the Lieutenant-General's special consideration and approval for my staff officers,—Captain F. W. V. Leckie, 8th Bombay Native Infantry, Brigade Major, and Captain F. C. Keyser, Royal Fusiliers, Orderly Officer,—both of whom are officers of superior attainments and qualifications. The zealous assistance they afforded me throughout the whole day was invaluable. Surgeon J. McNamara, the medical officer in charge of the column, was also most useful to me.

15. I annex the usual casualty roll. (a)

(a) Sowar Rugotoollah Khan, Poona Horse, killed.

No. 590.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the defence of the post at Kach on the 16th August last:—

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8139-*K.*, Kabul / Field Operations, dated Simla, the 4th September 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter marginally cited, forwarding a report from Major-General Phayre, C.B., relating to an attack on the Kach post, and the repulse of the enemy by the garrison, under the command of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 4660-A., dated the 28th August 1880.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, that the defence of the post was well arranged and deserving of commendation.

3. The despatch will, I am to add, be published in the *Gazette of India* at an early date; but I am to request that, in the first place, a nominal return of the killed and wounded, as well as a statement showing the ammunition expended, may be obtained and submitted to Government.*

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 4660-*A.*,—*Kabul*—dated Simla, the 28th August 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying report received from Major-General Phayre, C.B., relating to an attack on the Kach post, and the repulse of the enemy by the garrison, under the command of Colonel T. W. W. Pierce, Bombay Staff Corps.

2. The defence of the post appears to His Excellency to have been well managed, and was very successful.

3. The loss of so many followers is very much to be regretted, but it does not seem that it could have been prevented, as the men were evidently seized with a panic, and ran blindly towards the enemy.

* No complete return has yet been received by the Government of India.

From COLONEL T. W. W. PIERCE, commanding the 16th Bombay Native Infantry, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Line of Communications, Quetta,—(No. 208, dated Camp Kach, the 16th August 1880).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Line of Communications, that, in consequence of hearing that the country was much disturbed, I took the necessary precautions for the safety of my camp, as follows:—

I occupied a *sanga* which I had built on the summit of the hill south of camp with a party, strength as per margin; strengthened all picquets, and sent out a company of 50 rank and file, under a native officer, to patrol along the banks of the river in the direction of Amadoon, east of my position. A company of similar strength fell in at the quarter-guard at the same time, ready for any emergency.

1 havildar.
12 rank and file.

At 4 A.M. shots were heard in the direction of Brahiman, outside the cattle lines. A sentry of the picquet over the cattle lines was killed and another wounded, and the picquet driven in by a strong rush of 500 or 600 *ghazis*. The company at the quarter-guard immediately went in that direction, and prevented the *ghazis* from coming into the lines, the men keeping up a steady fire. The attack was so determined on the part of the *ghazis*, that several of them were shot close to the walls of the fort.

About this time the company which had patrolled towards Amadoon had taken up their position on my left, and repulsed the attack of a large body of the enemy on that side. The remainder of the men in camp protected the rear of the position.

I also increased the party in the *sanga* to a strength as per margin, as it was reported to me that a very large body of men had come up from Chappar and along the crest of the hill.

1 native officer.
30 rank and file.

When it became light, about 6 o'clock, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Davis and Lieutenant H. W. Seymour to advance with a company to dislodge a party of men who were firing on us from the hills beyond the cattle lines. I myself, with the remainder, advanced to a height on my right, where a body of the enemy was seen moving. By 7-15 the firing ceased. I placed strong picquets in different positions to protect my camp, and then drew back the remainder of my men.

Our loss was as per margin.

2 sepoys killed.
1 European officer slightly wounded.
6 sepoys wounded { slightly, 4. severely, 2.
2 Sind Horse men wounded severely.
Followers, killed, 25.
Wounded slightly, none.
Wounded severely, 6.
Missing, none.

The reason of the great loss in followers was that some of the camel and bullock drivers fled in the direction of Brahiman towards the enemy, and several of them appeared running back in front of my line as I was advancing and were saved.

The enemy left 48 dead bodies on the ground, but were seen carrying off the dead and wounded during the attack. Their loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 200.

Their total force must have exceeded 2000, from the numbers of men seen in all directions. I beg to bring to the notice of the Major-General commanding the way all ranks behaved. The men were very steady, and received the charges of the *ghazis* very well indeed. I trust that the precautions I had taken and the disposition of the regiment under my command may meet the approval of the Major-General commanding the Line of Communications.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, Kandahar Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 79, dated Quetta, the 18th August 1880).

In submitting this report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I would explain that the garrison of Kach consisted, at the time of the attack, of the head-quarters and 300 men of the 16th Bombay Native Infantry. There were about 150 sick of the Sappers and other corps, who had just reached Kach from Thal-Chotiali, Sharigh, Chappar, &c. All these were in the fortified enclosure.

This affair will have a most beneficial effect, not only on the neighbouring tribes, but on the Marris also, who have been duly informed. Kach, in this instance, has saved Quetta and the upper part of the Bolan from molestation.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 591.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major-General C. C. Johnson, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster General, is confirmed in the appointment of Quartermaster General in India. Dated 24th July, 1880.

No. 592.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. Templer, 1st Battalion, 13th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 593.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, S.C., Commandant, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Major D. Adamson, S.C., Squadron Commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days,—191 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. B. Clare, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 79 days, under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. DeV. Alexander, S.C., Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule IX, note (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. C. Lamb, S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas, S.C., (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year under Rule I, and the remaining period under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 594.—Brigadier-General R. J. Hughes, half pay, late 63rd Foot, Commanding the Mooltan Brigade, 2nd Class, is allowed leave out of India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 595.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the* 28*th September*, 1880, *pages* 5069 *and* 5073.

War Office, September 21, 1880.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Donald Martin Stewart, K.C.B., and Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Comber, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 16th April, 1880.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Porter Malcolmson, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooke Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rupert Thomas Snow, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Weekes Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hooper Foord, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Whish, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Julien Ralph Bell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Hoggan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomas Harris, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 596.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sidney Chalmers, Bengal Infantry,—19th October, 1880.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps in the Sylhet District to be designated the "Sylhet Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Captain Commandant.

Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson, C.S.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16*th October* 1880.

No. 337.—Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., is reappointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 19*th October* 1880.

No. 338.—Mr. F. H. Collett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, having passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, section i, paragraph 18, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from 1st October 1880.

No. 339.—Captain H. LeM. Carey, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 10th November 1880, or such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 20*th October* 1880.

No. 340.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Railway Branch, Mr. T. Ker is promoted from Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from 29th September 1880.

No. 341.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 330, dated 12th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 342.—The order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, appointing Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in those Provinces, is confirmed. While so officiating, Mr. FitzJames will have temporary rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 343.—Mr. C. S. R. Palmer, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, having passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, section i, paragraphs 16—20, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 9th April 1880.

The 21*st October* 1880.

No. 344.—Mr. T. L. Tanner is reduced from 3rd to 4th Grade of Executive Engineers, with effect from the date he was relieved of the charge of his Division on the Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 345.—The services of Mr. A. S. Gerrard and Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineers, 1st and 2nd Grade respectively, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 346.—The orders of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah appointing Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st October 1880, until relieved by Mr. Furnivall, are confirmed.

The 22*nd October* 1880.

No. 347.—Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is on return from field service posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 44.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

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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:—(*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. 44.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 28th October 1880.

No. 1647.—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 John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be President of the said Council, with effect from this date, 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 Sir John Strachey, 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 said Act. And the Governor General is hereby authorized 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.

MEDICAL.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 503.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon C. W. Owen, of the Indian Medical Department, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Surgeon G. Bomford.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 517.—Mr. R. Willmot, Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, is granted furlough for two years under Chapter IV, Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 20th October 1880, or such subsequent date as he may have been relieved.

No. 523.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Surgeon J. C. Fullerton.
" A. Barclay.
" E. Sanders.
" E. S. Brander.

No. 526.—The services of Surgeon T. E. L. Bate are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

POLICE.

The 27th October 1880.

No. 282.—*Appointments.*—Mr. E. Moffat, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, *vice* Mr. Moffat.

Mr. C. A. Fraser to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Hobson.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 385.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant H. A. Deane, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

PATENTS.

The 28th October 1880.

No. 88.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue and Agricultural 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. 28 *of* 1880.—William Blackburn Turner, of Sheagaun, in the West Berar Division, of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Engineer, for opening and freeing cotton from dirt leaf and seeds, called "Turner's Patent Safety Cotton Opener."

No. 33 *of* 1880.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Belfast, Ireland, for improved aërated beverages.

No. 34 *of* 1880.—Algernan Edwin Abbott, Running Engine Foreman of G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawul, and George William Pitt, Engine Driver of the G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawul, for dropping and cleaning fires of locomotive or any engines either when running or stationary, and which prevents clinker from collecting and saves fuel and labour.

No. 40 *of* 1880.—John Greig, Junior, Engineer and Planter, Viewforth Terrace, Edinburgh, for rapidly cutting tea leaf while in a green or fresh withered state into small and regular squares previous to the rolling process, and by which an almost total saving is effected in the after-process in broken tea and dust, together with a saving in time and quality of tea manufactured.

No. 43 *of* 1880.—Joseph Stokes Williams, of Riverton, New Jersey, United States of America, but at present residing at Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in the construction of supports or posts for railway signals and other purposes.

No. 44 *of* 1880.—Joseph Stokes Williams, of Riverton, New Jersey, United States of America, now of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in railway crossings and switches, and the means or apparatus for signalling upon, or operating mechanism connected with, lines of railway.

No. 59 *of* 1880.—Max Hahn, of Berlin, for improvements in apparatus for working switches and points, turning platforms and the like, and communicating signals on railways.

No. 60 *of* 1880.—Antoine Bureau, of Gand, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in electric lamps.

No. 63 *of* 1880.—Druitt Halpin, of No. 7, Thornfield Road, Shepherd's Bush, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in lock-nuts.

No. 69 *of* 1880.—Friedrich Breyer, of Vienna, in the Austrian Empire, Engineer, for an improved mode of, and apparatus for, removing excreta and other similar refuse matter, and for treating the same for the production of a useful article of commerce therefrom.

No. 71 *of* 1880.—Thomas Threlfall, of San Francisco, in the County of San Francisco and State of California, one of the United States of America, for the process of, and machine for, separating and cleaning vegetable fibre.

No. 77 *of* 1880.—William Kitts, of Rangoon, in British Burma, Engineer, for an improved method of shelling rice, and in apparatus therefor.

FORESTS.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 703F.—Mr. H. Leeds, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, now on leave, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Simla, the 26th October 1880.

No. 35-*I.-R.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Bijawar has abolished all transit dues throughout the Bijawar State.

GENERAL.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 2059-*G.-G.*—Major A. Conolly, recently employed on special political duty in Kurum, has been granted one month's special leave, with effect from the 1st October 1880.

The 28th October 1880.

No. 2084-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Officiating Political Agent for the Western States of Rajputana and Commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, officiated as Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent of the Eastern States of Rajputana, from the afternoon of the 21st September to the forenoon of the 15th October 1880, *vice* Colonel Beynon, on privilege leave.

No. 2087-*G.-G.*—Colonel J. D. Hall, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, is appointed to be Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, *vice* Colonel Forbes, retired.

Major A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Colonel Hall.

No. 2097-*A.-G.-G.*—Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2097-*C.-G.-G.*—Lieutenant T. Hope, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, is posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October 1880, *vice* Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, proceeding on leave.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 2099-*G.-G.*—Colonel C. A. Benson, Commanding Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is appointed to officiate as Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Stewart, or until further orders.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th October 1880.

No. 3528.

Read again—

Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, publishing the Rules for District and Presidency Savings Banks.

Resolution No. 909, dated 20th February 1880, republishing the Rules of the 20th December 1879 as finally revised.

RESOLUTION.—In promulgating the Savings Bank Rules, first published on the 20th December 1879, and revised and completed on the 20th February 1880, it was the intention of the Governor General in Council to facilitate and encourage the deposit of savings in the Public Savings Banks. It was not the object of His Excellency in Council to compete with ordinary Banks of Deposit, or to attract to the Public Treasury, deposits which would, in ordinary course, be left with such Banks.

2. The balances in deposit in the Government Savings Banks of all kinds, have been as follows:—

		Rs.
On the 31st March	1870	1,01,63,000
	1871	1,08,55,000
	1872	1,23,68,000
	1873	1,47,82,000
	1874	1,73,69,000
	1875	1,74,68,000
	1876	1,89,54,000
	1877	1,93,63,000
	1878	1,92,54,000
	1879	1,91,25,000
On the 31st December	1879	2,04,26,000

3. The new Rules came into operation on the 1st January 1880, and the subsequent additions to the deposits in the Savings Banks have been as follows:—

	Rs.
January	6,15,000
February	7,26,000
March	8,65,000
April	9,87,000
May	9,58,000
June	15,18,000
July	17,02,000
August	19,63,000
TOTAL	93,34,000

4. Thus the balances in deposit on the 31st August last had increased to Rs. 2,97,60,000. The Deposits since the 31st August are not yet known.

5. It is evident that the effects of the new Rules have been to stimulate Deposits more than was anticipated. Moreover, it has been ascertained that many of the new Depositors do not belong to a class for whom Public Savings Banks are designed.

6. The Governor General in Council has, accordingly, resolved to restrict, again, the amount of Deposits to be received on one account to Rs. 500 in one Year, and to limit to Rs. $10\frac{2}{3}$ the amount of Monthly Interest to be allowed on one Account.

7. This last limitation, however, will not, till the 1st of May next, apply to Depositors who are already in receipt of higher Monthly Interest. Without the special authority of the Comptroller General, no Depositor, who is not already receiving more than Rs. $10\frac{2}{3}$ Monthly Interest, will in future receive more Monthly Interest than that sum; and, subject only to the special permission to the contrary of the Comptroller General, this limit will, from the 1st May 1881, apply to all Deposits, excepting only Compulsory Deposits in State Railway Savings Banks.

The following revised Rules for Government Savings Banks, are accordingly published, all previous Rules being revoked:—

I.—In these Rules—

"Depositor," "Deposit," and "Secretary" bear the meaning which they bear in *The Government Savings Bank Act*, 1873.

"Account" means the account of a Depositor in a Government Savings Bank.

"Balance" means the balance at credit of an account.

II.—Any person may become a Depositor on his own behalf, or on behalf of any other named person dependent upon him. Deposits may also be made by the Managers of Benevolent or other Public Associations, or by Public officers, of money deposited with them *ex-officio* as security for the discharge of any public duty or for the fidelity of any Public Officer, or for the accomplishment of any public object.

III.—Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the Government of India guarantees the repayment of every deposit, with interest.

IV.—Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no Account will be opened for less than One Rupee, and no person may deposit more than Five Hundred Rupees, in all, between the 1st of April in any Year, and the 31st March of the following Year.

V.—Interest will not be allowed upon a smaller Balance than $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, or upon the excess in any Balance over the highest multiple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee.

VI.—Interest will be allowed for each Calendar Month upon the minimum Balance of the Account between the close of the Fourth Day and the end of the Month.

VII.—Till further notice, interest will be allowed upon deposits, at the rate of one pie a Month for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, which is equal to one anna for every Rs. 18, or one Rupee for every Rs. 288, being at the rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{6}$ per centum per annum. Without the sanction of the Comptroller General, no higher Monthly Interest will be allowed upon any Balance than Rs. $10\frac{2}{3}$.

VIII.—On the written request of any Depositor, his Balance, or any part of it, will be invested by the Comptroller General in his own name in trust for, and at the risk of, the Depositor at current market rates, in Stock of any Loan which he may specify; if no particular Loan is specified, then Stock of one of the Four Per Cent. Loans will be bought: and Stock or Notes of any Government Loan, to a moderate amount, may be received by the Comptroller General from or on behalf of any Depositor and converted into Stock. The Stock thus bought or received, will be held by the Comptroller General on the Depositor's account, the interest thereon, less a commission of one-quarter per cent., being added to his Deposit, on advice from the Comptroller General, and entered in his Deposit Book the first time that it is subsequently presented. Stock held on account of a Depositor will, on his written request, be sold, and the proceeds added to his Deposit, or, if he desires it, will be converted into Notes and delivered to him. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., besides the Bank's fees, will be charged upon such purchases, sales, and deliveries.

IX.—Every Account will be made up on the 31st March, and the interest then due, calculated under these Rules, added to the Balance upon which

future interest will accrue. If an Account is closed on any other date, interest due to the end of the preceding Calendar Month will be paid to the Depositor: but a Depositor who closes an Account should not, ordinarily, be permitted immediately to reopen it, except on payment of a fine varying at the discretion of the Secretary, from One to Ten Rupees.

X.—Whenever a Depositor changes his residence, an Account may be transferred, free of charge, to the Government Savings Bank in the District to which the Depositor is removing. Without the special permission of the Comptroller an Account may not be otherwise transferred from one Bank to another.

XI.—A Deposit Book will be supplied to each Depositor in which the Secretary or, if the Savings Bank is at a Public Treasury, the Treasury Officer, will acknowledge every Deposit. The personal attendance of a Depositor is not required; but no Deposit will be received, or payment made, without the Depositor's Deposit Book, and the Government will not be responsible for any Deposit the receipt of which is not acknowledged in a Deposit Book. The interest due to date, will be entered in each Deposit Book the first time that it is produced after the 31st March. The first Deposit Book will be supplied free of charge; but, if a Deposit Book is lost or injured, or if a Closed Account is reopened, One Rupee will be charged for a new book.

XII.—Without special permission, a Depositor may not operate upon his Account more than once in thirty days, or open more than one Account in his own name or in the name of any member of his family, or for his own benefit or the benefit of any member of his family. The Comptroller General must take precautions to prevent any transgression of this Rule and, in particular, any employment of an Account as an ordinary Drawing Account. This Rule is not meant to prevent any one from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public Account.

XIII.—The Secretary may refuse to open any Account or may close any Account, for any sufficient reason, as, for example, because he thinks that the Account is likely to be used, or is being used, contrary to the object with which Government Savings Banks are established, namely, the encouragement of saving.

XIV.—When the Secretary thinks it proper to close any Account, he shall give notice, in writing, to the Depositor, of such closure. After the date of such notice, no Deposit shall be accepted on the Account so closed, and no interest shall be allowed upon the Balance of the Closed Account after the end of the Calendar Month then current.

XV.—These Rules apply as well to accounts opened before as after their publication.

XVI.—The Governor General in Council reserves the right to alter or add to these Rules at any time.

XVII.—A copy of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and of these Rules, shall be printed in each Deposit Book, and the signature, or, if he cannot write, mark of the Depositor, obtained to the annexed declaration before any deposit is accepted from him.

Declaration to be recorded in accordance with Rule XVII.

I acknowledge that I have read these Rules (or, if he cannot read, that these Rules have been read to me).

Dated

Table of monthly interest.

Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.	Principal. Rs.	Monthly interest.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Pie 1	15	Pie 10	144	Annas 8
3	2	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	162	9
$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	Annas 1	180	10
6	4	36	2	198	11
$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	54	3	216	12
9	6	72	4	234	13
$10\frac{1}{2}$	7	90	5	252	14
12	8	108	6	270	15
$13\frac{1}{2}$	9	126	7	288	One Rupee.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General, who will issue any needful supplementary instructions.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th October, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 598.—The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 551 of 1880, of the subjoined correspondence regarding the gallant and devoted conduct of the 66th (The Berkshire) Regiment of Foot at the Affair of Maiwand, on the 27th July last.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5994-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated Simla, the 25th October 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for the information of Government, the accompanying letter from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting on the gallant and determined stand made by the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

The events mentioned have already been referred to in my letter No. 5351-A., dated the 25th September 1880; but the details now given show the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and men who fell on that occasion.

The "accompanying documents" mentioned in paragraph 1 of Lieutenant-General Primrose's letter are Brigadier-General Daubeny's report and accompaniments of the proceedings of the force under his command in connection with the burial of the dead on the field of Maiwand, which have been forwarded to Government with this office No. 5948-A., dated the 22nd instant.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla,—(No. 1050-K., dated Kandahar, the 1st October 1880).

In forwarding the accompanying documents, I would most respectfully wish to bring to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice the gallant and determined stand made by the officers and men of the 66th Regiment at Maiwand.

The disposition of the regiment was as per margin, and of this number 10 officers and 275 non-commissioned officers and men were killed, and 2 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

Fighting line.
15 officers.
364 men—all ranks.

Baggage guard in rear.
4 officers.
63 men—all ranks.

With smooth-bore battery.
1 officer.
42 men—all ranks.

Sick.
32 men.

These officers and men nearly all fell fighting desperately for the honor of their Queen and Country.

I have it on the authority of a Colonel of Artillery of Ayub Khan's army, who was present at the time, that a party of the 66th Regiment, which he estimated at one hundred officers and men, made a most determined stand in the garden marked "A" in the accompanying plan.

They were surrounded by the whole Afghan army, and fought on until only eleven men were left, inflicting enormous loss upon the enemy.

These eleven charged out of the garden and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death.

Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing that, although the whole of the *ghazis* were assembled around them, not one dared approach to cut them down.

Thus standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these eleven officers and men died; and it was not until the last man had been shot down that the *ghazis* dared advance upon them.

He further adds that the conduct of these men was the admiration of all who witnessed it.

This is the testimony of a man who witnessed the scene, and who gave the information before Brigadier-General Daubeny proceeded to Maiwand.

From an examination of the ground, from corroborative evidence, and from the position in which the bodies were found, I have not the least hesitation in stating that this account is true; and I think His Excellency will agree with me when I say that history does not afford any grander or finer instance of gallantry and devotion to Queen and Country than that displayed by the 66th Regiment on the 27th July 1880.

A nominal roll of the officers and men who fought and died thus nobly has been already forwarded to you; and enquiries from survivors elicit the following facts:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith was last seen on the *nullah* bank, kneeling on one knee, with a color in his hand, officers and men rallying round him; and on this spot his body was found.

Here too fell Captain William Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, and one who would, had his life been spared, have risen to distinction in Her Majesty's service.

Close by Second-Lieutenant Harry James Outram Barr was shot dead over one of the colors.

Captains Ernest Stephen Garratt and Francis James Cullen were both killed on the field in front of the *nullah*, up to the last moment commanding their companies and giving their orders with as much coolness as if on an ordinary regimental parade.

Captain Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden, where the last stand was made; and here also fell Lieutenant Maurice Edward Rayner, Lieutenant Richard Trevor Chute, Second-Lieutenant Walter Rice Olivey, and Second-Lieutenant Arthur Honywood.

The two latter officers were seen holding up the colors, the pole of one of which was shattered to pieces, as rallying points; and Lieutenant Honywood was shot down whilst holding a color high above his head, shouting—"Men, what shall we do to save this!"

Sergeant-Major Alexander Cuppage was shot dead outside the garden whilst carrying a color; and many other non-commissioned officers and men laid down their lives in the attempt to save the colors of their regiment on that day.

With the gallant band who made this last grand effort, fought and died Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Thomas Rice Henn, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Charles William Hinde, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Native Infantry, with some of his men.

The men of the 66th on baggage guard, under the command of Captain J. Quarry, did excellent service during the retreat.

The party told off to man the smooth-bore battery under Lieutenant G. De la M. Faunce worked their guns steadily and well during the fight.

No. 599.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 582 of 1880, of the following correspondence and despatch, relating to the part taken by the troops of the Kandahar garrison, under the command of Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., in the action of the 1st September last, near Kandahar.

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8853-K.,—"$\frac{\text{Kabul}}{\text{Field Operations}}$"—(dated Simla, the 27th October 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5754-A., dated the 14th instant, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General J. M. Primrose, C.S.I., detailing the part taken by the troops under his command in the operations of the 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

2. With reference thereto, I am to state that the Governor General in Council concurs in the remark made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in paragraph 12 of your letter No. 5585-A., dated the 7th instant, that these troops rendered good service on the occasion referred to.

3. Lieutenant-General Primrose's report will be published in the *Gazette of India* on an early date, for general information.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5754-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—(dated Simla, the 14th October 1880).

In continuation of my letter No. 5585-A., dated 7th instant, paragraph 12, I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward herewith despatch No. 999 of the 27th ultimo, from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., reporting the part taken by the troops under his command on the 1st September.

2. His Excellency concurs in the remarks already made by Sir Frederick Roberts, that the Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding the 1st Division, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR F. S. ROBERTS, K.C.B., Commanding in Southern Afghanistan,—(No. 999-K.,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Kandahar, 27th September 1880).

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received from you early on the morning of the 1st September 1880, I issued the following orders:—

"I.—E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, escorted by two companies of the 7th Fusiliers and four companies of the 28th Native Infantry, will march from Kandahar *viâ* the Edgah gate, so as to reach the hill behind the village of Gandizan by 9 A.M.

"II.—The officer in command of this party will report himself to Brigadier-General Gough, V.C., commanding the Kabul Field Force Cavalry Brigade, which is to be formed up behind the Gandizan hill by 9 A.M.

"III.—The infantry and guns will precede the cavalry, and clear the way for them.

"IV.—The detachment of infantry with E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, at Gandizan, will remain stationary when the cavalry advances.

"V.—The troops as per margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Burrows, will be formed up at Kalacha-i-Haidar (the old cavalry lines) at 8 A.M., for the purpose of threatening the Baba Wali Kotal and watching the Kotal-i-Murcha.

No. 5-11th, Royal Artillery, four guns, 40-pounders.
4 companies, 7th Fusiliers.
4th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
19th " " " "

"VI.—The Commanding Royal Engineer will detail a party of sappers to accompany the force.

"VII.—This force will remain stationary during the day.

"VIII.—The Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery will see that a good position is taken up by No. 5-11th, Royal Artillery, for firing at the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal; and, in doing this, he will bear in mind that the object of the movement on the rigth is entirely to hold the enemy on and about the pass, whilst the real attack is delivered by the left in the direction of Pir Paimal.

"IX.—The following troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Daubeny, will at once occupy a line of pickets (in relief of those of the Kabul Field Force) extending from Picket Hill on the right by Karez Hill to Chil-Zina on the left:—

4 companies, 66th Regiment.
2 " 1st Bombay Native Infantry.
2 " 28th " " "

"X.—The whole of the available cavalry of regiments as per margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Nuttall, will move out in advance of Brigadier-General Burrows, and take up a good position for watching the Baba Wali and Kotal-i-Murcha passes, with the ground intervening.

3rd Light Cavalry.
Head quarters Poona Horse.
3rd Sind Horse.

"XI.—C-2nd Royal Artillery will proceed at once to Picket Hill, where Major Greig will report to Colonel Johnson for further orders.

"XII.—A day's cooked rations to be taken by the troops.

"XIII.—Only the first reserve of ammunition will accompany the troops.

"XIV.—Signallers to accompany each party.

"XV.—The Deputy Surgeon-General will make all arrangements for the reception and care of the wounded.

"XVI.—The head-quarters of the Lieutenant-General will be at first in the Sappers' garden.

"XVII.—Colonel Mainwaring, 30th Native Infantry, will take command of the city during the day, and make all local arrangements."

2. In accordance with the above, the cavalry moved out at about 7-30 A.M., and Brigadier-General Daubeny followed at about 8 A.M., occupying the ground ordered as follows:—

2 companies, 1st Bombay Native Infantry, were posted on Picket Hill.
2 " 66th Regiment, on Karez Hill.
1 company, 66th Regiment, between Karez Hill and Picket Hill.
1 " 28th Bombay Native Infantry, between Chil-Zina and Karez Hill.
1 " 28th Bombay Native Infantry, watching the gardens in left rear of the Chil-Zina.

3. Brigadier-General Burrows marched shortly after, taking up a strong position in the old cavalry and Jacob's Rifles' lines.

4. An excellent position was found for No. 5-11th Royal Artillery, about one hundred yards to the right of Picket Hill.

5. During the whole of the march of the above troops into position they were constantly shelled by the enemy from guns in battery on Baba Wali Kotal, but no casualties occurred.

6. At 9-15 A.M. No. 5-11th came into action under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and remained in action until 12-30 P.M., engaging the guns on the Kotal, which replied with much spirit until about noon, when they were apparently directed upon the troops who were making the turning movement by Pir Paimal.

7. During the early stage of the advance of the 1st and 2nd Brigades on the village of Gandi Mulla Sahibdad, the enemy gathered in strong force on the low hills directly in front and east of the Baba Wali Pass, evidently contemplating a rush on the guns of No. 5-11th; but their leaders, who could be distinctly seen urging them on in the direction of Kalacha-i-Haidar, could not force the *ghazis* collected there to face the position taken up by Brigadier-General Burrows; and, though some few actually advanced down the hills, the main portion would not follow, and they remained under cover until the position was turned, when they retreated rapidly over the Kotal.

8. At 9 A.M. Major Tillard, commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, with the escort of the 7th Fusiliers and the 28th Native Infantry, arrived at the village of Abásábad and reported to Brigadier-General Gough, who directed him to proceed along the Kokeran road and clear the low hills near the village of Gandizan.

9. Immediately on opening fire the enemy commenced a heavy musketry fire on the guns (which was, however, soon silenced), and also fire from the two guns at the foot of the south-west spur of the Pir Paimal.

10. The practice of these two guns was continuous and good; and though the guns of E-B were engaging them some time, they were unable to silence them.

11. Shortly after 11 A.M. Brigadier-General Gough directed this party to advance and hold the hills by Gandizan, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and in this position they remained until ordered to return to quarters at 5 P.M.

12. On reporting to Colonel Johnson, Major Greig, commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, was ordered to form up behind Karez Hill with the rest of the attacking troops.

13. At about 9 A.M. two guns of this battery moved to the right of Karez Hill and opened fire against the village of Gandi Mulla Sahibdad, and were shortly after joined by the rest of the battery, which kept up a fire on the village until masked by the advance of the 1st Brigade.

14 The battery then limbered up and followed the 1st Brigade during the remainder of the day, coming into action on the left of the village of Gandi Mulla Sahibdad, but, the enemy dispersing, they did not fire.

15. At 2 o'clock the cavalry, which had been watching the passes, received orders to cross by the Baba Wali Kotal and pursue up the Arghandab valley in the direction of Kajah Múlk.

16. Brigadier-General Nuttall, taking with him the 3rd Sind Horse and the 3rd Light Cavalry, proceeded at once to carry out these orders, and, pushing on, came upon bodies of the enemy making for the hills and along the valley.

17. These he charged and dispersed, following up the retreating enemy to Mansúrabad, a distance of some fifteen miles.

18. Night coming on compelled him to abandon the pursuit, and he therefore returned, reaching the lines at about 10 P.M.

19. Brigadier-General Nuttall estimates the loss of the enemy in this pursuit at one hundred men killed.

20. At 5 P.M. the whole of the pickets being relieved returned to quarters.

21. A complete casualty list, with amount of ammunition expended, has been already forwarded.

No. 214,—"*Field Operations*,"—dated Quetta, the 2nd October 1880.

Forwarded to the Adjutant General in India, in continuation of Field Force No. 88, dated 26th September 1880, to which I beg that it may be attached.

F. S. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding in Southern Afghanistan.

No. 600.—The names of the undermentioned officers were inadvertently omitted from the list of those enumerated in the despatch of Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., No. 88, dated the 26th September, 1880, as having rendered specially good service during the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and in the action near the latter place on the 1st September, 1880:—

G. G. O. No. 582 of 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Quartermaster J. Walsh, 72nd Highlanders, Provost Marshal of the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

The 29th October 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 601.—BRIGADE—

Colonel G. Leslie, R.A., to be Inspector General of Artillery for India, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., resigned. Dated 20th October, 1880.

No. 602.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeons Charles Pardey Lukis, Robert Richard Harvey Whitwell, Lawrence Augustine Waddell, George Shewan, Dhanjibhai Barjoeji Spencer, James Clarke, M.D., Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid, Philip Durnell Pank, Thomas Richard Mulroney, and Thomas Rankin Macdonald. } Arrived at Bombay, 19th September, 1880.

No. 603.—NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan, appointed on probation to the 16th Bengal Cavalry in G. G. O. No. 784 of 1878, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st September, 1878.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 604.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel and local Major-General) C. C. Johnson, C.B., S.C., Quartermaster General in India, (p. a.) for 1 year 348 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major R. F. Lowis, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, (p. a.) for 354 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major W. Atkins, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major J. W. A. Michell, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major G. Lamb, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major H. A. Fletcher, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet-Major) W. North, R.E., (Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,) 2nd-in-Command and Adjutant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. J. Garrett, S.C., Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. A. S. D'A de St. Laurent, S.C., Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m.c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern Railway, Public Works Department, (p.a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. N. Webb, S.C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. Dove, R.E., Doing Duty Officer, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 605.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Thakur Singh, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Narain Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakur Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Sundul Khan, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Rahim Bux, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundul Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 606.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamans Walcott, S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st September, 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPECIAL.

No 607.—With reference to the G. G. O. Nos. 135, 202, 206 and 253 of 1880. quoted in the margin, the services of the undermentioned Local Lieutenants, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Local Governments under which they were originally serving, the local and temporary rank conferred upon them ceases from the dates specified :—

Local Lieutenant H. E. C. Paget,—28th September, 1880.

Local Lieutenant P. A. Sandilands,—3rd October, 1880.

Local Lieutenant J. L. Ogilvie,—8th October, 1880.

Local Lieutenant L. W. R. Brown,—4th October, 1880.

No. 608.—The temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General is conferred on Surgeon-Major W. S. Whylock, M.D., and Brigade-Surgeon R. W. Meadows, Army Medical Department, for the time they each officiated as Principal Medical Officer to the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, *viz.*, the former from the 15th May to the 6th June, and the latter from the 7th June to the 5th August, 1880.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 609.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 170 of 1879, it is notified that the Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps will be attached to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps for administrative purposes.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th October, 1880.

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 the 12th to the 25th October, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bombay Staff Corps ...	Major T. W. Sanders ...	2nd September, 1880.	Killa Abdulla, Afghanistan.		
2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins	8th October, 1880.	Nari Bank, Biluchistan.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain C. A. Carthew ...	12th October, 1880.	Lundi Kotal.		
1st Battalion, 18th Foot ...	Quartermaster R. Barrett ...	17th October, 1880.	Ali Musjid.		

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th October, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 62.—Mr. H. Deadman, to be Constructor of the Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1880.

No. 348.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 54 of Act IV of 1879 (The Indian Railway Act of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend that Act, except Section 42, to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 349.—Mr. F. Moore, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for seventeen days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 350.—Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 19th September 1880.

The 27th October 1880.

No. 351.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 329 of 12th October 1880, Mr. B. H. Blacker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Central India to British Burmah.

No. 352.—The following is published for general information :—

Nos. 1822-50G., dated 21st October 1880.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—All Local Governments, and Administrations, and Officers.

I am directed to state that the Government of India has been pleased to extend the provisions of G. O. C. C. of 9th September 1880, granting ninety days' privilege leave to officers belonging to regiments returning from Northern Afghanistan to India, to military officers of the Public Works Department returning from field service. All such officers should be credited with three months' privilege leave on the date of rejoining the Public Works Department.

The 28th October 1880.

No. 353.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the State Railways under the control of the Government of Bombay.

No. 354.—Consequent on the orders contained in Public Works Department Resolution No. 493-8 R.E., dated 1st July 1880, regarding the transfer of the Rajputana and Malwa System of Railways to the control of the Bombay Government, Captain H. W. Clarke, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on furlough, is transferred in the same capacity to Bombay, and placed on the Bombay Railway Establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1880.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 355.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 328, dated the 12th October 1880, posting certain students of the Royal Indian Engineering College who have undergone their practical training in England; for "*Mr. W. B. Bestie*" read "*Mr. W. B. Bestic,*" and for "*Mr. F. B. Clandet*" read "*Mr. F. B. Claudet.*"

No. 356.—Mr. A. B. Thomson, Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate in Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from 1st October 1880.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

☞ **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 Indian Census Act, 1880.

The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880.

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. 45.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1880.

No. 16.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

43 & 44 VIC., CHAPTER 16.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Payment of Wages and Rating of Merchant Seamen.

[2ND AUGUST, 1880.]

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 (that is to say):—

Short title. **1. This Act may be cited as "The Merchant Seamen (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880."**

Construction. This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1876; and those Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880.

Conditional advance notes illegal. **2.** (1) After the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, any document authorizing or promising, or purporting to authorize or promise, the future payment of money on account of a seaman's wages conditionally on his going to sea from any port in the United Kingdom, and made before those wages have been earned, shall be void.

(2) No money paid in satisfaction or in respect of any such document shall be deducted from a seaman's wages, and no person shall have any right of action, suit or set-off against the seaman or his assignee in respect of any money so paid, or purporting to have been so paid.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any allotment note made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Amendment of 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 169, as to allotment notes. **3.** (1) Every agreement with a seaman which is required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to be made in the form sanctioned by the Board of Trade shall, if the seaman so require, stipulate for the allotment of any part not exceeding one-half of the wages of the seaman in favour of one or more of the persons mentioned in section one hundred and sixty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as amended by this section.

(2) The allotment may also be made in favour of a savings bank, and in that case shall be in favour of such persons and carried into effect in such manner as may be for the time being directed by regulations of the Board of Trade; and section one hundred and sixty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall be construed as if the said persons were named therein.

(3) The sum received in pursuance of such allotment by a savings bank shall be paid out only on an application made, through a superintendent

of a mercantile marine office or the Board of Trade, by the seaman himself, or, in case of death, by some person to whom the same might be paid under section one hundred and ninety-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(4) A payment under an allotment note shall begin at the expiration of one month, or if the allotment is in favour of a savings bank, of three months from the date of the agreement, or at such later date as may be fixed by the agreement, and shall be paid at the expiration of every subsequent month, or of such other periods as may be fixed by the agreement, and shall be paid only in respect of wages earned before the date of payment.

(5) For the purposes of this section "savings bank" means a savings bank established under one of the Acts mentioned in the first schedule to this Act.

Rules as to payment of wages.

4. In the case of foreign-going ships—

(1) The owner or master of the ship shall pay to each seaman on account, at the time when he lawfully leaves the ship at the end of his engagement, two pounds, or one-fourth of the balance due to him, whichever is least; and shall pay him the remainder of his wages within two clear days (exclusive of any Sunday, fast day in Scotland or bank holiday) after he so leaves the ship.

(2) The master of the ship may deliver the account of wages mentioned in section one hundred and seventy-one of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to the seaman himself at or before the time when he leaves the ship, instead of delivering it to a superintendent of a mercantile marine office.

(3) If the seaman consents, the final settlement of his wages may be left to the superintendent of a mercantile marine office under regulations to be made by the Board of Trade, and the receipt of the superintendent shall in that case operate as a release by the seaman under section one hundred and seventy-five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

(4) In the event of the seaman's wages or any part thereof not being paid or settled as in this section mentioned, then, unless the delay is due to the act or default of the seaman, or to any reasonable dispute as to liability, or to any other cause not being the act or default of the owner or master, the seaman's wages shall continue to run and be payable until the time of the final settlement thereof.

(5) Where a question as to wages is raised before the superintendent of a mercantile marine office between the master or owner of a ship and a seaman or apprentice,—if the amount in question does not exceed five pounds, the superintendent may adjudicate, and the decision of the superintendent in the matter shall be final; but if the superintendent is of opinion that the question is one which ought to be decided by a court of law, he may refuse to decide it.

Penalty for being on boardship without permission before seamen leave.

5. Where a ship is about to arrive, is arriving or has arrived at the end of her voyage, every person, not being in Her Majesty's service or not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, who—

(*a*) goes on board the ship, without the permission of the master before the seamen lawfully leave the ship at the end of their engagement, or are discharged (whichever last happens); or,

(*b*) being on board the ship, remains there after being warned to leave by the master, or by a police-officer or by any officer of the Board of Trade or of the customs, shall, for every such offence, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months; and the master of the ship or any officer of the Board of Trade may take him into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to a constable to be taken before a court or magistrate capable of taking cognizance of the offence, and dealt with according to law.

Provisions contained in section five to apply to ships belonging to foreign countries in certain cases.

6. Whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty—

(1) that the Government of any foreign country has provided that unauthorized persons going on board of British ships which are about to arrive or have arrived within its territorial jurisdiction shall be subject to provisions similar to the provisions contained in the last preceding section as applicable to persons going on board British ships at the end of their voyages, and

(2) that the Government of such foreign country is desirous that the provisions of the said section shall apply to unauthorized persons going on board of ships belonging to such foreign country within the limits of British territorial jurisdiction,

Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare that the provisions of the said last preceding section shall apply to the ships of such country; and thereupon, so long as the order remains in force, those provisions shall apply and have effect as if the ships of such country were British ships arriving, about to arrive or which had arrived at the end of their voyage.

Rating of seamen.

7. A seaman shall not be entitled to the rating of A. B., that is to say, of an able-bodied seaman, unless he has served at sea for four years before the mast; but the employment of fishermen in registered decked fishing vessels shall only count as sea service up to the period of three years of such employment; and the rating of A. B. shall only be granted after at least one year's sea service in a trading vessel, in addition to three or more years' sea service on board of registered decked fishing vessels.

Such service may be proved by certificates of discharge, by a certificate of service from the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen (which certificate the Registrar shall grant on payment of a fee not exceeding sixpence), and in which shall be specified whether the service was rendered in whole or in part, in steam ship or in sailing ship, or by other satisfactory proof.

Nothing in this section shall affect a seaman who has been rated and has served as A. B. before the passing of this Act.

Power of court to rescind contract between owner or master and seaman or apprentice.

8. Where a proceeding is instituted in or before any court in relation to any dispute between an owner or master of a ship and a seaman or apprentice to the sea service arising out of, or incidental to, their relation as such, or is instituted for the purpose of this section, the court, if, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, they think it just so to do, may rescind any contract between the owner or master and the seaman or apprentice, or any contract of apprenticeship, upon such terms as the court may think just, and this power shall be in addition to any other jurisdiction which the court can exercise independently of this section.

For the purposes of this section the term "court" includes any magistrate or justice having jurisdiction in the matter to which the proceeding relates.

Licensing of seamen's lodging-houses.

9. It shall be lawful for the sanitary authority of any seaport town to pass byelaws for the licensing of seamen's lodging-houses, for the periodical inspection of the same, for the granting to the persons to whom such licenses are given the authority to designate their houses as seamen's licensed lodging-houses and for prescribing the penalties for the breach of the provisions of the byelaws: provided always that no such byelaws shall take effect till they have received the approval of the Board of Trade.

Desertion and absence without leave.

10. The following provisions shall, from the commencement of this Act, have operation within the United Kingdom:—

A seaman or apprentice to the sea service shall not be liable to imprisonment for deserting or for neglecting, or refusing without reasonable cause, to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship, or for absence without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of his ship's sailing from any port, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty.

Whenever, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, any seaman or apprentice neglects or refuses to join or deserts from, or refuses to proceed to sea in, any ship in which he is duly engaged to serve, or is found otherwise absenting himself therefrom without leave, the master or any mate, or the owner, ship's husband, or consignee, may, with or without the assistance of the local police officers or constables, who are hereby directed to give the same, if required, convey him on board: provided that, if the seaman or apprentice so requires, he shall first be taken before some court capable of taking cognizance of the matters to be dealt with according to law; and that, if it appears to the court before which the case is brought that the seaman or apprentice has been conveyed on board or taken before the court on improper or insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband, or consignee, as the case may be, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; but such penalty, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment.

If a seaman or apprentice to the sea service intends to absent himself from his ship or his duty, he may give notice of his intention, either to the owner or to the master of the ship, not less than forty-eight hours before the time at which he ought to be on board his ship; and in the event of such notice being given, the court shall not exercise any of the powers conferred on it by section two hundred and forty-seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Subject to the foregoing provision of this section, the powers conferred by section two hundred and forty-seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may be exercised, notwithstanding the abolition of imprisonment for desertion and similar offences, and of apprehension without warrant.

Nothing in this section shall affect section two hundred and thirty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Extension to seamen of 38 & 39 Vic., c. 90.

11. The thirteenth section of the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, shall be repealed in so far as it operates to exclude seamen and apprentices to the sea service from the said Act, and the said Act shall apply to seamen and apprentices to the sea service accordingly; but such repeal shall not, in the absence of any enactment to the contrary, extend to or affect any provision contained in any other Act of Parliament passed, or to be passed, whereby workman is defined by reference to the persons to whom the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, applies.

Repeal of enactments in second schedule.

12. The enactments described in the second schedule to this Act shall be repealed as from the commencement of this Act within the United Kingdom:

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(1) anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this Act under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(2) any right or privilege acquired, or any liability incurred, before the commencement of this Act, under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(3) any imprisonment, fine, or forfeiture, or other punishment incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of any offence committed before the commencement of this Act, under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(4) the institution or prosecution to its termination of any investigation or legal proceeding, or any other remedy for prosecuting any such offence, or ascertaining, enforcing or recovering any such liability, imprisonment, fine, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on as if this repeal had not been enacted.

SCHEDULES.

First Schedule.

Chapter.	*Savings Bank.*
24 & 25 Vic., c. 14 ...	Post Office Savings Banks.
26 & 27 Vic., c. 87 ...	Trustee Savings Banks.
17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, s. 180 ...	Seamen's Savings Banks.
19 & 20 Vic., c. 41 ...	

Second Schedule.

(17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, in part.)

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, in part, namely,—

In section two hundred and forty-three, subsection (1), the words "to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks with or without hard labour; and also."

In section two hundred and forty-three, subsection (2), the words "to imprisonment for any period not exceeding ten weeks with or without hard labour, and also at the discretion of the court."

Section two hundred and forty-six.

In section two hundred and forty-seven, the words "instead of committing the offender to prison;"

And section two hundred and forty-eight.

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43 & 44 VIC., CHAPTER 18.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

[2ND AUGUST, 1880.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854: 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:

1. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Act, 1880.

Short title.

2. Sub-section two of section thirty-seven of the recited Act is hereby repealed, and in place thereof it is enacted that the following words shall be deemed and be taken to be the second sub-section of the thirty-seventh section of the recited Act, and the recited Act shall be read and construed as if the second sub-section of the thirty-seventh section thereof had been originally expressed in the following words, videlicet:—

Amendment of section 37 of 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104, as to numbers of joint owners of ships.

"Subject to the provisions with respect to joint-owners or owners by transmission hereinafter contained, not more than sixty-four individuals shall be entitled to be registered at the same time as owners of any one ship; but this rule shall not affect the beneficial title of any number of persons of any company represented by or claiming under or through any registered owner or joint-owner."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 5th November 1880.

No. 549.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 523, dated 29th ultimo, so far as it relates to Surgeons J. C. Fullerton and E. Sanders, is cancelled.

PORT BLAIR.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 401.—Major R. J. Wimberley, 1st Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd January next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 30th October 1880.

No. 377.—Mr. V. Ball, A.M., F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in the Notification in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 52, dated the 21st May 1878, on the forenoon of the 16th instant, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, from the date of his return.

Mr. F. Fedden, officiating in the 1st Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Ball's return.

No. 379.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 302, dated the 25th July 1879, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade from the date of his return.

Mr. V. Ball, who was appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade in Notification No. 377 of this day's date, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Mallet's return.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

No. 89-*G.-M.—Addendum.*—In Notification No. 41-G.-M., dated 30th April 1880, after the words "3rd Squadron Commander," add the words "in addition to his other duties."

GENERAL.

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 2137-*G.-G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1945-G.-G., dated 8th October 1880, Raja Jahandad Khan's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 1st October instead of the 1st September 1880.

No. 2139-*G.-G.*—Raja Jahandad Khan, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, has been granted one month's special leave from the 1st September 1880.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 2151-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent at Bhopal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Prideaux.

No. 2154-*G.-G.*—Captain J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. St. Barbe, proceeding on furlough.

No. 2158-*G.-G.*—Major C. Grant, Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted as Superintendent of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain J. Burne.

No. 2161-*G.-G.*—Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, is posted to Shujangurh as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1880.

No. 3556.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 3299, dated 4th October 1872, and the Notification of the same date, prescribing Rules for the guidance of Officers authorised to cut and break coin under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, in one of which it was laid down that the Presidency Banks and their Branches should not cut and break any counterfeit or worn coin under the Indian Coinage Act, except that received by them on behalf of Government.

RESOLUTION.—On reconsideration, the President in Council authorises the Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks, and the Agent in charge of any of their Branches, to cut and break all counterfeit and light weight Rupees and Half-rupees received by them in the course of business, and not only those received on behalf of Government.

2. His Honour in Council also authorises the Secretary, Manager, or other principal Officer of the Several Agencies of the Banks named in the margin, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary of the Calcutta Port Improvement Commissioners, the Bombay Port Trustees, and the Rangoon Port Commissioners, and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the Presidency Municipalities, to act under Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

Agra Bank, Limited.
Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Chartered Bank of India.
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
National Bank of India, Limited.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited,
Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.

3. Local Governments and Administrations may authorise any Officer of any other Municipality, to whom it may be desirable to extend the power, so to act.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and forwarded direct to the Several Banks and Public Bodies named, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 3564.—In continuation of the Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 31st January 1880, the following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 17th September 1880 is notified for general information and guidance:—

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 6th day of *September* 1880.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Her Majesty was pleased to direct:—First, that the Regulations contained in the Schedule to the said Act should be modified by the substitution for such Regulations of certain Regulations appended to the said Order:

2.

Secondly, that the said Regulations appended to the said Order should, on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And, whereas, by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said Order of the ninth of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And, whereas, by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first-recited Order in Council, for the purpose of explaining Articles 11 and 13 of the said Regulations, and of removing doubt and misapprehension concerning the effect of the said two Articles:

And, whereas, by Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty the said Regulations and the additions thereto shall be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the New Regulations contained in the First Schedule thereto, and that the same shall from and after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the Second Schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And, whereas, it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the following Governments: that is to say,

The Government of Khelat;
" " Muscat;
" " Zanzibar;
" " Cochin;
" " Travancore;
" " Kutch; and
" " Kattyawar,

are willing that from and after the said first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the said New Regulations, a copy whereof is hereunto appended, contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall, with the exception of Article 10 thereof, apply to ships belonging to their respective countries when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct:

That from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the said New Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, a copy whereof is hereunto appended, contained in the First Schedule of the said recited Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall, with the exception of Article 10 thereof, apply to ships belonging to the following countries; that is to say,

Khelat; Muscat; Zanzibar; Cochin; Travancore; Kutch; and Kattyawar,

whether within British jurisdiction or not.

C. L. Peel.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDERS.

Preliminary.

ARTICLE 1. In the following rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steam ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

ARTICLE 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

ARTICLE 3. A seagoing steam ship when under way shall carry—

(*a*) On or in front of the foremast at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull of not less than such breadth, a bright white light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of ship, *viz.*, from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d*) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ARTICLE 4. A steam ship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steam ships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light which other steam ships are required to carry.

ARTICLE 5. A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry, in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart: and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way.

The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

ARTICLE 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steam ship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

ARTICLE 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ARTICLE 8. A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of not less than 8 inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon, at a distance of at least one mile.

ARTICLE 9. A pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

A pilot vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

ARTICLE 10. (*a*) *Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.*

(*b*) *A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.*

(*c*) *A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.*

(*d*) *A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other; not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels, or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass as described in paragraph (a) of this Article.*

(*e*) *Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.*

(*f*) *The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.*

(*g*) *All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.*

ARTICLE 10. This Article does not apply to fishing boats, open boats, or trawlers belonging to the several countries mentioned in the foregoing Order, *viz.*, Khelat, Muscat, Zanzibar, Travancore, Kutch and Kattyawar.

ARTICLE 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

ARTICLE 12. A steam ship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this Article shall be used as follows; that is to say,

(*a*) A steam ship under way shall make with her steam whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(*b*) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(c) A steam ship and a sailing ship, when not under way, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes ring the bell.

Speed of Ships to be moderate in Fog, &c.

ARTICLE 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steam ship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

ARTICLE 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, *viz.*:—

(a) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.

(b) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(c) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

(e) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

ARTICLE 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other: in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply by day, to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

ARTICLE 16. If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

ARTICLE 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

ARTICLE 18. Every steam ship when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

ARTICLE 19. In taking any course authorized or required by these regulations, a steam ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam whistle, *viz.*:—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard;"

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port;"

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

ARTICLE 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steam ship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

ARTICLE 21. In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

ARTICLE 22. Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

ARTICLE 23. In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation; and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No Ship under any circumstances to neglect proper Precautions.

ARTICLE 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

ARTICLE 25. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river or inland navigation.

Special Lights for Squadrons and Convoys.

ARTICLE 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for ships sailing under convoy.

No. 3565.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Native States, and also to the Military (Marine) Department for information, in continuation of Resolution No. 391, dated the 28th January last.

Copy forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for information and guidance, in continuation of the Resolution of the 28th January last, No. 391.

No. 3577.

Read again the following proceedings relating to the re-organisation of the Department of Account and Finance:—

Proceedings, June 1876, Nos. 7-16.
" March 1879, Nos. 184-206.

Read also the following Despatches:—

To the Secretary of State, No. 228, dated 28th July 1879.
From " " No. 445, dated 13th November 1879.
To " " No. 102, dated 17th March 1880.
From " " No. 233, dated 15th July 1880.

RESOLUTION.—On the 12th April 1876, the Governor General in Council recited, in a Resolution,* the principal documents relating to the then existing constitution of the Department of Finance and Accounts.

* No. 2163, recorded as Proceedings No. 15 of June 1876.

2. In a despatch† dated 14th April 1876, the Government of India, simultaneously, brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, an apparent conflict between the proceedings recapitulated in that Resolution, and Acts 24 and 25 Vic., cap. LIV, under which an Accountant General, like the other principal civil officers of the Administration, must, saving under an exceptional procedure, be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service; and made certain propositions for the remedy of this conflict.

† No. 141, recorded as Proceedings No. 16 of June 1876.

3. Subsequently, memorials were addressed to the Secretary of State by 190 members of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, remonstrating against the apprehended breach of the provisions of the Statute, as aforesaid.

4. In his despatch No. 404,‡ dated 26th October 1876, the Secretary of State, after reviewing the whole subject, pronounced the condition of the Department unsatisfactory, and wrote as follows:—

‡ Proceedings Nos. 185 and 189 of March 1879. Proceedings No. 194 of March 1879.

"The administrative business of finance, though intimately connected with the duties of accounting, is of a different nature, and requires very different qualifications. It is indispensable to the efficiency of a financial officer that he should have a thorough knowledge of accounts; but there is much of the work of keeping accounts, that may well be performed by officers and clerks who would not be likely to become efficient financiers. If this distinction be duly recognised, it appears to me that there is no reason why an arrangement could not be made, under which members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be employed in the Department of Finance and Accounts, in a manner that should secure the provision of recruits for the higher financial posts wholly from that Service, possessed of the requisite technical knowledge of accounts, while the less important but more special duties of the Account Branch might be supplied by Uncovenanted Servants, many of whom should be natives of India."

5. Owing to the conflicting interests affected by these orders, the Government of India has found it difficult to frame organic measures for carrying them into effect. But, meanwhile, in making appointments to the five principal Accountant Generalships, the Government of India has felt bound to conform, in practice, to the Statute.

6. In accordance with further instructions since received from the Secretary of State, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India has now resolved to re-organise the Department as follows, taking occasion to simplify its nomenclature by eliminating the titles of Deputy Accountant General in Independent Charge (for which the designation of Comptroller will be substituted), Inspector of Local Account Offices, Assistant to the Comptroller General, Assistant to the Accountant General, and Assistant to the Head Commissioner and Commissioners of Paper Currency.

7. Including the recently sanctioned office of Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in Bengal, and excluding the Comptroller General's Assistant for Money Orders transferred to the Post Office, the Department now consists of 46 sanctioned appointments, besides a sanctioned staff of 14 probationers in training to fill vacancies.

8. Experience shows that the work of the Department cannot be done with less than 46 officers. But the Government of India considers that efficiency will be promoted, while, at the same time, there will be some saving of expense, by the substitution of eleven superior ministerial officers, of whom seven will be entitled CHIEF CLERKS, for eleven of the Enrolled Officers. The present Head Assistant of the Comptroller of British Burma may, at the same time, become a Chief Clerk without change of pay. The appointment of a Chief Clerk will be gazetted, and he may sign letters or discharge any other duties assigned to him by the Head of his office.

9. The Comptroller Generalship is not included among the existing 46 superior offices. The Government of India has now finally decided, also, to remove from the List of Enrolled Officers, the five Accountant Generalships for Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjáb, which five offices will, henceforth, be treated as reserved by Statute to be filled, ordinarily, by members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

10. The whole Department will consist, in future, of the following officers :—

1 COMPTROLLER GENERAL.
5 ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.

30 ENROLLED OFFICERS.

2 Deputy Comptrollers General.
1 Assistant Secretary.
5 Comptrollers.
5 Deputy Accountants General.
17 Assistants Comptroller General, Assistants Accountant General and Assistants Comptroller.

CHIEF CLERKS.

8 Chief Clerks.

44

11. The pay of the Comptroller General will be, as heretofore, Rs. 3,500 a month.

The pay of the Accountants General will be as follows :—

Two at Rs. 2,750 a month each ;
Two at „ 2,500 a „ „
One at „ 2,250 a „

besides which, the Accountant General actually on duty at Calcutta or Bombay, will receive a Local Allowance of Rs. 250 a month.

Hereafter, the Accountants General for Bengal and Bombay will, ordinarily, receive the highest pay thus provided, namely, Rs. 2,750 a month, or, if acting, their salaries will, as a rule, be reckoned on that pay. But, as the existing distribution of the Staff has not been made with this understanding, this particular detail cannot be completely introduced till vacancies occur.

12. The pay of the 30 officers who are to be designated "THE ENROLLED OFFICERS" will be as follows :—

CLASS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.	MONTHLY PAY.			TOTAL MONTHLY COST.		
		Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	2	1,750	50	2,000	3,500	100	4,000
II.	5	1,250	50	1,500	6,250	250	7,500
III.	7	1,000	50	1,250	7,000	350	8,750
IV.	8	800	40	1,000	6,400	320	8,000
V.	4	600	40	800	2,400	160	3,200
VI.	4	400	40	600	1,600	160	2,400
	30				27,150	1,340	33,850

13. The pay of the eight CHIEF CLERKS will be as follows :—

CLASS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS.	MONTHLY PAY.			TOTAL MONTHLY COST.		
		Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	1	600	40	800	600	40	800
II	2	500	40	700	1,000	80	1,400
III	3	400	40	600	1,200	120	1,800
IV	2	400	20	500	800	40	1,000
	8				3,600	280	5,000

14. The pay and distribution of the remaining four new Superior Ministerial Officers will be as follows :—

IN THE OFFICE OF THE—	NO. OF OFFICERS.	MONTHLY PAY.		
		Minimum.	Yearly increment.	Maximum.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Comptroller General ...	1	300	18	390
Accountant General, Bengal ...	1	400	16	480
„ „ Bombay...	1	400	20	500
	1	300	18	390

15. The Government of India does not bind itself to adhere, precisely, to any particular distribution of the Enrolled Officers and Chief Clerks ; but, primarily and ordinarily, they will be distributed somewhat as follows :—

IN THE OFFICES OF—	ENROLLED OFFICERS.						CHIEF CLERKS.				TOTAL.
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	
the Financial Secretary and the Comptroller General	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	11
the Accountant General, Bengal	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4
ditto, Bombay	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
ditto, Madras	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
ditto, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
ditto, Panjáb	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
the Comptroller, Central Provinces	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
ditto, British Burmah	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
ditto, Assam	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ditto, Hyderábád	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
ditto, Mysore	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	5	7	8	4	4	1	2	3	2	38

16. Thus the average monthly cost of the Department will be—

					Rs.
COMPTROLLER GENERAL					3,500
				Rs.	
Five ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL				12,750	
Local allowances				500	13,250
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Thirty ENROLLED OFFICERS ...	27,150	—1,340	—33,850	...=	31,617
Eight CHIEF CLERKS	3,600	—280	—5,000	...=	4,650
			GRAND TOTAL ...		53,017

17. Without the previous approval of Her Majesty's Government, no one who is not a Covenanted Civil Servant, will be admitted to the Enrolled List, otherwise than as prescribed in paragraph 24. Subject to this general condition, the Government of India reserves to itself a free discretion to appoint any person to be an Enrolled Officer whom it may deem it to be for the interest of the public service, so to appoint ; but the emoluments of every Enrolled Officer will, as a rule, be regulated by the scale stated in paragraph 12, and, in particular, no higher emoluments will be granted to any Enrolled Officer, only by reason of his being a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

18. The Government of India will, at any time, make such changes as it may think expedient, in the organisation now announced : the present Resolution is not to be regarded as, in any sense, a legal or moral contract, which the Government is not at liberty to vary without the consent of the officers of the Department.

19. The Government of India does not undertake to keep the complement of officers in each Class, always full, or to promote officers from Class to Class, only because there is a vacancy in a higher Class, or otherwise than upon an unfettered consideration of their merits. But, if there is a vacancy in a higher Class, a corresponding addition may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be made to the complement of a lower Class.

20. In order that there may be a supply of officers, qualified by practical experience, to succeed to the office of Accountant General, at least three of the thirty-one Enrolled Officers actually present on duty, will, as a rule, be Covenanted Civil Servants, namely, one in the Second Class, one in the Third Class, and one in the Fourth Class. Accordingly, a vacancy, whether temporary or substantive, caused by the transfer of a Covenanted Civil Servant from some office in the Enrolled List to some office not on the Enrolled List, whether in the Financial Department or not, or by the promotion of a Covenanted Enrolled Officer from one Class to another, will, as a rule, be filled by the appointment thereto of another Covenanted Civil Servant.

21. The Government of India does not pledge itself, under all circumstances, to fill a vacancy in the office of Comptroller General by the promotion of an Accountant General, or a vacancy in the office of Accountant General by promotion from the Enrolled List, or a vacancy caused by the transfer, or promotion to a higher Class of a Covenanted Enrolled Officer by the promotion of a Covenanted Enrolled Officer from a lower Class.

22. The Local Government must, immediately, reappoint in his proper relative place in the general administrative Staff, any Covenanted Enrolled Officer who is permitted or required by the Government of India to leave the Department, relegating, as necessary, to lower rank and emoluments, the junior officers acting and substantive, displaced in consequence of the reversion of the Enrolled Officer.

23. Eventually, the two First Class Enrolled Officers will, usually, be Uncovenanted Officers, if the Department contains such officers whom the Government of India considers fully qualified by standing and merits to be so appointed. It is not the present intention of the Government of India, as a general rule, to appoint to the First Class, any one but a Deputy Comptroller General or the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, who is employed on the inspection of Local Fund Offices, and the Assistant in charge of the Currency Department and the Reserve Treasury in Calcutta will, usually, be in the Third Class. But an officer appointed to one of these offices or to the office of Deputy Comptroller General, if, by reason of such appointment only, promoted substantively, before officers senior to him in the Department, will, usually, hold the rank and pay to which he is thus promoted, only provisionally, while actually filling the office in virtue of his tenure of which he is thus promoted. The First Class Chief Clerk will, usually, be employed in the Office of the Comptroller General.

24. To provide for the ordinary recruitment of the Uncovenanted Enrolled Officers, a body of Probationers will be selected, in the manner prescribed in Resolution No. 2273, dated 18th April 1876, by the competitive examination of three nominees for each vacancy, the nominees at every third examination, being all, and their pay will be, as heretofore,

	Rs.
on first appointment	200
on passing the Lower Departmental Examination	250
on passing the Higher Departmental Examination	300

Thus, including the Probationers, there will be 38 Enrolled Officers. Until the Enrolled List contains less than 38 names, no more Probationers must be appointed.

25. Excluding Probationers, the Enrolled Officers and the Chief Clerks together will, eventually, number 38, or, together with the four other new Ministerial Officers described in paragraph 14, 42. No new Chief Clerk or Ministerial Officer must be appointed substantively, in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Resolution, until the number of Enrolled Officers, including the present Probationers, and including also the Chief Clerk of the Comptroller of British Burmah, falls below 42. As soon as that happens, the total number of Enrolled Officers and Chief Clerks may, including the other four new superior Ministerial appointments, be kept up to 42 by the gradual appointment of eleven substantive Chief Clerks and new Ministerial Officers, as authorised in paragraphs 13 and 14. At present, excluding three officers, Messrs. FitzGerald, Hart and Chapman, who are seconded, there are 45 Enrolled Officers.

26. No officer may be appointed to act as Chief Clerk, or in the other four new Ministerial appointments, while there are 41 Enrolled Officers present on duty. There are now 38 officers so present. Three acting Chief Clerks may therefore be appointed, and Messrs. Priyanáth Datta, Harish Chandra Mittra and C. Hall, are so acting.

27. In future, no acting promotion will be given in the Financial Department, in consequence of the absence of an officer on Privilege Leave, unless an officer is transferred from another station to fill the place of another officer, or required to perform decidedly more responsible and onerous duties.

28. The new organisation will take effect from the 8th August 1880, being the date on which the Secretary of State's despatch No. 233, dated 15th July, was received by the Government of India. If the substantive pay of any Enrolled Officer is increased by the new scale, his next increment will be due on the 1st September 1881.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated for information and guidance to the Comptroller General and to each Accountant General and Deputy Accountant General in independent charge.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 610.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., S.C., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Lieutenant-General *the Hon'ble Sir* D. M. Stewart, G.C.B., resigned. Dated 26th October, 1880.

No. 611.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain *the Hon'ble* W. C. Wentworth-Fitz William, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Muir, who becomes Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 17th September, 1880.

No. 612.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Captain G. T. Morris, S.C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Major W. Smith, R.A., whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 16th October, 1880.

No. 613.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 4 Field Battery.

Captain S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain H. C. Seton, R.A., deceased.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, appointed Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command.

No. 614.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

Gopal Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Kala Singh, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 615.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. A. Munro, S. C., (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. M. Wemyss, S. C., Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p.a.) for 130 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Colonel Wemyss in G. G. O. No. 570 of 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low, Cavalry, Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Keen, C.B., S.C., Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) E. F. Chapman, R.A., Assistant Quartermaster General, (p. a.) for 121 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Major B. E. Gowan, S. C., Wing Commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 7 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. Vivian, S.C., Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 324 days, under Rule VIII, clause 2, and Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. G. Handcock, S.C., Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for 1 year 88 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. R. B. Atkinson, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 25 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) G. Swinley, R.A., Commandant, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. R. Burlton-Bennet, S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. Wylie, General List, Infantry, Political Agent, 3rd Class (officiating 2nd Class), 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, and Officiating 2nd Assistant, (p. a.) for 1 year 66 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 1 year 9 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Officiating Manager, Punjab Northern Railway, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain *the Hon'ble* C. Dutton, 85th Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant C. F. Gambier, S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m.c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor H. Elkington, attached to the Office of the Quartermaster General in India, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 616.—Captain L. T. Bishop, S.C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in India, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 617.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 267 of 1880, Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough, (m. c.) for 182 days, under the Regulations of 1854, and not 1868 as previously announced, with effect from the 18th April, 1880.

No. 618.—Surgeon-Major R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., is allowed leave to sea, (m. c.) for 60 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 16th October, 1880, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C, dated the 25th June, 1880, page 351.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 619.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the* 1*st October*, 1880, *page* 5114.

THE Queen has approved the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas Renny Cowie. Dated 4th July, 1880.

Captain Elliot Alexander Money. Dated 16th July, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Grenville Mansel. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles Thomas Bingham. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles Arthur Rose Sage. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Charles James Jamieson. Dated 8th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster. Dated 9th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Edward Bruce. Dated 10th July, 1880.

Lieutenant James Frank Rivett-Carnac. Dated 22nd July, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry John Peet. Dated 26th June, 1880.

Captain Sullivan Edward Becher. Dated 7th July, 1880.

* * * *

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Francis Sawbridge Cherry, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General B. R. Powell, Bombay Infantry, retired. Dated 3rd May, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain (now Major) Charles Walter Babington, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Powell. Dated 3rd May, 1880.

Captain (now Major) Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. M. Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, retired. Dated 25th May, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 620.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Divie Henry Robertson, General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1880.

Captain Andrew McCrae Bruce, General List, Infantry,—4th November, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster, This cancels G. G. O. No. 918 of 1879. V.C., Bengal S.C.,—27th May, 1879.

No. 621.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor, on probation, James Thomas Mantz, is confirmed in his present grade, from the 16th April, 1880.

No. 622.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor George Martin Wray, to be Conductor,
Sergeant Henry Hebbard, to be Sub-Conductor,
} with effect from the 25th September, 1880, *vice* Conductor E. Gleeson, pensioned.

No. 623.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
1st Class Apothecary John Birch.	Senior Apothecary.	2nd July, 1880.	Senior Apothecary F. J. Gross, pensioned.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Thomas Baron.	2nd Class Apothecary.	Ditto	Apothecary Birch.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Robert Duncan Crabbe.	Ditto	Ditto	Apothecary Baron, seconded.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Edwin Des Brosses.	Ditto	30th July, 1880.	Apothecary J. W. K. Patterson, pensioned.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Henry Clayton.	Ditto	13th August, 1880.	Apothecary C. E. Bradshaw, pensioned.
1st Class Assistant Apothecary Matthew Dullard.	Ditto	16th September, 1880.	Apothecary R. Pereira, deceased.
Passed Hospital Apprentice George Hynes.	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	2nd July, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Crabbe.
Passed Hospital Apprentice Alexander Anderson.	Ditto	30th July, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary DesBrosses.
Passed Hospital Apprentice David Waller.	Ditto	13th August, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Clayton.
Passed Hospital Apprentice John Richard Massey.	Ditto	16th September, 1880.	Assistant Apothecary Dullard.

No. 624.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Nadir Ali Khan, to be Ressaldar Major, *vice* Hazara Singh, deceased,—27th September, 1880.

No. 625.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Sher Mahomed, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Gurdát Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Mahomed, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Sham Singh, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Wariam Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Jemadar Durga Dat Jaici, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Nundram Jaici, to be Jemadar, *vice* Durga Dat Jaici, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 626.—Major Reginald Craufuird Sterndale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigns his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment on retirement,—5th October, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 627.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 552 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Paton Martin, S.C.,—18th October, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 628.—The President in Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 16th October, 1880, the appointment of Major-General R. Phayre, C.B., Bombay S. C., to command the Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1880.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 26th October to 1st November, 1880.

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.		
W. B. E. Ellis (*a*) ...	Major ...	Royal Artillery.	22nd June, 1880.	Will left ...	627 4 1	...	1st January, 1881.
Indian Military Service.							
T. J. O'D. Renny (*b*) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	15th Dec., 1879.	No will found	11 0 0		

(*a*) *Widow.*—Lucy Catherine Ellis.
Children.—Lucy Evaline Anne, Emily Amy, Gertrude Caroline Georgina, Eva Kempson, Minnie Kathleen, Ethel Maud, George Wilmot. Eaton Lodge, Auckland Road, Southsea.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Brothers*—H. G. Renny, Robert Renny, Hugh Renny.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 63.—Mr. C. W. R. Hooper, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 64.—Mr. J. Cowlishaw, 3rd Class Engineer, having resigned his employment, his name has ceased to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, from the 19th October, 1880.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st November 1880.

No. 357.—To fill a vacancy in the Railway Branch, Mr. C. Thomson is promoted from the rank of 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer, with effect from the 9th October 1880.

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 358.—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director General of Railways:—

Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 359.—The services of Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India for service on the Bhopal Railway.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 360.—During the absence of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, from Simla, Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., will have charge of that portion of the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, which is left at Simla and of the accounts of State Railway Stores.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 361.—The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch are transferred in that Branch to British Burmah:—

Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, from Bombay.

Mr. E. H. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Mysore.

No. 362.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted six months' special leave under section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 363.—With reference to Notification No. 348, dated the 25th October 1880, extending, with specified exceptions, the provisions of the Indian Railway Act of 1879 to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway, the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the application of the Secretaries to the owners of that Tramway, to direct that the general rules for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, Railways, published in *Gazette of India* Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880, shall be extended to the Darjeeling Steam Tramway, with the exception of the following rules, *viz.*, Nos. 21, 50, 307 and 323 to 336, both inclusive.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 46.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

☞ 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 Indian Census Act, 1880.
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880.
The Indian Easements Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th November 1880.

No. 1723.—In Home Department Notification No. 992, dated the 14th June 1880, it was declared that licenses for the importation into British India of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bonâ fide* manufacturing purposes might be granted without payment of the fee of Rs. 10 prescribed by Rule 6 of the Rules issued by the Government of India under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to declare that a similar exemption shall apply to sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for agricultural purposes.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 1220.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 465 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to empower the Deputy Commissioner of the Hanthawaddy district and the Deputy Commissioner of the Amherst district in British Burma to order or authorize within their respective jurisdictions the institution of prosecutions for offences punishable under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code.

POLICE.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 290.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. Dixon, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Lieutenant F. W. Snell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. B. K. S. McDermott is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Dixon.

No. 291.—*Appointments.*—Mr. R. B. Hawkes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Dixon, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Harris, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Hawkes.

FORESTS.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 748-F.—Mr. R. L. Heinig is appointed to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 23rd October 1880, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Heinig is posted to Bengal.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 11th November 1880.

No. 300-*G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 219-G.-P., dated 5th August 1880, Chevalier J. Gallian, Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 25th October 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 936-*I.-P.*—Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, is deputed on special duty in connection with Customs arrangements, which it is proposed to negotiate with certain Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

GENERAL.

The 8th November 1880.

No. 2192-*G.-G.*—Assistant Surgeon Behari Lal Basu is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Nipal Residency, *vice* Surgeon-Major Whitwell, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd October 1880.

The 11th November 1880.

No. 2200-*G.-G.*—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 1st October 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 2209-*G.-G.*—The following reversions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, consequent on the return from leave of Mr. T. C. Plowden, Resident, 2nd Class:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, from the 29th September 1880, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat.

Major E. S. Reynolds, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, from the 29th September 1880.

No. 2212-*G.-G.*—The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:—

Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain J. H. Newill, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Captain J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November 1880.

No. 3645.—Messrs. W. Donald and E. M. Palmer having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency and Deputy Accountant General at Madras, respectively, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp, or until further orders, received charge of their offices after noon on the 29th October 1880.

No. 3646.—*Resolution.*—The Presidency Municipalities, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, are empowered, by the Enactments constituting or incorporating them, to borrow money for certain purposes by way of Debenture, on the security of the Rates, Taxes or Dues which they are authorised to levy or impose.

2. Under the Local Authorities Loan Act, other Bodies Corporate and Municipalities may also be authorised to borrow money upon the security of the Funds which they administer or the Taxes which they levy.

3. The Bonds or Debentures issued by all these Bodies, and Coupons issued with such Debentures, are, in the absence of any special exemption, chargeable with Stamp Duty, at the rate of about ½ per cent.

4. The question whether Stamp Duty is chargeable on the renewal and sub-division of such Debentures, is open to argument; but whether Stamp Duty is chargeable in such cases or not, the interests of the Stamp Revenue necessitate the attendance of the parties at the Office of the Collector of Stamp Revenue, in order to the stamping (without charge) of the new Debentures. The Government of India is not willing to relieve such Debentures altogether from the payment of Stamp Duty; but it is prepared to exempt Coupons issued with them from the separate payment of duty, and is anxious to remove, as far as is compatible with the due protection of the Stamp Revenue, the inconvenience occasioned to the Debenture Holders by the necessity for attendance at the Stamp Office on each case of renewal or sub-division.

5. His Honour the President in Council thinks that these objects may be attained if the above-mentioned Bodies Corporate are willing, on the issue of any Debentures, to compound for the Stamp Duty chargeable thereon by the payment in a lump sum of ½ per cent. on the total amount of the Loan. There is no special provision in the law authorising such a composition; but, on payment by any of the Corporate Bodies referred to, under such a composition, the Government of India will exempt the Debentures from any Stamp Duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable whether on issue, renewal or sub-division.

6. The payments made under such compositions will be credited to Stamp Revenue.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

No. 3659.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the President in Council has exempted salted Fish, imported into any Port in the Bombay Presidency or Sindh, from the duty to which it is liable under Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875.

No. 3661.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the *Inland Customs Act*, 1875, the President in Council has prohibited the transit into or through the Province of Sindh of salt produced or manufactured in Foreign Territory or in any Native State, unless such salt is covered by a pass granted by such officer as the Commissioner in Sindh may appoint on this behalf, showing that it has paid duty at the rate at which duty is for the time being levied on salt manufactured in Sindh.

No. 3715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and in continuation of the Notification in the Department of Finance dated 14th August 1880, the President in Council has exempted from stamp duty all agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations which purport to limit the obligations or responsibilities of such Railway Companies or Administrations as carriers under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 151 and 161, and are in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under Section 10 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

No. 3707.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the President in Council has exempted the following articles from the duties to which they are liable under Items 24 and 51 of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act of 1875.

Gum Arabic.
„ Benjamin.
„ Olibanum or frankincense.
Mother-o'-pearl.
Tortoise shell.

The reason of this exemption is that the said articles are for the most part re-exported.

No. 3727.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October 1880, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act*, 1871.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,65,63,155	2,05,72,337	10,58,141	2,16,30,478
Madras	95,98,715	22,02,465	10,18,000	32,50,465
Bombay	3,33,13,850	1,98,65,401	29,92,474	2,28,57,875
Allahabad	41,89,175	38,27,575	.....	38,27,575
Lahore	97,03,745	1,21,72,640	.....	121,72,640
Calicut	17,95,970	8,89,600	26,500	9,16,100
Cocanada	7,13,570	4,26,730	1,65,000	5,91,730
Nagpore	29,99,790	30,07,180	.....	30,07,180
Hurrachee	37,91,470	26,06,660	70,200	26,76,860
Akola	20,80,910	42,31,670	.....	42,31,670
TOTAL ...	13,55,43,290	7,07,62,228	53,60,315	7,61,22,543
Deduct draft and suspense accounts				5,50,000
				7,55,72,543
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ...				5,99,70,747
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,55,43,290

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th November, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 629.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Second-Lieutenant J. Strachey, 51st Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the President in Council. Dated 1st November, 1880.

No. 630.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 430 of 1880, Surgeon-Major W. Macrae, M.B. (Madras), is confirmed in the appointment of Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 15th October, 1880.

No. 631.—NATIVE ARMY—

The following direct appointments of Native gentlemen are made, with effect from dates of joining:—

14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Heera Sing, to be a Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Khooshal Sing, to be a Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

No. 632.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made, with effect from date of joining:—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Narain Sing, to be a Jemadar (Supernumerary), on probation.

No. 633.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Henry Clements Barstow, C.S., to be Captain Commandant, *vice* Captain J. H. Harrison, C.S., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., S.C., Commanding Allahabad Division, (m. c.) for 91 days, under G. G. O. No. 952 of 1861.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. FitzHugh, S.C., Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) R. G. Kennedy, S.C., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. A. Abbott, S.C., Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. Bruce, S.C., Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days,—1 year 155 days under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIII of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. J. Garrett, S.C., Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rule XIV, clause (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Captain Garrett in G. G. O. No. 604 of 1880.

Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. S. Reid, M.B., 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 635.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Malcolm Alexander Gray,—7th November, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry,—9th November, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry,—10th November, 1880.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon John MacGregor,
Surgeon George Hutcheson, M.D.,
Surgeon Edward Reginald Johnson, } 1st October, 1880.

No. 636.—NATIVE ARMY—

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Rutton Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Gunnesha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided.

Havildar Hyat, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rutton Sing, promoted,—2nd June, 1880.

No. 637.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Jabez Lightfoot, to be Major,—dated 19th October, 1880.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain,*
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th November, 1880.

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 2nd to 8th November, 1880:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal (Madras) Artillery...	Lieutenant J. C. Bampfield ...	23rd October, 1880.	Bolarum.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 2nd to 8th November, 1880.

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.							
B. S. Thurlow (*a*) ...	2nd Lieutenant.	51st Foot ...	22nd March, 1880.	Intestate ...	Rs. A. P. 755 1 8	...	8th January, 1881.
W. A. Burges (*b*) ...	Surgeon...	Army Medical Dept.	23rd July, 1880.	Intestate ...	1,453 5 3	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.*—*Brother*—W. Thurlow, 5, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin.*—F. C. Burges, Esq., M.P., Fethard near Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November 1880.

No. 364.—The services of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India for employment on the Bhopal Railway.

The 8th November 1880.

No. 365.—Messrs. F. G. Fox and S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for service on the Provincial Establishment.

The 9th November 1880.

No. 366.—Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., is on return from furlough appointed Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Captain J. S. Biscoe, on being relieved by Captain Begbie, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No. 367.—During the absence of the Government of India from Simla, Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., will have charge of the portion of the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left in Simla.

No. 368.—Major R. H. Palmer, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer during the absence of Major-General J. Fulton on furlough, or until further orders. While so officiating, Major Palmer will have the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, III Class.

No. 369.—The Accounts of the Bhopal State Railway have been transferred from the charge of the Examiner, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

The 11th November 1880.

No. 370.—To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made, with effect from the dates noted:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. F. R. Upcott	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	9th October 1880.
Mr. J. Barron ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	
Mr. E. A. Way ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	
Mr. P. Duncan ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	
Mr. A. Sullivan ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	
Mr. P. Mackenzie	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	24th Oct. 1880.

No. 371.—Consequent on the return from leave of—

Mr. W de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank,

Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,

Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,

the undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch revert from the rank of Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade:—

Name.	Date.
Mr. P. Duncan	... 23rd October 1880.
,, T. Ker	... 31st October 1880.
,, T. J. Dumayne	... 5th November 1880.

No. 372.—To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made, with effect from the 8th November 1880:—

Name.	From	To
Captain A. C. B. Wither	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. V. MacIvor ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. M. C. Mackinnon ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Mr. E. J. G. McCudden	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Mr. T. J. Dumayne ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.
Mr. T. Ker ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.
Mr. F. Welley-Dod ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 373.—Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, was on special duty under the Government of India in the Public Works Department from the afternoon of the 29th August to the 30th September 1880.

No. 374.—Mr. H. Lambert, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, returned on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1880, from the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 20th May 1880.

No. 375.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway, in Notification No. 261, dated 9th August 1880, has been extended by three days.

No. 376.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, until further orders.

No. 377.—Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, at present temporarily employed under the Government of the Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and posted to British Burmah.

No. 378.—Mr. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, at present on leave, is transferred to British Burmah.

No. 379.—Mr. F. J. Wilson, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who has gone through his practical training in England and has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Madras.

No. 380.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 328 of 12th October 1880, the posting of Mr. J. W. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab is cancelled, that officer having resigned his appointment in the Public Works Department.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 47.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

☞ **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 Indian Census Act, 1880.
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—
The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880.
The Indian Easements Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th November 1880.

No. 1787.—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.

MEDICAL.

The 15th November 1880.

No. 564.—The services of Surgeon G. Bomford, of the Indian Medical Department, in Joint Medical Charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st proximo.

The 18th November 1880.

No. 581.—The services of Surgeon Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtary, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 1234.—The temporary appointment of Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, as Additional Recorder of Rangoon, notified in Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 827, dated the 10th August last, ceased with effect from the 13th instant.

No. 1236.—The services of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 25th instant.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th November 1880.

No. 3691.

Read the following Despatch:—

No. 144 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 7th October 1880.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In continuation of the despatch of the 14th March 1878, No. 48, I forward herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter* from the Board of Trade, enclosing the report of the investigation into the supposed loss of the *Essex* whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Queenstown with a cargo of rice. I desire that, in compliance with the request of the Board, you will cause every publicity to be given to these papers, and will inform me whether any and what steps Your Excellency considers should be taken to remedy the evils complained of in regard to the existing system of lading and ventilating grain vessels.

* Dated 1st September 1880 and enclosures.

Dated 1st September 1880.

From—T. H. FARRER, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trade, London,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 23rd February 1878, upon the subject of the casualties occurring to vessels engaged in the eastern grain trade, I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Hartington, a copy of the report of the formal investigation recently held at Westminster into the circumstances attending the supposed loss of the sailing ship *Essex* whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Queenstown with a cargo of rice.

The Board of Trade would invite His Lordship's attention to the remarks made in this report respecting the improper stowage of the rice and the extreme haste with which these vessels are sometimes laden. The Board also desire to call attention to the observations upon the subject of the ventilation of the vessel. They are advised that box ventilators, as at present used, are not sufficient in strength; and although that mode of ventilation would appear to be better than the space system, which is condemned in the report, it would seem that the lateral strength of the box ventilator requires to be largely increased.

The Board of Trade would suggest therefore, for Lord Hartington's consideration, that this matter should be brought to the notice of the Indian Government, and that they should be asked to give these papers publicity, so as to warn shipowners, shippers, and under-writers of the dangers of the present practice, and also to consider whether any and what other steps can be taken to remedy this evil.

In the matter of the formal investigation held at Westminster, on the 30th and 31st of July 1880, before H. C. Rothery, Esq., Wreck Commissioner, assisted by Captain Forster and Captain Castle, as Assessors, into the circumstances attending the supposed loss of the sailing ship *Essex* of London, whilst on a voyage from Bassein to Queenstown.

Report of Court.

The Court having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the above-mentioned shipping casualty, finds, for the reasons annexed,—

1. That when the *Essex* left Bassein, she was, so far as then appeared, in good and seaworthy condition.

2. That she had too great a quantity of cargo on board, having regard to the fact that she was about to round the Cape of Good Hope in the depth of winter; but that there is nothing to show that, as laden, she had not sufficient stability.

3. That the leak which was discovered on the 7th of May was repaired as well as under the circumstances it could be.

4. That the cargo was not properly stowed, and that the system of forming ventilating tunnels with the bags of rice without any support to the sides is not a proper or a safe system.

5. That the bags, or at least every alternate tier, should be stowed athwartships or a-burton, rather than fore and aft, or as longers.

6. That we have no means of knowing whether the box ventilators used in the case of other rice-laden vessels are or are not of sufficient strength to resist the pressure put upon them in the event of the vessel encountering heavy weather, but that they are undoubtedly better and less liable to collapse, and so set the cargo in motion, than ventilating tunnels without any supports to the sides.

7. That although the bags of rice, if not filled quite so full, might lie closer and be less liable to shift, there is no reason why, if stowed a-burton, they should not be capable of efficient stowage.

8. That in the opinion of the Court the loss of the vessel is probably due to the quantity of cargo which she had on board, and to the mode in which it was stowed.

The Court makes no order as to costs.

Dated this 31st day of July 1880.

H. C. ROTHERY,
Wreck Commissioner.

We concur in the above report.

G. H. FORSTER,
J. S. CASTLE,
Assessors.

Annex to the Report.

This case was heard at Westminister, on the 30th and 31st of July 1880, when Mr. Middleton appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Aspinall for the owners of the *Essex*. Eight witnesses having been produced by the Board of Trade and examined, and the depositions of four witnesses taken at Bassein having been put in and read, Mr. Middleton asked the opinion of the Court upon the following questions:—

"1. Whether, when the *Essex* left Bassein, she was in good and seaworthy condition?

"2. Whether she was overladen, and whether as laden she had sufficient stability?

"3. Whether the leak discovered on the 7th of May was properly repaired?

"4. Whether the cargo was properly stowed, and whether the system of forming ventilators as adopted in the case of the *Essex* is a safe and proper one?

"5. Whether the bags should not be stowed a-burton, or at least every other tier a-burton, rather than in longers?

"6. Whether the box ventilators, as used in the case of other rice-laden vessels, are of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure put upon them in the event of the vessel encountering heavy weather, and whether in that event they are not liable to collapse, and so set in motion the entire cargo?

"7. Whether the bags as filled at Bassein are capable of efficient stowage, or whether they should not rather be slack?

"8. What in the opinion of the Court, from the evidence before them, is the cause of this vessel not having been heard of since she was spoken by the *Eastminster* on the 22nd of May 1879?"

Mr. Aspinall having then addressed the Court on behalf of the owners, and Mr. Middleton having been heard in reply, the Court proceeded to give judgment on the questions on which its opinion had been asked. The circumstances of the case are as follow:—

The *Essex*, which was a wooden sailing ship belonging to the port of London, of 1,255 tons register, was built at Sunderland in the year 1863, and at the time of her loss was the property of Messieurs George and Walter Gore Marshall, of No. 5, Philpot Lane, in the City of London, shipowners, Mr. George Marshall being the managing owner. On the 28th of April 1879, she cleared from Bassein, in Burmah, with a cargo of 1,679 tons of rice, and a crew consisting of 24 hands and 1 apprentice; and after lying in the stream for two days waiting for a tug she proceeded on the 30th on her voyage, bound to Queenstown for orders. On the 10th of May following she was fallen in with by the *Amana*, a vessel which had also been loading rice at Bassein, and which had sailed on the 2nd of that month. Captain Beckett of the *Amana* told us that on sighting her she had a flag flying, stating that they were in want of immediate assistance; he accordingly went on board her, taking with him his carpenter and four of his hands, and was then informed by the captain of the *Essex* that his vessel had sprung a leak on the 7th, and that they had since shifted a quantity of the cargo forward, so as to get the leak out of water. And the weather being fine, and the sea perfectly smooth, they had rigged a platform over the stern, and had torn off some of the copper to endeavour to find out where the leak was. On going below the carpenters found the water coming in near the stern post, but where exactly they could not ascertain; they accordingly replaced the copper on the outside, and caulked her as best they could on the inside, so as to prevent the water from coming in. After this Captain Beckettt returned with his men to his own ship, but agreed to remain by her during the night. By the following morning at 10 o'clock the captain of the *Essex* reported that it was all right, and that the whole of the cargo had been replaced; the two vessels, however, remained in company until the 14th, when they parted, and Captain Beckett saw no more of her. She was, however, subsequently fallen in with on the 22nd of the same month, in latitude 3° south, and longitude 93° east, by the *Eastminster*, with whom she exchanged signals; but at that time all seemed to be right with her. From that time the *Essex* has not been heard of, and the object of the present inquiry is to ascertain, if possible, what is the cause of her disappearance.

Now the first question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether when the *Essex* left Bassein she was in a good and seaworthy condition." It seems that the *Essex* was originally built in the year 1863 by Messrs. Marshall, her owners, and that she remained in their possession from that time until her loss. She was undoubtedly a first class vessel, having been built chiefly of English oak and teak, and was originally classed A1 for 13 years at Lloyd's. She seems to have been always very well kept up, and in the year 1875 I find her reported upon by Lloyd's as follows:—"This vessel has been specially surveyed with a view to improve the class, and is recommended for an additional year under the mixed material rule. The main keelson and a portion of the stern and stern post apron and dead wood are of teak, 14 years material. The waterways, plank sheers, sheer strakes, top sides, wales, the remaining outside planking to below the light line, are of teak, 14 years material. The deck beams are of iron, 14 years. The remaining materials are of 12 years grade and above. This ship is

well fastened, having 14 pairs of rider knees extending over the bilges, and the workmanship is stated to be very superior. It is respectfully submitted that this appears to be a case for the favourable consideration of the committee for an additional year, as recommended, namely 12 years under Table A, one year under the mixed material rule, one year for yellow metal fastenings." She was accordingly classed A1 for 14 years from 1863, the year in which she was built. In 1877, when her time expired, she was at Calcutta, but upon her return to this country she was placed in Messrs. Fletcher and Company's docks at Limehouse, and there apparently underwent a thorough repair at an expense of 1,600*l.*; after which she was continued on her original class for a further period of 9 years from 1877. She then left with a cargo of iron and creosoted sleepers (and apparently not very deeply laden) for Bombay, and having there discharged her cargo, she proceeded in ballast to Bassein, where she took in her cargo of rice. It does not appear that she suffered any damage on the way out, and there was therefore nothing, so far as we can see, to lead the master, and those concerned in sending her to sea, to suppose that she was not, when she left Bassein, in a thoroughly good and seaworthy condition.

The next question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether she was overladen, and whether as laden she had sufficient stability?" It seems that she had a cargo of 1,679 tons of rice, contained in 17,500 bags, being about 31 or 32 per cent. above her registered tonnage, which may, at first sight appear not to be too great. It is, however, to be observed that she had, we are told by the owner, 120 tons more on board than on the previous occasion of her taking rice from a Burman port; and it may be well therefore to see what was the amount of her freeboard on this occasion.

According to the pilot who took her down the river, her draught aft was 21 feet 8 inches, but he could not tell us either her draught forward, or the amount of her freeboard. So also the Custom House officer at Bassein tells us that she drew 21 feet 8 inches aft, but he did not know what was her draught forward, or her freeboard. The owner, however, produced a letter from the master, written as he was on the point of leaving Bassein, and in which he states that she drew 21 feet 8 inches aft, and 21 feet 4 forward, giving a mean of 21 feet 6. This, taken in connection with the depositions of the pilot and the Custom House officer, leaves no doubt that her draught on leaving Bassein was 21 feet 6. Let us see then what amount of freeboard this would give her.

The owner brought in a statement, which had been compiled by Mr. Martell from the particulars furnished to Lloyd's, when she was classed, shewing her total depth at the side to have been 26 feet and a quarter of an inch which, with a draught of 21 feet 6 inches, would give her a freeboard of 4 feet 6¼. It appears, however, from the records of the Custom House in this country, that on leaving London the load-line was at 4 feet 10 inches below the deck; and as it may fairly be assumed that it was not altered during the voyage, she would with a freeboard of only 4 feet 6¼ inches have had the load-line nearly 4 inches below the surface of the water. We must add, however, from 4 to 5 inches on passing from fresh to salt water, so that we may assume her freeboard when she got to sea to have been about 4 feet 11 inches. Now a freeboard of 4 feet 11 on a depth of hold of 23·4 feet, gives as nearly as possible 2½ inches to every foot of hold; and this, according to Mr. Sampson, one of the engineer surveyors to the Board of Trade, would be sufficient; but then Mr. Sampson can hardly be regarded as an authority, seeing that it is no part of his duty to say what amount of freeboard a vessel should have, and that, although he had formerly been to sea, it was only as an engineer. On the other hand, the assessors are of opinion, seeing that she had to come round the Cape in mid-winter, when in all probability she would encounter very tempestuous weather, that 2½ inches to the foot was not sufficient, and that she ought not to have had less than about 2·8 or 3 inches of freeboard for every foot of hold, or from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 10. This is apparently the freeboard which she had on the previous occasion, when she carried 120 tons less cargo, 12 tons being required to sink her about 1 inch. Whilst, then, we are of opinion that the vessel on leaving Bassein was too heavily laden, we are at the same time anxious to acquit the owner, Mr. Marshall, of all blame in connection therewith. He seems to have left it, as he naturally would do, to the captain and to Messrs. Bullock, the shippers, and the responsibility therefore must rest with them. As to whether, "as laden, she had sufficient stability," we can only say that we have no reason to think that she had not; rice being a heavy cargo, which would tend to lower the centre of gravity, which would of course increase her stability.

The third question upon which our opinion has been asked is "Whether the leak discovered on the 7th of May was properly repaired." No doubt they did the best they could under the circumstances, but it must be remembered that they were in the open sea, and that they could hardly have done it so well or so effectually as if they had been in port. It is possible that if they afterwards encountered bad weather, the packing or stuffing by which they had stopped the leak might have come out and so endangered the safety of the vessel; but they did the best they could, and we have no reason to think that the master, or any one connected with the vessel, had any idea, when they left Bassein, that she would be likely to spring a leak.

The fourth question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the cargo was properly stowed, and whether the system of forming ventilators, such as was adopted in the case of the *Essex*, is a safe and proper one." This, which is the most important question in the case, must be considered under the several heads into which it necessarily divides itself.

And first as regards the preparation of the hold. Mr. Batson, an assistant in the Firm of Messieurs Bullock Brothers and Co., of Bassein, under whose superintendence the cargo appears to have been shipped, tells us that "the hold was prepared for the reception of the cargo thus:—from the foremast to the mizenmast a substantial platform was laid from the turn of the bilge to the top of the keelson, which at its highest point might have been 20 to 24 inches high. On other portions of the ceiling ordinary dunnage wood was laid to a level with the top of the keelson. From the turn of the bilge to the 'tween decks, and thence to the main deck, the sides were covered with crossed bamboos. Over all dunnage mats were placed."

There were also double rows of shifting boards, ⅞ths to 1 inch in thickness, extending from the keelson through the 'tween decks to the upper deck. In the lower holds the shifting boards were nailed securely to each side of the wooden stanchions; but in the 'tween decks, where the stanchions

were of iron, the shifting boards were secured to them by stands of rope, but they were not shored off at the sides. The system is, perhaps, not so secure as where there are double rows of stanchions, and the shifting boards are passed between; but we are told that it was sufficiently secure, the whole of the cargo being in bags; and we have the fact before us that, although the cargo of the *Amana*, which was stowed in exactly the same way as that of the *Essex*, shifted, as we shall presently see, in the course of the voyage, the shifting boards remained perfectly firm. So far, therefore, as the preparation of the hold for the reception of the cargo, the dunnage, and the shifting boards, we have no reason to suppose that the cargo was not properly stowed.

Secondly, as regards the ventilation. It seems that formerly, when rice used to be more generally hand-dried, and was in consequence much drier, the bags of rice used to be packed quite tight in the hold, trodden down and beaten with mallets, so as to form almost a solid mass; there was then no settlement, no vacant spaces in the hold, and consequently no chance of the cargo shifting on the voyage. When, however, the export from Burmah became so important, it was found necessary, owing to the extreme dampness of the atmosphere and the uncleaned condition of the rice, to provide means of ventilation in the cargo to prevent it becoming damp and discoloured on the voyage. With this view two modes seem to have been generally adopted, the box ventilator system, and Heap's or the space system, as it is called. According to Mr. McWhinnie, who was formerly a master mariner, but is now the Marine Superintendent to Messrs. Bullock's firm in this country, and who superintends the discharge of their rice cargoes on arrival, the box ventilator system used to be adopted by them from 1873 to 1877; but from 1877 to the present time they have more generally followed the Heap's or space system. In both systems ventilating tunnels are constructed, running fore and aft through the cargo, midway between the shifting boards and the sides of the ship, and terminating either in an open space or in a shaft at each end, so that a free current of air is thus made to pass through the cargo, which carries off the heat and moisture. But the essential distinction between the two is that in the box ventilator system the sides of the tunnels are formed of two boards held together by pieces of wood nailed to the top and bottom, thus forming a tunnel about 7½ inches deep by 8½ inches wide; whereas in the Heap's or space system, the sides of the tunnels are formed of the bags themselves, placed fore and aft, or as longers, leaving an empty space, about a foot wide, which forms the ventilating tunnel and over which, at intervals of about a foot, are placed battens, on which other bags are laid as longers.

Now Mr. McWhinnie, who seems to have been the author of this last system, has given us five reasons why, in his opinion, the space, or Heap's system, is better than the box ventilator system. His first reason is, that the box system entails some additional expense in the making of the boxes, which may be admitted. The second is, that the box system prevents them from carrying as much cargo by about 10 tons; but this is not quite so clear, seeing that the box ventilators are only 7½ by 8½ inches, whereas we are told that the empty spaces left by the other system are about a foot wide. There is, however, no doubt the additional weight of the boxes, but which would not be very considerable. A third objection is, that the boxes were liable to tear the bags, and thus let out the rice; but on being pressed, Mr. McWhinnie was obliged to admit that it was only in the event of the boxes collapsing that he had found the bags to be torn. A fourth objection was, that the ventilation was not so complete with the box ventilator system; but he was obliged to admit that he had never known of a cargo having been injured from want of ventilation, unless the box ventilators had collapsed, and when the fore and aft tunnels had free communication with the open air by an up and down shaft. His fifth objection was, that the box ventilators were more liable to collapse: but he was quite unable to tell us why the tunnels were more likely to give way when the sides were supported by strong boxes, than when they had no supports at all; and it is clear that the pressure which would be required to break in the boxes would be more than sufficient to cause the bags to fall into and stop up the ventilating tunnels, if the sides were not supported. It comes therefore, to this, that the only real objection to the box ventilator system was the cost of making the boxes, and possibly also that, if they had to fit in the boxes, they might not be able to load the cargo quite so quickly; but these are objections which ought not for one moment to weigh against safety to human life. Notwithstanding then Mr. McWhinnie's objections, we think that the box system is much better and much safer than the system adopted in the case of the *Essex*, which was the Heap's, or space system; that, too, there is danger of the tunnels collapsing, and of the cargo shifting under the latter system, is clear from what occurred to the *Amana* after she had parted from the *Essex*. It seems that on the 2nd of July, when off Plattenberg Bay, the vessel was caught in a heavy gale of wind, took a sudden lurch to starboard, and shifted her cargo. She lay with her gunwale under water for 36 hours, but on the storm abating they got her in under the shelter of the land, and on opening the hatches found that the whole of the cargo in the 'tween decks, which had been stowed in the same way as that of the *Essex*, had shifted over to starboard, and that all the ventilating tunnels had been obliterated. Captain Beckett told us that the cargo had shifted to such an extent that he could get along the port side from end to end of the vessel, and that in some places the deck itself was exposed. In the lower holds also the upper part of the cargo had shifted, but not to so great an extent. After a time they succeeded in re-stowing the cargo, but without, of course, leaving any empty spaces or ventilating tunnels; and having righted the vessel, they were able to complete the voyage in safety. In our opinion, therefore, the system adopted in the *Essex*, of forming ventilating tunnels with the bags of rice alone, and without any supports to the sides, is not a safe or proper one, and that the box ventilator system is much better.

The next question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the bags should not be stowed a-burton, or, at least, every other tier a-burton, rather than in longers?" Rice bags, especially such as are shipped at Bassein, which are very full and round, are, it is obvious, much more likely to shift by the rolling of the ship if stowed fore and aft, or in longers, than if stowed athwartships or a-burton; the more so, if it is necessary to leave any empty spaces for ventilation, as was done in the cases of the *Essex* and the *Amana*. We think, therefore, that there can be no doubt that it would be better that the bags should be stowed a-burton, which is the mode recommended by the authorities in the North American ports as that which long experience has shewn them to be most conducive to the safety of life and property.

The sixth question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the box ventilators, as used in the case of other rice-laden vessels, are of sufficient strength to withstand the pressure put upon them in the event of the vessel encountering heavy weather, and whether in that event they are not liable to collapse, and so set in motion the entire cargo?" What is the strength of the box ventilators which are usually employed in rice vessels we do not know; but if they are of the same construction and strength as those tested by Mr. Kirkaldy they would appear to be capable of bearing a pressure, applied vertically, of 46,935 lbs.; applied laterally, of 1,882 lbs., and applied diagonally, of only 329 lbs. No doubt a force of only 329 lbs. appears at first sight to be hardly sufficient to resist the pressure of bags of rice which weigh about 2 cwts. each, and Mr. Sampson has suggested that the boxes might be considerably strengthened by pieces of board placed at short intervals across the tunnel, and securely nailed to the sides, the transverse pieces filling up the whole of the tunnel, but being pierced with holes to allow the air to pass. But the objection to this plan seems to be that, unless the tunnel was considerably enlarged, the passage of the air would be greatly impeded; and it appears to us that the additional strength required would be equally well obtained by bars placed in the direction of the diagonal of a section of the tunnel, and securely nailed to the sides at each end, in addition to the cross pieces already existing at top and bottom; or it might be done, as suggested by Mr. Sampson, by making the cross pieces wider and stronger, and securing them to the sides by three nails instead of only one as at present. But whether such additional strength is required or not, it is clear that, even with the present boxes, the ventilating tunnels are not so liable to collapse and to set in motion the cargo as if there were no boxes at all.

The seventh question upon which our opinion has been asked is, "Whether the bags as filled at Bassein are capable of efficient stowage, or whether they should not rather be slacker?" No doubt, if the bags had been somewhat slacker, as we are told they generally are at Calcutta, they would have fitted closer together and have been less liable to shift; but there is no evidence before us that they were not capable of efficient stowage had they been stowed, as they should have been, a-burton.

The last point upon which our opinion has been asked is, "What, in the opinion of the Court, from the evidence before it, is the cause of the vessel not having been heard of since she was spoken by the *Eastminster?*" Various circumstances have, in our opinion, contributed to this disaster. In the first place, the vessel, although in herself a first class vessel and thoroughly well built, was more deeply laden than she should have been. In the next place, the ventilating tunnels with which the vessel was fitted, owing to their sides being wholly unsupported, were not unlikely to collapse, as those of the *Amana* did, and the cargo to shift, which would be a source of very great danger to the vessel, loaded as she was. Thirdly, the leak, which had only been temporarily stopped from the inside, might very well have broken out again when the vessel got into heavy weather. Lastly, the cargo appears to have been loaded with excessive haste. Mr. McWhinnie told us that the most common cause of the foundering of these rice vessels was, in his opinion, the extreme haste with which they were sometimes laden; and he told us that sometimes as many as 3,000 bags were put on board in one day, and that it would be quite impossible to stow properly so large a number in the time. When, however, we turn to the certificate of the Custom House officer at Bassein, we find that the vessel arrived there on the 12th of April, and had completed her cargo and cleared out by the 28th, and that on two days, the 26th and 27th, she loaded 4,100 and 3,350 bags respectively, a quantity which, according to Mr. McWhinnie, could not have been properly stowed in the time.

It seems that this was Captain Barrett's first command, and it is, therefore, not improbable that he might have been anxious to shew what a large quantity of cargo he could take, and how quickly he could ship it; hence, apparently, the reason of her having had 120 tons more cargo than on the previous occasion, and of the extreme rapidity with which it was shipped. Indeed, I am told by the assessors that it is a well known fact at Lloyd's that a very large proportion of losses take place with captains on their first voyages, when they are anxious to shew their smartness and eagerness for the interests of their owners and have not yet acquired the necessary caution which experience gives. It is, therefore, to the master, and to the shippers, Messrs. Bullock, of Bassein, that the blame for the amount of the cargo put on board, and for the mode in which it was stowed, is to be attributed, and not to Mr. Marshall, the owner.

No application was made by the Board of Trade for costs, and an application on behalf of the owner for his costs was refused, it being, in the opinion of the Court, a very proper case for an inquiry.

Since the hearing, I have received a letter from Mr. Marshall, the owner, in which he informs me that in the estimate given in of the depth of the vessel to the top of deck at side, Mr. Martell had made a mistake of 5 inches, by not allowing for the false keel, and that this would make the total depth at side 26 feet 5¼ inches, which, with a draught of 21 feet 6 inches, would give a free-board of 4 feet 11¼ inches on leaving Bassein, and of about 5 feet 4 inches when she got out to sea. The mistake is, no doubt, very greatly to be regretted, but the Court could only decide the case upon the evidence before it. We were told at the hearing that the estimate of the vessel's side had been made by the able and accomplished chief surveyor to Lloyd's Mr. Martell, from records of the vessel in their possession; and the calculations were, at my request, checked by the owner and by another of Lloyd's surveyors then in court, so that it might have been thought that we could hardly have had better evidence. Had we, however, known at the time that her free board, when she got to sea, was 5 feet 4 inches instead of only 4 feet 11, it would have made some difference in the opinion which we formed that the vessel was overladen; but, as I have already said, we were bound to decide the case on the evidence before us.

H. C. ROTHERY.
Wreck Commissioner.

We concur.

G. H. FORSTER,
J. S. CASTLE,
} *Assessors.*

ORDERED, that the papers read be published in the *Gazette of India*.

ORDERED also, that the papers be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the request that the Government of India may be furnished with a report on the existing system of lading and ventilating grain vessels, and on the steps which should be taken to remedy the evils complained of.

No. 3755.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 10 and 29 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, and in amendment of so much of the Inland Customs Rules of the 30th June 1876 as relates to the manufacture of sulphate of soda, the President in Council hereby directs that the fee for licenses shall be as follows:—

	Rs.
For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (Khárí-núm) by solar heat in evaporating pans	10
For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (Khárí-núm) by artificial heat ...	2

No. 3774.—An officer appointed hereafter to any office, whether on joining the public service or on substantive promotion, shall, for journeys by rail, in lieu of travelling allowance at the mileage rate prescribed for the holders of such office, draw the allowances shown below:—

In lieu of a mileage of three annas,—Double first class fare.

One-half annas,—Double second class fare.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th November, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 638.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Order of Merit:—

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

SUBADAR DEWA SING, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry, (Pioneers).—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Kandahar on the 1st September, 1880, on which occasion he led the way in a charge on one of the enemy's *sangas*, which he was the first to enter, and in which two guns were captured.

No. 639.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers and men to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action near Kandahar, on the 1st September, 1880:—

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1134, DUFFADAR BURKUT ALLY,—in charging, during the pursuit of the enemy, three *gházis*, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, who were attacking Lance-Duffadar Maiboob Ally Khan of the same regiment, killing one of them and saving the Lance-Duffadar's life.

23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1735, SEPOY CHATAR SING,—in leaping across a wet ditch in the face of some forty of the enemy, and bayonetting one of them.

No. 2024, SEPOY GUNDA SING,—in bayonetting two of the enemy in a charge on one of their *sangas*, in which he was particularly forward, and saving the life of Subadar Dewa Sing, whom these men had attacked.

24th Bengal Native Infantry.

No. 104, NAICK DHURM SING, and No. 1123, NAICK SOOBAH SING.—During the advance on the enemy's position, two of the mules carrying the reserve ammunition having been shot down, these non-commissioned officers, with great coolness, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, unloaded the mules carrying the entrenching tools, transferred the ammunition to them, and distributed the entrenching tools on other mules.

No. 1765, SEPOY MAROOF SHAH,—in descending from a *dandi* in which, being wounded, he was being conveyed from the field, and killing two out of four *gházis* who had rushed on him and the *kahars* who were carrying him.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 420, NAICK GOPAL BORAH,—in leading the way during the advance against the gardens and orchards held by the enemy, and setting a most praiseworthy example to the men.

No. 584, RIFLEMAN MUNGAL JOTEER,—in attacking, with two other men of the regiment, a number of *gházis*, who had posted themselves in a court-yard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the others out, himself receiving a severe wound in the conflict.

No. 901, RIFLEMAN WUZEER SING NÁGARKOTI,—in attacking, with the aid of two other men of the regiment, a number of *gházis*, who had taken up a position in a court-yard in the village of Sahibdad, killing some and driving the rest out, and himself receiving two wounds in the encounter.

No. 1123, RIFLEMAN INDERBEER LAMA,—in leading the way in a charge on the Afghan position, on which occasion he was the first to reach one of the enemy's guns, which was captured. Also in singly attacking and bayonetting two *gházis*, who had posted themselves behind a rock.

No. 1124, RIFLEMAN MONBYRAM LOHAR,—in springing forward and bayonetting a *gházi* who had suddenly assailed and was on the point of cutting down Subadar Moteeram Thappa of the same regiment, thereby saving the Subadar's life.

No. 1138, RIFLEMAN TICCARAM KWAS,—in leading the way during the advance against the gardens and orchards held by the enemy, and setting an excellent example to his comrades.

No. 1319, RIFLEMAN BISRAM THAPPA,—in singly attacking a number of *gházis* posted in a court-yard in the village of Sahibdad, on which occasion he received a very severe wound.

No. 1360, RIFLEMAN MUKKEREAH RANA,—in attacking, with two other men of the regiment, a number of *gházis* posted in a courtyard in the village of Sahibdad, some of whom were killed and the rest driven out,—he himself receiving a wound in the encounter.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

SUBADAR-MAJOR GURBAJ SING,—in gallantly leading and encouraging the men during the advance on the enemy's position, and charging a band of *gházis* under a hot fire.

JEMADAR ALA SING,—in leading a charge on a band of *gházis* who had made a stand, cutting down one of them and showing a splendid example to the men.

No. 1802, NAICK DAVIE SING,—in leading the way in a charge on a strong band of *gházis*.

No. 2210, SEPOY JAI SING,—in singly attacking several *gházis* and killing two of them, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter.

No. 2431, SEPOY PERTAB SING, and No. 2694, SEPOY HIRA SING.—These men exhibited great coolness and intrepidity under a very hot fire from the enemy. They were both severely wounded while prominently in front during the advance on the Afghan position.

No. 2967, SEPOY HAKIM,—in joining Naick Davie Sing in a charge on a strong band of *gházis*, one of whom he killed.

H. A. SAWYER, *Captain*,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November 1880.

No. 380½.—Mr. F. Moore, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough on medical certificate for three months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 381.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 271, dated 12th August 1880, placing the services of Mr. G. W. Winckler temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, Mr. Winckler is ordered to join his appointment in Assam.

The 15th November 1880.

No. 382.—Captain L. F. Brown, R.E., Superintendent, Park and Field Train, Sappers and Miners, is graded as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 18th October 1879.

No. 383.—Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts (temporary rank), temporarily attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is transferred to the Punjab.

Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner in charge of the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 384.—*Corrigendum.*—Public Works Department Notification No. 331, dated 12th October 1880, is cancelled.

The 16th November 1880.

No. 385.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Mr. G. M. Harriott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

Babu Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India.

Mr. C. H. DeMello, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces.

Pundit Shamnath, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central India.

No. 386.—Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Railway Branch and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 387.—The following changes are ordered in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Date.	Vice
		Promotion.		
Cather, Lieutenant T. P., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	19th September 1880.	Lieutenant Chippindall, on furlough.
		Reversion.		
Cather, Lieutenant T. P., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	24th October 1880.	Major Manderson, returned from furlough.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 388.—Mr J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Railway Branch, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

This cancels the transfer of Mr. E. H. Johns from Mysore, which was notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated 5th November 1880.

The 18th November 1880.

No. 389.—Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department.

The 19th November 1880.

No. 390.—The following transfers in the Locomotive Department of State Railways are hereby ordered :—

Mr. W. C. Gibbons, in Class III of the Revenue scale, from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, in Class IV of the Revenue scale, from the establishment under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to that under the Government of Bombay.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

☞ 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. (*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22 :—

The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880.
The Indian Easements Bill, 1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 48.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th November 1880.

No. 1787.—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.

The 22nd November 1880.

No. 1801.—THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will arrive at Howrah by a Special Train on Monday, the 6th December 1880, at 4-27 P.M., Railway time (Calcutta time 5 P.M.)

Upon His Excellency's arrival at the Howrah Terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Excellency will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India; and the following Officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard-of-Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station; and a Guard-of-Honour of Native Troops, with Band and Color, outside the Station.

His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff and by the Secretaries to the Government of India, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's Carriages, escorted by the Body-Guard.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

The line of route will be lined throughout by Troops, under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the cortège appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry and a Guard-of-Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House.

His Excellency will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the Grand Staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by His Personal Staff.

All the Civil and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the Grand Staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all Non-Official Gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the Grand Staircase.

Full dress will be worn by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion; and Evening Dress by all Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 26th November 1880.

No. 1240.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may take charge of the duties of the Office.

No. 1244.—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 III of 1867 (An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses in the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces and British Burma) to the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PATENTS.

The 26th November 1880.

No. 701.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue and Agricultural 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. 39 of 1880.—J. A. Anderson and T. S. Anderson, merchants, of No. 22 Strand, Calcutta, for expressing and filtering oil.

No. 52 of 1880.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Agricultural Chemist, of Calcutta, for the improvement of indigo manufacture.

No. 85 of 1880.—Joseph Scrafton, Loco-foreman, in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore, North-West Provinces, India, for a lamp which gives a brilliant white light without smoke, and can be made to burn with either double or single wicks.

No. 86 of 1880.—Joseph Julius Sachs, of the City of Manchester, and Kingdom of England, Chemist, for improvements in preparing and decoloring vegetable fibres such as jute, China grass and other vegetable fibres.

No. 87 of 1880.—Frederick George Vedova, of Smyrna, Asia Minor, at present residing at Titchfield Terrace, Regents Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in tanning hides and skins.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 26th November 1880.

No. 2222*G.-G.*—The services of Major M. Protheroe, recently employed on special Political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from this date.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Captain,*
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd November 1880.

No. 3832.—ERRATUM.—In Financial Notification No. 3774, dated 20th November 1880, line 9, *for* "one-half annas," *read* "In lieu of a mileage of one and a half annas."

STEPHEN JACOB,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th November, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 640.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenants R. Baillie and H. M. Abud, Royal Marine Light Infantry, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 641.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General J. Fulton, R.A., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p. a.) from date of embarkation to the 4th October, 1884, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels the furlough granted to Major-General Fulton in G. G. O. No. 585 of 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Doran, C.B., S.C., for 16 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, S.C., Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bartleman, S.C., Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major H. J. Barton, S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain T. Nicholls, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 2 years,—1 year 24 days under Rule VIII, clause (2), and Rules IX and XV; 183 days under Rule XIV, clause 2; and the remaining period under Rule XIII of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain S. V. Gordon, S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. T. Weller, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 273 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Hoskyns, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon C. B. Hunter, (m. c.) under note to Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

No. 642.—Major H. Morton, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in and out of India, (p. a.) for 1 year 73 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 643.—The furlough granted to Major M. P. Moriarty, in G. G. O. No. 555 of 1880, was under *Rule XIV, Clause (1)*, of the Regulations of 1868, and not "Rules IX and XV", as stated.

No. 644.—Major C. O'Donel, S.C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 16th October, 1880.

No. 645.—Conductor and Honorary Lieutenant P. Carr, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 91 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 11th October, 1880.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 646.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 8th October, 1880, pages 5195 and 5196.*

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Stewart Masters, from the 1st Foot. Dated 25th November, 1878, but to rank from 9th August, 1878.

Lieutenant Charles Grant Mansell Fasken, from the 16th Foot. Dated 23rd August, 1878, but to rank from 13th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Charles John Lewis Stuart, from the 17th Foot. Dated 2nd November, 1877, but to rank from 27th June, 1874.

Lieutenant Christopher George Forbes Fagan, from the 63rd Foot. Dated 28th February, 1879, but to rank from 11th February, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Cecil Barry Brownlow, from the 17th Foot. Dated 14th May, 1877, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Robert Vernon Garrett, from the 54th Foot. Dated 31st January, 1879, but to rank from 11th February, 1876.

Lieutenant Richard Cranley Onslow, from the 12th Foot. Dated 7th June, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

* * * * *

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph White Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Davidson Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Griffith Lewis, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Norman Maclean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Robert Frederick Bardin, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Henry Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Michael Robert Bruce, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Young Shortt, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ashburner, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamans Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cookson, of the Bengal Army. Dated 20th May, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Joseph White Orchard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Davidson Clay, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Griffith Lewis, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th June, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Norman Maclean, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Robert Frederick Bardin, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert Henry Bolton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Michael Robert Bruce, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Young Shortt, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Ashburner, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th September, 1880.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamans Walcott, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1880.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman Allen, C.B., of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hicks, whose promotion to the honorary rank of Colonel on retirement was notified in the London Gazette of the 24th August, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the *Bombay*, and not the Bengal Staff Corps.

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October, 1880, pages 5288 and 5289.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-General William Phillip Hampton, Bengal Infantry, has been placed on the Retired List from the 21st September, 1880, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st December, 1877.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain David Oliver, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Major on retirement from the Service. Dated 5th March, 1880.

The first Christian name of Deputy Assistant-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant E. W. Allum is *Edwin*, and not *Edward*, as stated in the London Gazette of 7th May, 1880.

To be Honorary Captains.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Lawrence Lesmond, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Collins, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert George Davies, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Modget, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Mole, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

To be Honorary Lieutenants.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Courtenay, Bombay Establishment. Dated 19th December, 1879.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Joseph Mealin, Bengal Establishment. Dated 19th March, 1880.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Keane, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Murray, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 19th October, 1880, page 5326.

THE Queen has approved the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John Keen, C.B. Dated 4th August, 1880.

Major William Wheler Hume. Dated 5th August, 1880.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Mackesy. Dated 11th August, 1880.

Major Oswald Menzies. Dated 26th August, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Shepherd. Dated 4th August, 1880.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Craigie Halkett. Dated 2nd August, 1880.

Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Bacon. Dated 8th August, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck. Dated 1st August, 1880.

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay. Dated 4th August, 1880.

Captain William Atkins. Dated 4th August, 1880.

* * * * *

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 9th August, 1880.

The third Christian name of Lieutenant C. A. R. Sage, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Captain in the London Gazette of the 1st October, 1880, is *Ross*, and not as therein stated.

PENSIONS.

No. 647.—Sub-Conductor Patrick Burke, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 648.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Horsley, Madras S. C.,—20th November, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert J. Logan Crutchley, Bengal S. C.,—23rd November, 1880.

No. 649.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Henry Gerard Hein.	Sub-Conductor.	27th March, 1880.	Sub-Conductor D. Fraser, pensioned.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor John McArthur.	Ditto ...	17th April, 1880.	Sub-Conductor P. Joseph, pensioned.
Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor Paul Newton.	Conductor	8th May, 1880.	Conductor W. Johnson, pensioned.
Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Jeremiah Saxon.	Sub-Conductor.	8th May, 1880.	Offg. Conductor Newton.

No. 650.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Fatehyab Khan, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Talib Hosen, invalided,—10th September, 1880.

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Futteh Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jowalla Sing, invalided,—3rd August, 1880.

Havildar Punjab Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Tota Sing, invalided,—1st May, 1880.

Havildar Hurree Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Futteh Sing, promoted,—3rd August, 1880.

No. 651.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Natha Singh, from the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jimaiyat Singh, promoted,—1st November, 1880.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Goormukh Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kala Singh, invalided; Havildar-Major Mahomed Shah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Goormukh Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

No. 652.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Volunteer Cornelius Willes Eborall, to be 2nd Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 653.—2nd Class Assistant Apothecary Francis McCarron is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

No. 654.—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 date specified :—

Colonel WILLIAM ANTHONY GIB, *Madras Staff Corps.*

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign,—4th April, 1843.
Lieutenant,—5th August, 1847.
Captain,—23rd November, 1856.
Major,—4th April, 1863.
Lieutenant-Colonel,—4th April, 1869.
Brevet Colonel,—4th April, 1874.

Appointments.

Adjutant, 48th Native Infantry,—25th February, 1851.
Doing duty, Sappers and Miners,—5th September, 1854.
Assistant in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department,—24th September, 1855.
2nd Class Assistant to the Conservator of Forests,—28th September, 1860.
Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,—28th July, 1865.
Assistant Adjutant General, Southern District,—21st March, 1867.
Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force,—1st April, 1870.
Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—28th March, 1872.
Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—10th May, 1872.
Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 25th Native Infantry,—7th October, 1873.
2nd-in-Command, 25th Native Infantry,—1st January, 1874.
Officiating Commandant, 27th Native Infantry,—31st December, 1874.
Officiating Commandant, 25th Native Infantry,—15th April, 1875.
Commandant, 25th Native Infantry,—21st June, 1876.
Brigadier-General Commanding Madras Brigade, Afghanistan,—9th October, 1879.
Brigadier-General Commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade, Reserve Division, Peshâwar,—2nd January, 1880.

War Services.

Colonel Gib was present at the assault and capture of the Fort of Werkera in Kandush, 1844; employed on field service in the Concan against the rebel Ragogee—Bungria, and with one subadar and five sepoys attacked and dispersed his gang, capturing most of their property and arms; proceeded against a rebel Bheel chieftain, and was present at the attack on his camp and capture of himself and brother. Commanded parties of Police, Regulars, and Irregulars on several occasions in the Jubbulpore district in 1858 and 1859, in pursuit of rebels and in the action at Tendukurch (Medal).
Commanded a brigade in Afghanistan, 1879-80.

From the 20th August, 1880, in room of Colonel L. W. Buck, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

From the 20th August, 1880, in room of Colonel L. W. Buck, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

SPECIAL.

No. 655.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 102 of 1880, the services of Local Lieutenant E. W. Payne, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, the local and temporary rank conferred on him ceased from the 2nd November, 1880.

No. 656.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 206 of 1880, the services of Local Lieutenant A. H. G. Close, lately employed in the Transport Department in the field, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, the local and temporary rank conferred on him ceased from the 11th September, 1880.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1880.

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 9th to the 25th November, 1880.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General List, Infantry...	Major J. G. Macleod	18th November, 1880.	Agra.		
British Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon R. D. Graham	16th November, 1880.	Simla.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw ...	13th October, 1880.	Mean Meer.		
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant F. Mardall ...	9th November, 1880.	Camp Sajiani, near Dera Ghazi Khan.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 9th to the 25th November, 1880.

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.							
John Wallace, M.D. ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	16th July, 1878.	Will left ...	[illegible] 6 10		
Indian Military Service.							
Edmund Palmer (*a*) ...	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	6th April, 1880.	Intestate ...	730 8 0		
George Watson (*b*) ...	Surgeon	Indian Medical Department.	25th July, 1880.	Ditto ...	2,712 8 0	...	25th January, 1881.
Howe Frederick Showers ...	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	25th March, 1880.	Not known	845 15 3	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Widow*—Anne Caroline Josephine; *Child*,—Florence.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—*Father*,—Edward Watson, Esq., Crawfordjohn, Abington, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ 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.—(*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.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 2nd December 1880.

No. 417.—The following extract, paragraph 1, from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 96, dated the 21st October 1880, is published for general information:—

The under-mentioned 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. John Denman,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Paul Gregory Melitus,—Bengal.
Mr. Thomas John Kennedy,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. James Richard Holt,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Leslie Melville Thornton,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. William Robert Bright,—Bengal.
Mr. Thomas Inglis,—Bengal.
Mr. Francis Angelo Theodore Phillips,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

(The foregoing were selected at the open competition of Easter, 1878).

Mr. James Edgeworth Innes,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Charles Gerwien Bayne,—Bengal.
Mr. John Samuel Champion Davis,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyll,—Bengal.
Mr. William George Stack,—North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

(These gentlemen were selected at the open competition of July 1878).

MEDICAL.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 588.—Assistant Surgeon Rakhal Das Ghose is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th August 1880.

The 1st December 1880.

No. 591.—The services of Surgeon J. Blood, 37th N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MUNICIPALITES.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 135.—The services of Mr. H. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, and at present Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st January 1881.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 1254.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of Act XIV. of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to declare that—

(a) the enactments mentioned in Schedule A hereto annexed are in force in the Province of Sind to the extent to which they are in force in any part of the Presidency of Bombay not included in any Scheduled District;

(b) the enactments mentioned in Schedule B hereto annexed are in force in the places specified in the fourth column of the said Schedule to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the operation of any enactment in force in the Province of Sind and not mentioned in either of the said Schedules.

SCHEDULE A.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.
BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
II. of 1827 ...	Caste questions—Pleaders.
V. of 1827 ...	Of the disposal of property mortgaged or pledged.
VIII. of 1827 ...	Administration of estates.
XII. of 1827 ...	Police regulations.
XIII. of 1827 ...	Substitution of letter for summons.
XXV. of 1827 ...	State prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
XXVI. of 1836 ...	Governor General's camp police.
IV. of 1837 ...	Power to acquire land.
XIX. of 1838 ...	Coasting, fishing and harbour vessels.
XX. of 1839 ...	Discontinuance of haks.
XXXII. of 1839 ...	Interest.
VI. of 1840 ...	Bills of exchange.
XXIII. of 1840 ...	Execution of process issued in the mofussil.
X. of 1841 ...	Registration of ships.
XIX. of 1841 ...	Protection of property in cases of succession.
V. of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XIX. of 1844 ...	Abolition of town duties.
I. of 1846 ...	Pleaders.
XX. of 1847 ...	Copy-right.
V. of 1850 ...	Coasting trade.
XI. of 1850 ...	Amending Act X. of 1841.
XIX. of 1850 ...	Binding of apprentices.
XXI. of 1850 ...	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of caste.
XXXIV. of 1850 ...	State prisoners.
XXXVII. of 1850 ...	Inquiries into the behaviour of public servants.
VIII. of 1852 ...	Remuneration of Sheriffs of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay for execution of mofussil processes.
XXX. of 1852 ...	Naturalization of aliens.
XXXIII. of 1852 ...	Enforcement of judgments.
II. of 1853 ...	Burdens on land.
XX. of 1853 ...	Pleaders.
XXXI. of 1854 ...	Barring entails; conveyances by married women.
X. of 1855 ...	Recusant witnesses.
XI. of 1855 ...	Mesne profits and improvements.
XII. of 1855 ...	Executors and administrators.
XIII. of 1855 ...	Compensation for loss caused by actionable wrong.
XXIV. of 1855 ...	Penal servitude.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.
XXVIII. of 1855 ...	Interest.
VIII. of 1856 ...	Control of jails.
IX. of 1856 ...	Bills of lading.
XI. of 1856 ...	Desertion by European soldiers.
XV. of 1856 ...	Re-marriage of Hindu widows.
XI. of 1857 ...	Offences against the State.
XXV. of 1857 ...	Forfeiture by mutineers.
XXIX. of 1857 ...	Customs on foreign frontiers.
III. of 1858 ...	State prisoners.
XXXV. of 1858 ...	Estates of lunatics.
III. of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
IX. of 1859 ...	Forfeitures.
XIV. of 1859 ...	Suits to recover possession of land.
XV. of 1859 ...	Patents.
II. of 1860 ...	Carriage of passengers by sea.
XXVII. of 1860 ...	Collection of debts on successions.
XVI. of 1863 ...	Excise duty on spirits used in arts and manufacture.
XXXI. of 1863 ...	*Gazette of India.*
XX. of 1864 ...	Minors.
III. of 1865 ...	Common carriers.
XI. of 1865 ...	Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.
XV. of 1865 ...	Marriage and divorce among Parsis.
XXI. of 1865 ...	Intestate succession among Parsis.
X. of 1866 ...	Indian Companies Act.
XXI. of 1866 ...	Dissolution of marriages of Native converts.
VII. of 1867 ...	Reducing pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from soldiers.
XXV. of 1867 ...	Printing presses.
XI. of 1869 ...	Land customs.
XV. of 1869 ...	Evidence of prisoners.
XXII. of 1870 ...	Confirming certain laws affecting Europeans.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.	
VI. of 1863 ...	Public conveyances.
II. of 1864 ...	Survey of steam vessels.
III. of 1865 ...	Amending Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding wagers).
III. of 1866 ...	Prevention of gambling.
VII. of 1866 ...	Relief of Hindu heirs.
VIII. of 1866 ...	Sale of poisons.
X. of 1866 ...	General clauses.
XIII. of 1866 ...	Attendance of witnesses before the Legislative Council.
III. of 1867 ...	Administration of military cantonments.
II. of 1868 (as amended by Bombay Act II. of 1878).	Ferries.
II. of 1870 ...	Magistrates' seals.
II. of 1871 ...	Duties on non-agricultural classes.
IV. of 1873 ...	Amending Bombay Act II. of 1864.
V. of 1873 ...	Inspection of steam boilers.
III. of 1875 ...	Tolls on roads and bridges.

SCHEDULE B.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW UNDER SECTION 45 OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OF 1861 (24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67).			
Rules promulgated by the Commissioner in Sind on the 22nd May 1852.	Alluvion and diluvion.	The whole.	Province of Sind.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
		BOMBAY REGULATIONS.	
IV. of 1827 ...	Law applicable to suits, attachment and distraint of crops.	Section 26 and section 69, clauses 2 and 3.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
IV. of 1827 ...	Ditto ...	Section 26	Districts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpur.
XVI. of 1827	Revenue administration.	The whole Regulation except sections 3,6,10, 11, clauses 4 and 5; 14, clause 4; 25 and 27, clause 3; and appendix (A) and the last 26 words of the Preamble; and in section 2, clause 2, the words "decide certain civil suits and" and the words and figures "as more particularly specified in Regulation XVII., A. D. 1827, Chapters VIII. and X.;" and in section 5 the words "they shall previously to executing the functions of their office take before the Collector or before any of the authorities enumerated in section 3, clause second, the oath specified in clause first of that section;" and in section 14, clause 2, the words "to the Judge" and the last eleven words of section 15, clause 2, and the words "of hereditary district and village officers inclusive" in the title to Chapter III.; and in section 23, clause 2, the word "the" before "stamped," and the words and figures "specified in appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII., A. D. 1827;" and in section 26 the words and figures "as required by Regulation VII., A. D. 1827, section 4, clause third."	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XVII. of 1827	Land revenue.	The whole Regulation except sections 9, 13, 15, clause 2; 16, clauses 4 and 5; 29, clause 2, and Chapter VIII., IX. and X., and section 15, clause 3 so far as it relates to clause 2 of the same section, and Chapters VI. and VII. so far as they provide for the institution of a suit before a Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII., and in the Preamble from and including the words "that the Collector" down to and including the words "revenue officers" and the last twenty-six words; and in section 2, clause 1, the words and figures "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX. and X. of this Regulation;" and in section 2, clause 2, the words "or in the enactments therein cited;" and in section 4, clause 3, the words "by Regulation;" and in section 5, clause 1, the words "according to the Regulations;" and in section 12, clause 6, the words "sudder or any;" and in section 12, clause 7, the words and figures "in Regulation IV., A. D. 1827; section 62, clause second, and sections 66 and 69, and intervening sections;" and in section 14 the words and figures	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
		"of Regulation IV., A. D. 1827, Section 70;" and in the title to Chapter IV. the words "and penal jurisdictions of the Zillah Magistrates and Criminal Judge in such cases;" and in section 26, clause 5, the words and figures "before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII." "and according to the provisions of Chapter VIII.;" and in section 27 the words and figures "instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII."	
XXII. of 1827	Military courts and authorities.	The Preamble except from and including the words "that camp followers" down to and including the words "civil power" and the last thirty words; sections 18 to 21 inclusive; sections 40 and 41; section 42, except the word "both" and the last seven words in clause 4; and sections 43 to 47 inclusive.	Province of Sind.
XXII. of 1827	Ditto ...	Section 3 so far as it relates to the jurisdiction in small suits of the Superintendent of Bazaars; section 7, clause 1, except the first portion of it down to and inclusive of the words "subordinate to Bombay;" section 22; section 23 except the last part of it commencing with the words "and previous;" section 24; section 25 except the words and figures "in the mode described in section 5, clause first in clause 3;" section 26 except the words and figure "in section 9 of this Regulation" in clause 1, and the word "Bombay" in clause 3; section 27; sections 30 and 31; section 32 except the word "Bombay" and the last twenty-four words in clause 1; and sections 33 and 34.	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.
II. of 1832	Realization of revenue from farmers.	The whole Regulation except the words "and land," "transit duties" and "to take effect from the date of promulgation" in the Preamble, and in section 1, clause 1, the words "land customs, transit duties."	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
		ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
XXVII. of 1837	Salt ...	The whole Act except sections 1 and 12	Province of Sind.
XVIII. of 1838	Sureties of uncovenanted Revenue officers.	The whole Act except the first twelve words of section 1 and the first six of each of the other sections.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XI. of 1841	Military Courts of Request.	The whole Act except section 18, and in section 1 the first twenty-one words; in sections 3—17 (both inclusive) the first six words; in section 5 the words and figures "of the East India Company under Act No. VII. of 1841" and "pursuant to the provisions of Act No. VII. of 1841;" in section 9 the Proviso; and in section 15 the words and figures "(for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II. of 1840 shall be applicable)."	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.

Number and year of Regulation or Act.	Subject.	Extent to which in force.	Places in which in force.
XII. of 1842	Military bazaars.	The whole Act except in section 2 the words and figures "and it is hereby declared that" and "and No. XXVIII. of 1841."	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.
XIII. of 1842	Collection of revenue by jagirdhars, &c.	The whole Act except in section 2 the first six words and the words "that it," and in sections 3 to 8 (both inclusive) the first six words.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
III. of 1846	Field boundary marks.	The whole Act except sections 2, 3 and 4, and in sections 5 and 6 the first six words.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XII. of 1850	Public Accountants.	The whole Act except section 6 ...	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
XII. of 1850	Ditto ...	The whole Act except in so far as it applies to Revenue officers and section 6.	Districts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpur.
XVIII. of 1853	Sale of liquors in cantonments.	The whole Act except in section 16 the words "shall not come into operation before the first day of January 1854, and."	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.
IV. of 1854	Superintendents of Bazaars.	The whole Act	Province of Sind except the Cantonment of Kurrachee.

ACTS BY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

I. of 1865	Survey and settlement.	The whole Act, subject to the provisions of Bombay Act I. of 1866 except the proviso to section 14; sections 45, 50 and 51, and in section 1 the last twenty-seven words.	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.
IV. of 1868	City surveys ...	The whole Act except sections 16 and 20...	Districts of Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

No. 1255.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV. of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XXI. of 1860 (Registration of Societies) and Act I. of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act) to the Province of Sind.

No. 1256.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act. XIV. of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Bombay Act V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code) with the exception of section 104 to the Collectorates of Kurrachee, Hyderabad and Shikarpur in the Province of Sind.

The 1st December 1880.

No. 1259.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to—

the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Darjeeling and Julpigoree divisions);
the district of Hazaribagh;
the district of Lohardugga;
the district of Manbhoom;
the Pergunnah Dhalbhoom in Singbhoom, and the Mehals of Ungool and Banki.

No. 1262.—The services of Lieutenant C. H. Morris, B.S.C., of the 1st Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor.

The 2nd December 1880.

No. 1266.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the Office of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 1269.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to:—

The Jhansi Division, comprising the Districts of Jhansi, Jalaun and Lalatpur (except Section 98), Pargana Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District, and the scheduled portions of the Mirzapur District.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 245.—The Reverend J. I. B. Cockin, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 30th November 1880.

No. 301 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 271 G.-P., dated 24th September 1880, Mr. J. Janni, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 27th October 1880.

No. 302 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 273 G.-P., dated 24th September 1880, Mr. J. Janni, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 27th October 1880.

H. M. DURAND,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL.

Viceroy's Camp, the 29th November 1880.

No. 2224 *A.-G.-G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer on Kazi Syud Ahmed, Attaché in the Foreign Department, the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

By order, &c.,

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 2230 *G.-G.*—Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S., is placed on special political duty at Kandahar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 2272 *G.-G.*—The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 27th October 1880, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Major M. G. Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieutenant N. F. F. Chamberlain, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, with effect from the 1st October 1880, consequent on the departure on leave on urgent private affairs of Major J. Colledge, 2nd Squadron Commander, or until further orders.

No. 2275 *G.-G.*—Captain A. E. Gordon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, with effect from the 1st November 1880, *vice* Mr. H. S. Barnes.

H. M. DURAND,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd December, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 657.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Colonel George T. Chesney, R.E., will perform the duties of Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, *vice* Colonel Allen B. Johnson, resigned to resume his appointment as Military Secretary at the India Office, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. K. Burne, C.B., or until further orders.

Colonel Chesney assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st December, 1880.

No. 658.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

RANK AND NAMES.	CORPS.	PRESIDENCY TO WHICH POSTED.
Lieutenant A. E. C. Kaye	109th Foot	Madras.
,, C. F. Siewwright	49th ,,	Bombay.
,, R. L. B. Carter	1st Battalion, 14th Foot.	,,

No. 659.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 26th June 1879.

No. 660.—Colonel C. S. Lane, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Burlton, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Captain C. M. Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and Officiating Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Lieutenant H. R. Marrett, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

With effect from the 19th October, 1880, *vice* Colonel S. Chalmers, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 661.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Captain W. M. Campbell, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough of Major G. Swinley, R.A., or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

No. 662.—Lieutenant H. D. Gerrard, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain J. E. P. Mosley, appointed temporarily to the command of the Beluch Guides.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. E. Wyncoll, 88th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Gerrard.

G. G. O. No. 363 of 1880 is modified accordingly.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 663.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L A. Tottenham, S.C., Wing Commander, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. R. Pennington, S.C., Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Captain C. A. Mercer, S.C., Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. M. Carter, 62nd Foot, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, (m. c.) for 182 days, under G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876.

Lieutenant C. P. Triscott, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant O. C. Radford, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon E. Palmer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 664.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry FitzGerald Stevens,—2nd December, 1880.

Lieutenant Robert Gordon Handcock,—2nd December, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macintyre, V.C., Bengal S. C.,—1st October, 1877.

No. 665.—NATIVE ARMY—

33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Shaikh Hussein Buksh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Kurramutoollah Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Jemadar Meer Bakar Ali, to be Subadar, *vice* Kurramutoollah Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased; Havildar Chet Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Bakar Ali, promoted,—1st November, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 666.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Martin James Moore, General List, Cavalry,—25th November, 1880.

Major William Burnet Craigie, General List, Cavalry,—17th December, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 667.—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 date specified :—

Colonel RICHARD HIKRAM SANKEY, C.B., *Royal (late Madras) Engineers.*

Dates of Commissions.

2nd Lieutenant	11th December, 1846.
1st ,, ...	1st August, 1854.
Captain	27th August, 1858.
Brevet Major	28th August, 1858.
,, Lieutenant-Colonel ...	14th June, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	15th October, 1870.
Brevet Colonel	15th October, 1875.
Colonel	30th December, 1878.

Appointments.

Doing duty, Sappers and Miners	1st December, 1848.
Officiating Superintending Engineer with Nagpore Subsidiary Force	20th February, 1850.
Superintendent, East Coast Canal	30th September, 1856.
Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department	2nd June, 1857.
Executive Engineer and Superintendent of Convicts, Tenasserim	23rd November, 1858.
Garrison Engineer, Fort William, Calcutta	11th November, 1859.
Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Mysore	16th April, 1861.
Officiating Chief Engineer, Mysore	16th November, 1863.
Chief Engineer, Mysore, 3rd class	15th August, 1866.
Special duty to Australia ...	5th March, 1871.
Officiating Chief Engineer, Mysore, 2nd class	19th March, 1872.
Chief Engineer, Mysore, 2nd class, and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, in Public Works Department ...	7th May, 1874.
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Works Department ...	9th April, 1879.

From the 29th August, 1880, in room of Colonel C. S. Elliot, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

War Services.

Colonel Sankey was employed in the suppression of the mutiny of the Bengal army, 1857-58, and was present at the actions of the 27th and 28th November, 1857, at Cawnpore; also throughout the siege of that place by the Gwalior troops; reconnoitred alone the proposed crossing of the Gogra for the Goorkha force at Tandah, February, 1858; capture of the fort of Nowranee on the Gogra, 17th February, 1858; action of Phoolpoor, 20th February, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); constructed bridge-of-boats across the Gogra river, for which received thanks of the Government of India; capture of the fort of Ferozepoor, Jumalpore, 26th February, 1858, —for conduct at which was recommended for the Victoria Cross (mentioned in despatches); engagement at the Kandooral nullah, 5th March, 1858 (mentioned in despatches); constructed bridge across the Goomtee river, for which received thanks of the Government of India; attack on the Char Bagh, Lucknow, 12th March, 1858; attack on the south-east suburbs of Lucknow, 13th March, 1858; led 80 Goorkhas across the city of Lucknow, 14th March; attack on works in front of Alum Bagh, 15th March; attack on southern suburbs, Lucknow, 18th and 19th March, 1858; served as Commanding Royal Engineer of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force; received thanks of the Commander-in-Chief in India for construction of road for heavy artillery through the Gwajah pass, and took part in the cavalry combat of the 4th January, 1879, at the Ghlo Kotal in the advance upon Kandahar (mentioned in despatches); received Brevet Majority for services in the Indian mutiny, and made Companion of the Bath for Southern Afghanistan campaign. (Medal with clasp for Indian mutiny.)

From the 29th August, 1880, in room of Colonel C. S. Elliot, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1880.

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 the 26th November to the 2nd December, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, 9th Foot ...	Lieutenant H. O. Weare ...	15th November, 1880.	Meean Meer.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 26th November to the 2nd December, 1880.

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.		
Howe Frederick Showers ...	Captain...	Bengal Staff Corps.	25th March, 1880.	Not known..	1,464 12 9		
Ambrose Hamilton Kelly ...	Surgeon...	Indian Medical Department.	3rd September, 1879.	Ditto ...	150 0 0		

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd December, 1880.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 65.—Mr. C. H. Best, 4th Grade Officer, on probation, having resigned his appointment, his name has ceased to be borne on the books of Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st December 1880.

No. 391.—Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, on return from field service, attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 392.—The services of Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 2nd December 1880.

No. 393.—Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., ceased to officiate as Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880.

No. 394.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of his being relieved.

No. 395.—Mr. W. H. Brand, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Dhond and Munmad State Railway, is granted furlough out of India for twenty months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 396.—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is posted to Bengal.

No. 397.—The under-mentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Superintendents in the Indian Telegraph Department, reported their arrival in Calcutta on the 10th November 1880:—

Mr. A. W. Foord.
„ E. A. Kenyon.
„ H. S. Olphert.
„ A. P. Hill.

No. 398.—Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., reported his return from furlough and assumed charge of the Office of the Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Accounts Branch on the forenoon of the 15th November 1880.

Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Officiating Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Accounts Branch, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Accountant General and *Ex-officio* Under Secretary in the Accounts Branch on the 15th November 1880.

Colonel G. J. Melliss, Officiating Deputy Accountant General and *Ex-officio* Under Secretary in the Accounts Branch, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th November 1880, and reverted to the appointment of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 50. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1880.

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.—(*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. 50.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 6th December 1880.

No. 1826.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this exemption.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 427.—Mr. A. V. Palmer is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th September last.

MEDICAL.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 609.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, to officiate as Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, during the absence on furlough of Dr. R. Willmot, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 1292.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Dickinson Field, M.A. & LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 18th October last.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 1300.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874) the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to the Province of Sindh.

PORT BLAIR.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 421.—Lieutenant H. A. Deane, District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th November 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Fort William, the 10th December 1880.

No. 43 *I.-R.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Punnah has abolished all transit dues throughout his State.

POLITICAL.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 303 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 169G.-P., dated 24th June 1880, Mr. W. Ganslandt, Consul for Germany at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th November 1880.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 306 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 227 G.-P., dated 12th August 1880, Mr. V. Escher, Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 16th November 1880.

No. 309 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 230G.-P., dated 12th August 1880, Mr. V. Escher, Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 16th November 1880.

GENERAL.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 2310 *G.-G.*—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, is placed on special duty in Kandahar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2315 *G.-G.*—Major R. J. McGhee officiated as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, from the 5th to the 20th September 1880.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 2322 *G.-G.*—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th November 1880.

No. 2332 *G.-G.*—Captain F. C. Burton, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, has been granted one month's special leave from the 1st October 1880.

No. 2335 *G.-G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2017 G.-G., dated 18th October 1880, the services of Captain F. C. Burton, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st November, instead of from the 1st September 1880, as therein stated.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 668.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, 1st Assistant Quartermaster-General, to officiate as Quartermaster-General in India, with the local rank of Major-General, *vice* Major-General C. C. Johnson, C.B., resigned. Dated 19th November, 1880.

No. 669.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, candidates for the Indian Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of those Presidencies, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

RANK AND NAMES.	CORPS.	PRESIDENCY TO WHICH POSTED.
Lieutenant A. Hatton ...	Royal Marine Light Infantry.	Madras.
Lieutenant D. Mackenzie...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Lieutenant G. B. Stevens...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Lieutenant G. Duberly ...	107th Foot ...	Bombay.
2nd Lieutenant P. R. Legh	32nd Foot ...	Ditto.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 670.—The name of the undermentioned officer was inadvertently omitted from the list of those enumerated in the despatch of Brigadier-General C. H. Palliser, C.B., No. 509-R., dated the 2nd July, 1880, as having rendered specially good service in the action of Patkao Shana :—

G. G. O No. 493 of 1880.

Lieutenant H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 671.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Fisher, Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. J. D. Hawes, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. K. Mackinnon, S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major C. W. Campbell, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for 1 year,—355 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2), of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Beadon, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Superintendent of the Central Jail and European Penitentiary, Hazaribagh, Officiating Superintendent, Alipore and Russa Jails, and *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. C. Fox, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) under note to Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Sub-Conductor T. Smith, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 672.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette", dated the 5th November, 1880, pages 5571 and 5572.

THE Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Francis Forster, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Robert Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1880.

Major Henry Harrison Gordon Hands, Madras Army. Dated 23rd October, 1880.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Reid, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Gordon Cunliffe, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Francis Forster, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Barrington Frederick Heysham, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 8th October, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Thomas Freke Farewell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th October, 1880.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 17th August, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Robert Wilson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1880.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Patrick Gerald Fitz Gerald, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st July, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 9th November, 1880, pages 5616 and 5617.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies while in the command of a division of the Army in the Bengal Presidency. Dated 10th November, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cleland Roweroft, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 10th August, 1880.

The undermentioned Honorary Lieutenants and Deputy Commissaries of the Madras Establishment to be Honorary Captains :—

William Jackson. Dated 5th March, 1880.

George Edward Wiffin. Dated 22nd July, 1880.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant-Commissaries of the Madras Establishment to be Honorary Lieutenants :—

William West. Dated 5th March, 1880.

John Ford. Dated 16th July, 1880.

Jacob Thornber. Dated 22nd July, 1880.

Honorary Captains J. Roberts (since deceased), P. Riordan, and H. E. Mitchell should have been described as *Deputy* and not *Assistant* Commissaries, and the date of rank of Honorary Captain P. Riordan should have been 23rd May, 1879, and not 1880, as stated in the Gazette of 22nd June, 1880.

MEDALS.

No. 673.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has much satisfaction in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to grant to the troops engaged in each of the following actions, a clasp, to be worn with the medal sanctioned for the Campaigns of 1878-79 and 1879-80 in Afghanistan :—

I.—The capture of Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878.

II.—The forcing of the Peiwar Kotal, 2nd December, 1878.

III.—The action of Charasiah, 6th October, 1879.

IV.—The operations at and around Kabul, 10th to 23rd December, 1879.

V.—The battle of Ahmad Khel, 19th April, 1880.

VI.—The battle of Kandahar, 1st September, 1880.

2. Her Majesty has also been pleased to signify Her intention of bestowing a bronze decoration on the troops who accompanied Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., on his march from Kabul to Kandahar, in August, 1880.

3. The grant of the clasps will be confined to the troops who took an actual part and were actually present in each of the actions designated, that for Kabul being confined to those who were engaged in the operations at and near that place from the 10th to the 23rd December, 1879, including the column under the command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., which joined Sir Frederick Roberts on the 24th December, 1879.

4. The clasp for Kandahar, which will be worn with the War Medal, will be confined to the troops who were engaged in the action fought under Sir Frederick Roberts' command against Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 674.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Aylmer Vivian,—9th December, 1880.

Major Frederick Donnelly Harington,—10th December, 1880.

Major Robert Elphinstone Boyle,—10th December, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Young, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1880.
Captain Joseph West Ridgeway, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1880.
Captain Arthur George Hartshorne, General List, Infantry,—4th December, 1880.

No. 675.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Irvine Murray, C.B., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 10th December, 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 676.—DONATION BATTA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised rule for the grant of donation batta to the regimental followers of all corps and batteries, British and Native. This rule will apply to the grant sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 459 of 1880.

Article 600, Pay Code for India, Volume II, is reconstructed as follows:—

"600. Store lascars, bheesties, puckallies, and other followers on the permanent establishment of corps, will participate in the grant of donation batta on the production of certificates that they have been exposed to an enemy's fire in the execution of their duties. The same indulgence will be allowed to followers temporarily entertained, who may be wounded in action in the legitimate exercise of their duties. Those followers who have hitherto been entitled to donation batta unconditionally, without the production of a certificate that they were exposed to fire, will retain that privilege."

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th December, 1880.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 66.—Mr. C. J. Cuthbert, 1st Grade Officer, to be Commander.

No. 67.—Mr. W. H. W. Searle, 3rd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer (Supernumerary).

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1880.

No. 399.—Lieutenant R. deVillamil, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having reported his arrival in India, his services are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 6th December 1880.

No. 400.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Joseph Mealin, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is, in accordance with Public Works Code, Chapter II, ii, 53, promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 19th March 1880.

The 7th December 1880.

No. 401.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government for employment as Assistant Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

No. 402.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 151, dated the 2nd April 1878, the services of Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III (temporary rank), are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Military Works.

The 8th December 1880.

No. 403.—Colonel R. Murray, Director General of Telegraphs in India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 404.—Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment with the temporary rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 405.—Mr. W. H. McConnel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment.

The 9th December 1880.

No. 406.—The services of Mr. E. H. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 407.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 389, dated 30th September 1879, Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Probationary Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 16th October 1879.

No. 408.—Lieutenant J. E. Dickie, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Railway Branch for service in the Rajputana Railway under the Government of Bombay.

No. 409.—The transfer of Mr. G. M. Harriott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Notification No. 385 of 16th November 1880, is cancelled.

No. 410.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 393, dated 2nd December 1880, ordering the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, Class I, for *"11th September 1880,"* read *"11th November 1880."*

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 51. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

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

CONTENTS.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

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

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 17th December 1880.

No. 622.—The services of Surgeon J. Blood, 37th Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th December 1880.

No. 251.—The services of the Revd. J. I. B. Cockin, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd December 1880.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 17th December 1880.

No. 7 *G.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications:—

1. For the expressions 'British India' and 'Local Government', wherever they occur, the expressions 'the Hyderabad Assigned Districts' and 'Resident at Hyderabad' respectively shall be substituted.
2. The following portions of the Act shall be omitted:—
   (i) In section 5 in clause (*a*), the words 'or naval', in both places in which they occur, and the words 'or of any vessel of war', and in the last paragraph but one, the words 'or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such Officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf', and the words 'or Officer.'
   (ii) In section 12, in the last paragraph, the words 'in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay', and the words 'before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere'.
   (iii) In section 13, the words and figures, 'or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1877.'
3. In section 5, clause (*a*), after the word 'forces' shall be added the words, 'or to the Hyderabad Contingent.'
4. For section 6, the following section shall be substituted:—
   '6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land,

tenure-holders, farmers, and assignees of land-revenue in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the land of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees.

'Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or their agents, shall be bound to obey it.'

The 14th December 1880.

No. 196 *I.-J.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1881, the addition to Section 185 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations, after the words "from which any offensive or unwholesome smell arises," of the words "or as a gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks, place of storing explosive or combustible materials, or of any place which is used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life, health or property."

POLITICAL.

The 16th December 1880.

No. 314 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 227G. P., dated 12th August 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. H. Bause as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, is confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 317 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 230G.-P., dated 12th August 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. H. Bause as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, is confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 320 *G.-P.*—With reference to Notification No. 234G.-P., dated 19th August 1880, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Captain G. B. Avellino as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, is confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 17th December 1880.

No. 323 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. E. Comber as Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

No. 326 *G.-P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Consul for Belgium at Akyab.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 1141.—The following Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Roumania is published for general information :—

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.

Signed at Bucharest, 24th March / 5th April 1880.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Bucharest,* 30th June / 13th July 1880.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Roumania, being desirous of placing on a satisfactory footing the commercial and maritime relations between the two States, have, with this object, determined to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have therefore named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, William Arthur White, Esquire, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Roumania ;

And His Royal Highness the Prince of Roumania, M. Basile Boeresco, his Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of his Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Crown, of the Order of the Crown of Italy, &c. ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Majestatea Sa Regina Regatului Marei Britanii și Irlandei, și Alteța Sa Regală Domnul României animați de dorința de a regula într'un mod satisfăcător relațiunile comerciale și maritime între cele două State, au hotărît să încheie în acest scop un Tractat de Comerciu și de Navigațiune, și au numit Plenipotențiari ai lor adică :—

Majestatea Sa Regina Regatului Unit al Marei Britanii și Irlandei, pe Domnul William Arthur White, Esquire, Membru al prea Onorabilului Ordin al Baiei, Trămis Extraordinar și Ministru Plenipotențiar al Majestății Sale pe lîngă Alteța Sa Regală Domnul României ;

și Alteța Sa Regală Domnul României pe Domnul Vasile Boerescu, Ministrul său Secretar de Stat la Departamentul Afacerilor Streine, Mare Cruce al Ordinelor Stéua României, Coróna de Fer, Coróna Italiei, etc., etc.

Care, dupe ce 'și au comunicat deplinele lor puteri, găsite în bună și cuvenită formă, s'au învoit și au formulat Articolele următóre :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, who shall be free to establish themselves in each other's territory.

British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in conforming to the laws of the country, be at liberty reciprocally to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the respective territories, to carry on their business; and shall enjoy, in this respect, the same protection of their persons and property as that enjoyed by native subjects, or by the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects.

They shall be at liberty to exercise their commerce, and to trade, both by wholesale and by retail, in the whole extent of both territories, without being subjected, as to their persons or property, or with regard to the exercise of their trade or business, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to any imposts or conditions of any kind other or more onerous than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects, or the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects.

The rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities of any kind enjoyed with respect to trade and commerce by the subjects of the High Contracting Parties, or which are or may be hereafter conceded to the subjects of any third Power, shall be extended to the subjects of the other.

British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, in the whole extent of the respective territories, every description of property which the laws of the country permit or may permit the subjects of any foreign nation to acquire or to hold.

They shall be at liberty to acquire and dispose of such property, whether by sale, donation, marriage, testament, or in any other manner whatever, under the same conditions which are or may be established with respect to the subjects of any other foreign nation, without being subject to any imposts, duties, or charges of any description whatever other or higher than those which are or may be levied on such foreign subjects, or on subjects of the country. They shall likewise be at liberty to export

ARTICOLUL I.

Va fi deplină și întrégă libertate de comerciŭ și navigațiune, într'un mod reciproc, între supușii celor două Inalte Părți Contractante, cari vor putea, și uniĭ și alțiĭ să se stabiléscă liber pe teritoriul celeĭ-l-alte țĕrĭ.

Supușii Britanicĭ în România și Supușii Români în teritoriile (coprinḑându-se și Coloniile și Possessiunile streine) Majestățeĭ Séle Britanice vor putea reciproc, conformându-se legilor Țĕreĭ, să intre, să călătoréscă, să petrécă în tótă libertatea, în orĭ-ce parte ar fi a teritorielorŭ respective, pentru a îngriji de afacerile lor; eĭ se vor bucura în acest scop, pentru persónele și bunurile lor, de aceași protecțiune ca și naționalĭ séŭ ca supușiĭ orĭ căreĭ alte a treia țĕrĭ cea mai favorisată în acéstă privință.

Eĭ vor putea să'și exercitede industria, să facă comerciŭ, atât cu ridicata cât și în detaliŭ, in tótă întinderea celor două teritoriĭ, fără a fi supuși fie în ceea ce privesce persoanele séŭ bunurile lor, fie în ceea ce privesce exercitarea comerciuluĭ séŭ industrieĭ, la taxe generale séŭ locale, la imposite séŭ obligațiunĭ de orĭ-ce natură ar fi, altele séŭ mai oneróse de cât acele cari sunt séŭ vor putea fi stabilite asupra naționalilor séŭ supușilor orĭ-căreĭ, a treia țĕrĭ cea mai favorisată în acéstă privința.

Drepturile, privilegiurile, exemptiunele, immunitățile și orĭ-ce favorĭ de carĭ s'ar bucura, în materie de comerciŭ séŭ industrie, supusiĭ Inaltelor Părți Contractate, séŭ care sunt și vor fi acordate supușilor uneĭ a treia Puteri, vor fi întinse supușilor celeĭ-alte.

Supușii Britanicĭ în România și supușiĭ Români în Teritoriile (coprinḑându-se Coloniile și Posesiunile streine) Majestățeĭ Séle Britanice, vor avea deplina libertate de a dobêndi, de a poseda, de a aliena, în tótă întinderea teritoriilor respective, orĭce fel de proprietate pe care legile țĕreĭ permit séŭ vor permite supușilor orĭ-căreĭ alte națiuni strĕine de a dobêndi séŭ de a poseda.

Eĭ vor putea să dobêndéscă acéstă proprietate și să dispue de dênsa prin vindere, donațiune, contract de căsătoriă, testament și prin orĭ-care alt mod în aceleași condițiuni cari sunt saŭ vor fi stabilite în privința supușilor orĭ-căreĭ alte națiuni strĕine, fără a fi supuși la taxe, imposite saŭ sarcini sub orĭ-ce denumire ar fi, altele și mai ridicate de cât acele cari sunt séŭ vor fi stabilite asupra supușilor strĕinĭ saŭ asupra naționalilor. Eĭ vor puté asemenea să exportede liber produsul vên-

the proceeds of the sale of their property and goods in general, without being subjected, on such exportation, to pay, as foreigners, any other or higher duties than those payable under similar circumstances by subjects of the country, or the subjects of any third Power the most favoured in these respects.

They shall be equally exempted from all official, obligatory, judicial, administrative, or municipal functions whatsoever. They shall likewise enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment with respect to access to Courts of Law, and in the prosecution and defence of their rights, and in regard to domiciliary visits to their dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, or shops.

British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty shall be reciprocally exempted from all personal service, whether in the army, navy, or national guard, or militia, from billeting, from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, destined as a compensation for personal service, from all forced loans and military exactions or requisitions.

The liabilities, however, arising out of the possession of real property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the subjects of the State might be called upon to contribute as proprietors of real property, shall be excepted.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, which are imported into Roumania, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from Roumania, which are imported into the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general or municipal or local, than the produce, manufactures, and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect. No other or higher duties shall be levied in Roumania on the exportation of any goods to the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to Roumania than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

dărei proprietăţei şi în genere bunurile lor, fără ca să fie supuşi de a plăti, ca străini, din causa exportaţiunei, drepturi altele séu mai ridicate de cât acele pe cari naţionalii saŭ supuşii ori-cărei alte a treia Puteri, cea mai favorisată în acéstă privinţă, ar trebui să aquite în asemenea împrejurări.

Ei vor fi scutiţi de ori-ce funcţiune oficială obligatorie, judiciară, administrativă saŭ municipală. Ei se vor bucura asemenea de tratamentul naţiunei celei mai favorisate în cea ce priveşte dreptul d'a sta înaintea Tribunalelor, urmărirea şi apărarea drepturilor lor, şi în cea ce priveşte visitele domiciliare, la domiciliurile, fabricele, magasinurile, saŭ prăvăliele lor.

Supuşii Britanici în România şi supuşii Români în teritoriile (cuprinḑându-se Coloniele şi Posesiunile streine) Majestăţei Séle Britanice vor fi reciproc scutiţi de ori-ceserviciŭ personal, fie în Armatele de uscat saŭ de mare, fie în Gardele saŭ Miliţiile Naţionale, de cuartir militar, de ori-ce contribuţiune, fie în bani, fie în natură, destinată să ţină loc de serviciŭ personal, de ori-ce împrumut forţat, de ori-ce prestaţiune saŭ requisiţiune militară.

Sunt însă exceptate sarcinele cari sunt alipite posesiunei, sub ori-ce titlu, a unui bun imobiliar, precum şi prestaţiunile şi requisiţiunile militare la cari toţi naţionalii pot fi chemaţi a se supune, în calitate de proprietari fonciari.

ARTICOLUL II.

Productele pământuluĭ şi manufacturelor, precum şi mărfurile venind din ţările (cuprinḑându-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice, şi importate în România, şi productele pământuluĭ şi manufacturelor, precum şi mărfurile venind din România, şi importate în ţările (cuprinḑându-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice, nu vor fi supuse pentru consomaţiune, intreposit, re-exportaţiune séŭ transit la drepturi séŭ taxe alte, séŭ mai ridicate, fie, generale, fie locale, fie municipale, şi vor fi tratate în tóte priivinţele ca productele pământuluĭ seŭ manufacturilor alle naţiunei celeĭ mai favorisate. Nu se va percepe în România la exportaţiunea ori căreĭ mărfi pentru Teritoriele (cuprinḑându-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice, nici în Teritoriile (cuprinḑându-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice la exportaţiunea ori căreĭ mărfi pentru România, drepturi altele séŭ mai ridicate de cât cele la care sunt supuse productele similare la exportaţiunea lorŭ pentru uă a treia ţără cea mai favorisată în acéstă privintă.

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other, which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

In like manner in all that relates to local dues, customs formalities, brokerage, patterns or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

ARTICLE III.

The Roumanian Government engage to modify and reduce, with respect to the following goods, the duties specified in the Tariff drawn up by the Mixed Commission which met at Vienna in conformity with Article IX of the Convention of June 22, 1875, between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, that is to say:

Art. 267. *Paints*, unprepared, common, unenumerated, prepared with oil, ground for painting houses, ships, &c., *to which shall be added*: and such as are imported in larger recipients than mentioned in Art. 266.

Conventional Tariff	...	24 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	16 lei „ „

Art 345. *Felts*, of all sorts, as well as the following articles of felt: Soles, list-shoes, with or without soles (even of leather), as well as common felt hats for the use of peasants and soldiers.

Conventional Tariff	...	25 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ...	...	20 lei „ „

Art. 376. *Cotton Twist*, single, grey or bleached, called in Roumanian cretz, cretzisor or extra-cretz.

Conventional Tariff	...	31 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ...	...	16 lei „ „

Art. 377. *Doubled Yarns*, in two or more threads, grey or bleached.

Conventional Tariff	...	31 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ...	...	20 lei „ „

Art. 395. (*a*).* *Jute* tissues, very common, grey or bleached.

5 lei per 100 kilog.

(*b*). Textures, grey, very common.

10 lei per 100 kilog.

* Sacks and carpets of pure jute come under jute tissues, and are taxed—5 lei per 100 kilog.

Nici una din Inaltele Părţi Contractante nu va putea stabili în privinţa celeĭ l'alte nici o prohibiţiune la importaţiune, la exportaţiune, séŭ transit, care să nu fie aplicabilă, în circumstanţe identice, uneĭ a treia ţeri, cea mai favorisată în acéstă privinţă.

Asemenea supuşii Britanici în România şi supuşii Români în ţările (cuprinḑându-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice se vor bucura de tratamentul naţiuneĭ celeĭ mai favorisate, în tot ce priveşte taxele locale şi comunale, formalităţile de vamă, curtagiul maritim şi tratamentul probelor séŭ modelurilor introduse de călătoriĭ de comerţiŭ, şi în tot ce se raportă la comerţiŭ.

ARTICOLUL III.

Guvernul Român se indatoreşte a introduce în tariful stabilit la Viena de Comisiunea Mixtă, conform articolului IX al Convenţiuneĭ încheiate între România şi Austro-Ungaria la 22 Iunie 1875, modificaţiunile şi reducţiunile următóre, purtând asupra articolelor mai jos enumerate:

Art. 267. *Culorile* nepreparate, ordinare, nedenumite, preparate cu uleiŭ, grund, servind la clădiri, batele etc. *la care s'aŭ adăogit*: şi acelea cari vor veni în vase mai mari de cât cele menţionate la art. 266.

Tarifa convenţională	...	24 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	16 leĭ „ „

Art. 345. *Pâslă*, de tot felul, precum şi objecte de pâslă următóre: Tălpi, şoşoni, cu séŭ fără tălpi (chiar de piele), şi pălăriĭ de pâslă ordinară pentru usul ţăranilor şi al soldaţilor.

Tarifa convenţională	...	25 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	20 leĭ „ „

Art. 376. *Torturi* (fire) *de bumbac* simple, peptănat, neînălbite (écrus) séŭ înălbite, numite in România creţ, creţişor şi extra-creţ.

Tarifa convenţională	...	31 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	16 leĭ „ „

Art. 377. *Torturi* (fire) *de bumbac*, răsucite în două séŭ mai multe fire, neînălbite (écrus) séŭ înălbite.

Tarifa convenţională	...	31 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	20 leĭ „ „

Art. 395. a).* Ţeseturi de *jută* fórte ordinară, neînălbite séŭ înălbite.

5 leĭ per 100 kilog.

b). Pănză neînălbită fórte ordinară.

10 leĭ per 100 kilog.

* Sacele si covórele de jută pură urmézĕ regimul ţeseturilor de jută, adică sunt supuse taxeĭ de 5 leĭ pentru 100 kilog.

Art. 465. *Petroleum*, crude and refined—*to which shall be added*—"and schist oils."

Art. 494. *Cements*, natural and prepared.

Conventional Tariff	...	70 c. per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	60 c. „ „

Art. 499. *Earthenware*, common—*to which shall be added*—"and common printed plates of two colours imported in baskets," *and omitting them in article 500, where they appear* as "semi-fine Earthenware."

Art. 505. *Glass*, moulded, unpolished, figured, cut, ornamented, massive—*with the following specifications*—hollow glass, uncut, unground.

Art. 538. *Copper*, Brass and Bronze in sheets.

Conventional Tariff	...	20 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ...	...	15 lei „ „

Art. 543. *To omit from Note* 1 *of this Article* "trunnions and pillions belonging to machinery."

Art. 548. *Tin*, raw, in plates, &c.

Conventional Tariff	...	16 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ..	...	15 lei „ „

Art. 572. *Rails* of Iron and Steel.

Conventional Tariff	...	1 lei 75c. per 100 kilog.
Reduction ...	...	Free.

Art. 573. *Hoops*, of Iron, for wheels.

Conventional Tariff	...	1 lei 90 c. per 100 kilog.
Reduction ...	...	Free.

Art. 575. *Tin and Iron*, in plates.

Conventional Tariff	...	5 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to	...	3 lei 50 c. per 100 kilog.

Art. 581. Various articles, fittings, and detached *parts of machinery*, of cast Iron.

Conventional Tariff	...	3 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction	...	Free.

Art. 586. Large *Nails* and wrought Nails (Conventional Tariff 4 lei per 100 kilog.), and

Art. 587. Wire *Nails* from No. 42 upwards (Conventional Tariff 8 lei per 100 kilog.), *to be united under one Article and classified as* "Wrought nails and wire-nails."

Reduction to	...	4 lei per 100 kilog.

Art. 592. Iron *Chains*, with links more than 1 centim. thick (Conventional Tariff 7 lei per 100 kilog.), and

Art. 593. Iron *Chains*, with links less than 1 centim. thick (Conventional Tariff 12 lei per 100 kilog.), *to be united under one Article and classified as* "Iron Chains, except Ships' Chains."

Reduction to	...	7 lei per 100 kilog.

Art. 598. *Iron Bedsteads*, with ornaments—*to add*—"metal bedsteads, such as iron, brass and bronze," &c.

Art. 465. *Petrol* (păcură) brut şi rafinat, *la care s' aŭ adăogit*, "oleiŭ de şist."

Art. 494. *Cimente* naturale şi *cimente* preparate.

Tarifa convenţională	...	0·70 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	0·60 „ „

Art. 499. *Olăria* ordinară,—*la care s' aŭ adăogit şi*—"talerile ordinare imprimate în douĕ colorĭ, care vin în coşurĭ" *ştergându-se acestea de la Art.* 500, *unde se afla sub rubrica* "Olăria semi-fină."

Art. 505. *Sticlă*, modelată, în formă, depolită, gravată, sculptată, fasonată, masivă, *la care să se specifice* "turnată, netăiată, neşlifuită."

Art. 538. *Aramă*, alamă, bronz în plăcĭ.

Tarifa convenţională	...	20 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	15 leĭ „ „

Art. 543. *A se suprima de la nota* 1 *al acestuĭ Articol* "lagăre şi bucele pentru maşinĭ."

Art. 548. *Cositor* brut în plăcĭ, bucătĭ, &c.

Tarifa convenţională	...	16 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	15 leĭ „ „

Art. 572. *Raliurĭ* de fer şi oţel.

Tarifa convenţională	...	1·75 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	Liber.

Art. 573. *Şine de fer* pentru róte.

Tarifa convenţională	...	1·90 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	Liber.

Art. 575. *Tinichea şi fer* în table.

Tarifa convenţională	...	5 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	3·50 leĭ la 100 kilog.

Art. 581. Obiecte diverse, piese şi *accesorĭi de maşinĭ* de fontă brută.

Tarifa convenţionala	...	3 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea ...	...	Liber.

Art. 586. *Piróne* şi cuie de fer negru (Tarifa convenţională 4 leĭ 100 kilog.) şi

Art. 587. *Cuie de sîrmă* de la No. 42 în sus (Tarifa convenţională 8 lei 100 kilog.), *să se întrunéscă într'un singur Articol sub denumirea de* "Piróne şi cuie de fer negru şi de sîrmă."

Reducerea	...	4 leĭ la 100 kilog.

Art. 592. *Lanţurĭ* de fer mai marĭ de un centimetru (Tarifa convenţională 7 leĭ 100 kilog.) şi

Art. 593. *Lanţurĭ* de fer mai micĭ de un centimetru (Tarifa convenţională 12 leĭ 100 kilog.) *să se întrunéscă într'un singur Articol, sub denumirea* "Lanţurĭ de fer altele de cât pentru nave."

Reducerea	...	7 leĭ la 100 kilog.

Art. 598. *Paturĭ de fer* ornamentate, *la care s'aŭ adăogat* "paturile de metal, precum fer, alamă bronz, etc."

Art. 600. Unenumerated *articles of Iron and Steel*, enamelled, plated, &c. (Conventional Tariff 15 lei per 100 kilog.), and

Art. 601. *Articles of Iron and Steel*, semi-fine (Conventional Tariff 25 lei per 100 kilog.),—*to be united under one Article comprising both classifications.*

Reduction to	...	15 lei per 100 kilog.

Art. 604. Articles of *Tin and Sheet Iron*, painted or enamelled—*to which is added* "or galvanized."

Art. 610. *Cutlery*, common, of Iron or Steel, common Scissors, with settings of wood, bone, horn, or other common materials.

Conventional Tariff	...	40 lei per 100 kilog.
Reduction to ...	...	20 lei „ „

ARTICLE IV.

The duties *ad valorem* provided for in the present Treaty shall be calculated on the value at the place of export, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance and commission necessary for the importation into the territories of the other Power as far as the port of discharge or place of entry.

The importer shall annex to his written declaration stating the value and description of the goods imported an invoice indicating the actual price emanating from the maker or seller. If the Custom-house authorities, within twenty-four hours after the declaration is presented, shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of 10 per cent.

This payment shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration, and any duty which may have been levied upon such goods shall be at the same time repaid.

ARTICLE V.

British subjects in Roumania and Roumanian subjects in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy the same rights as natives, or as are now granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the subjects of any third country the most favoured in this respect, in every thing relating to property in trade marks and trade labels or tickets, as well as in patterns and designs for manufacturers.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

Art. 600. *Obiecte nedenumite de fer şi de oţel* smălţuite, spoite, &c. (Tarifa convenţională 15 leĭ 100 kilog.) şi

Art. 601. *Obiecte de fer şi oţel semi-fine.* (Tarifa convenţională 25 leĭ 100 kilog.), *să se întrunéscă într'un singur Articol conţinénd amĕndouĕ denumirile.*

Reducerea	...	15 leĭ la 100 kilog.

Art. 604. La obiectele *de tinichea albă şi de tablă de fer*, văpsite s'aŭ smălţuite, *s'aŭ adăogat si obiectele* "galvanisate."

Art. 610. Cuţităria ordinară de fer s'aŭ de oţel, fórfice ordinare, montate pe lemn, os, corn s'aŭ alte materiale ordinare.

Tarifa convenţională	...	40 leĭ la 100 kilog.
Reducerea	...	20 leĭ „ „

ARTICOLUL IV.

Drepturile *ad valorem*, în casurile unde presentul Tractat le prevede, vor fi calculate după valórea la locul de provenenţa obiectuluĭ importat, mărite cu cheltuelile de transport, de asigurare şi de comision necesariŭ pentru importaţiunea într'unul din ambele Teritorĭi pênĕ la portul de descărcare séŭ locul de intrare.

Importatorele trebue a alătura pe lîngă declaraţiunea sa scrisă, constatând valórea şi specificarea mărfeĭ importate, o factură indicând preţul real şi emanând de la fabricantŭ séŭ vêndător. Dacă Vama, în cele 24 ore dupe care delaraţiunea 'i va fi presentată, consideră că valórea declarată este nesuficientă, dênsa va avea dreptul d'a reţine mărfurile, plătind importatoruluĭ preţul declarat de el, mărit cu 10%.

Acéstă plată trebue efectuată în cele cinci-spre-ĝece ĝile cari aŭ urmat declaraţiuneĭ, şi drepturile, dacă aceste aŭ fost percepute, vor fi restituite în ácelaşĭ timp.

ARTICOLUL V.

Supuşiĭ Britanicĕĭ în România, şi supuşiĭ Românĭ în Teritoriile (coprinzêndu-se Coloniile şi Posesiunile străine) Majestăţiĭ Séle Britanice, se vor bucura de aceleaşĭ drepturĭ ca şi naţionali, séŭ care sunt acordate acum séŭ vor putea fi acordate în viitor supuşilor uneĭ a treia ţĕrĭ cea mai favorisată în acéstă privinţă, în tot ceea ce priveşte mărcile, desemnurile şi etiquetele de fabrică sĕŭ de comerciŭ, precum şi modelurile şi probele pentru fabricanţĭ.

Fie bine înţeles că aceĭ carĭ vor voi a profita de ĝisa protecţiune vor trebui să îndeplinéscă formalităţile cerute de legile ţĕrilor respective.

ARTICLE VI.

Every reduction in the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, as well as every favour or immunity which may be granted hereafter by one of the Contracting Parties to the subjects, commerce, or navigation of a third Power, shall be granted simultaneously and unconditionally to the other.

ARTICLE VII.

British ships and their cargoes shall, in Roumania, and Roumanian vessels and their cargoes shall, in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues, and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, and rivers, of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation.

Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other party.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Roumanian law, are to be deemed Roumanian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British or Roumanian vessels.

The coasting trade, however, is excepted from the preceding stipulations, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns and ports in the territories of the other Power. Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may hereafter be granted there to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE IX.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties, which

ARTICOLUL VI.

Orĭ-ce reducţiune în Tarifele drepturilor la Importaţiune séŭ la Exportaţiune, precum şi orĭ-ce favóre séŭ imunitate, pe care una din Inaltele Părţi Contractante ar puté o acorda supuşilor séŭ comerciuluĭ séŭ navigaţiuneĭ uneĭ a treia Puterĭ, va fi întinsă imediat şi fără condiţiune celeĭ-l-alte.

ARTICOLUL VII.

Năvile Britanice şi încărcămintele lor, în România, şi năvile Române şi încărcămintele lor, în Teritoriile (coprinḑându-se Coloniele şi Posesiunile streine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice, la sosirea lor dintr'un port óre-care şi orĭ-care ar fi locul originеĭ saŭ a destinaţiuneĭ încărcămînteluĭ lor, se vor bucura sub tóte raporturile, de acelaşĭ tratament ca şi năvile naţionale şi încărcămintele lor.

Stipulaţiunea precedentă se va aplica la tot ce concernă modul d'a trata, drepturile şi sarcinile locale în porturĭ, basinurĭ, dockurĭ, raḑe, rîurĭ şi canalurĭ, a ambelor ţĕrĭ, la pilotagiŭ şi în general la tot ce concernă navigaţiunea.

Orĭ-ce favóre saŭ exempţiune sub acest raport, saŭ orĭ-ce privilegiŭ în materĭ de navigaţiune, acordat de una din Inaltele Părţi contractante uneĭ a treia Puterĭ, va fi întinsă în acelaşĭ timp şi fără condiţiune celeĭ.l'alte părţĭ.

Tóte năvile cari, conform legilor Mareĭ-Britaniĭ trebue a fi considerate ca năvĭ Britanice, şi tóte năvile care, după legile Române, trebue a fi considerate ca năvi Române vor fi considerate respectiv, pentru aplicaţiunea presentuluĭ Tractat, ca nave Britanice saŭ Române.

Cu tóte acestea, se face excepţiune disposiţiunilor cari preced în cea ce privesce cabotagiul, al căruĭ regim rĕmâne supus legilor respective ale ambelor ţĕrĭ.

ARTICOLUL VIII.

Fie-care din cele douĕ Inalte Părţĭ Contractante va putea numi Consulĭ Generalĭ, Vice-Consulĭ, Pro-Consulĭ, şi Agentĭ Consularĭ pentru a resida în proturile şi oraşele teritoriilor celeĭ-alte Puterĭ. Inşa numiţiĭ Oficerĭ Consularĭ nu vor putea intra în funcţiune, de cât după ce vor fi agreaţĭ şi admişĭ, în formele obicinuite, de Guvernul pe lîngă care sunt acreditaţĭ. Eĭ vor exercita aceleaşĭ funcţiunĭ, şi se vor bucura de aceleaşĭ privilegiurĭ, exempţiunĭ şi imunităţĭ cari sunt saŭ vor fi acordate Oficerilor Consularĭ aĭ naţiuneĭ celeĭ maĭ favorisate.

ARTICOLUL IX.

Orcĭ-ce vas de resbel séŭ corabie de negoţ a uneia din Inaltele Părţĭ Contrac-

may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel.

In case the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray the expenses he may have incurred, no impediment shall be opposed by the local authorities, the master being, however, bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should be stranded or wrecked upon the coasts of the territories of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them from the officers or functionaries, British or Roumanian, who may be, by the laws and orders of the Governments of their respective countries, entrusted with the protection, preservation, and custody of shipwrecked property. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the said ship, and the above-named things and appurtenances, shall be delivered by the above-named officers or functionaries to the British or Roumanian Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the stranding or wreck may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consular functionaries, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of the stranding or wreck of a national vessel.

It is, however, agreed that when the owner of the goods or merchandise, or his agent, not being present on the spot, shall be a native of the country in which the stranding or wreck may take place, and resident therein, the goods or merchandise which may belong to him, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall not remain in the power of the Consular functionaries, but

tante, care va fi silită de furtună séŭ de orĭ-ce alt accident să se refugieze într'un port al celeĭ-l-alte, va avea libertatea de a se căptuşi cu scânduri şi de a se îndestula cu tóte obiectele ce vor fi trebuincióse şi de a pleca pe mare, fără a plăti alte drepturĭ de cât acelea care vor fi aquitate în asemenea împrejurări de către un vas naţional.

Dacă însă patronul vre unei corăbiĭ de negoţ ar avea necesitatea de a se desface de o parte din mărfurile séle pentru a subveni la cheltuelile séle, el nu va întâlni nicĭ o împedicare din partea autorităţilor locale; patronul însă va fi ţinut să se conformeze ordonancelor şi tarifelor din locul unde a abordat.

Déca s'ar întêmpla ca un vas de resboiŭ séŭ o corabie de negoţ a uneia din Inaltele Părţĭ Contractante să fie aruncat saŭ să facă naufragiŭ pe cóstele celeĭ l'alte, acest vas séŭ corabie precum şi remăşiţele séle, provisiunile şi greementul (pânḑe, catarte, fringhiĭ, etc.) şi tóte efectele şi mărfurile cari vor fi scăpate, înţelegându-se chiar celle ce se vor fi aruncat în mare séŭ produsul vêndăreĭ lor, de vor fi fost vêndute, precum şi tóte hârtiile găsite pe bordul unuĭ asemenea vas séŭ corabie, naufragiată séŭ asvêrlită pe cósta, vor fi predate proprietarilor séŭ agenţilor acestora, în urma reclamaţiuneĭ din partea lor, de către officerĭ séŭ funcţionarĭ Anglesĭ séŭ Românĭ, cari ar fi după legile şi ordonancele Guvernelor lor respective, însărcinaţĭ cu protecţiunea, conservaţiunea şi privegherea proprietăţilor naufragiate. În lipsa proprietarilor séŭ a agenţilor la facia loculuĭ, ḑisul vas precum şi obiectele şi greementele sus-menţionate vor fi predate de oficerĭĭ şi funcţionarĭĭ sus-menţionaţĭ, Consulului General, Consululuĭ, Vice-Consululuĭ séŭ Agentuluĭ Consular Britanic séŭ Român în districtul căruia naufragiul séŭ înămolirea se va fi întêmplat, în urma reclamaţiuneĭ séle, presentată în termenul pe care-l a fixat legile ţĕreĭ. Dişiĭ funcţionarĭ Consularĭ, proprietarĭ, séŭ agenţĭ nu vor putea plăti nimic alt de cât cheltuelile ce vor fi necesitat operaţiunile de scăpare şi conservaţiunea obiectelor scăpate, precum şi acele la care ar fi supuse vasele naţionale.

Cu tóte acestea, s'a convenit ca déca proprietarul efectelor şi mărfurilor, séŭ agentele sĕŭ, nu se va găsi la facia loculuĭ, dér sé va întêmpla să fie un indigen al ţĕreĭ în care naufragiul séŭ înâmolirea s'a întêmplat, efectele séŭ mârfurile care 'ĭ aparţin, séŭ după întêmplarea produsul vêndăreĭ, nu vor remânea în mânile funcţionarilor Consularĭ, ci vor fi defuse după

shall be deposited according to the laws of the said country, in order to be handed over to whomsoever they may belong by right.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same duties that they would have to pay if they had been imported in a national vessel.

In the case of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, stranded, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

The intervention of the local authorities, when the owners, their agents, the captain, or the Consular functionaries are present, shall only take place for the purpose of maintaining order, of furthering the action of those persons, and of ensuring the execution of the rules to be observed for the entry and exit of the goods and merchandise saved, and for the realization of the duties when payable.

In case, however, of the absence, not only of the owner, captain, or other agents, but also of the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, and until their arrival, the local authorities shall make it their duty to take the necessary measures for the protection of the individuals, and the preservation of the effects wrecked.

legile ḍiseĭ ţĕrĭ, pentru ca să fie predate celuĭ în drept.

Mărfurile şi efectele scăpate din naufragiŭ vor fi scutite de orĭ-ce drept de vamă, afară numaĭ de casul când vor fi date consumaţiuneĭ, şi, în acest cas, vor plăti aceleaşi drepturĭ ca şi cum ar fi fost importate de corăbiile naţionale.

In casul fie de odihnă forciată, fie de înămolire séŭ de naufragiŭ, Consuliĭ Generalĭ, Consuliĭ, Vice-Consuliĭ şi Agenţiĭ Consularĭ respectivĭ vor fi autorisaţĭ, déca proprietarul séŭ patronul séŭ vre un agent al proprietaruluĭ nu e presinte, séŭ, déca e presinte, in urma cereriĭ séle, să intervină pentru a da concursul compatrioţilor lor.

Intervenţiunea autorităţilor locale, când proprietarĭ, agenţiĭ lor, căpitanul, séŭ funcţionariĭ Consularĭ se găsesc la facia loculuĭ, se va mărgini întru a menţine ordina şi a da concursul lor acţiuneĭ acestor persóne, pentru ca să îngrijéscă să se observe regulamentele în vigóre pentru intrarea şi eşirea efectelor şi mărfurilor scăpate, şi pentru ca drepturile de care ar fi pasibile să fie aquitate.

In casul însă de absenţă nu numaĭ a proprietaruluĭ, căpitanuluĭ séŭ altor agenţi, ci şi a Consulilor Generalĭ, Consulĭ, Vice-Consulĭ séŭ Agenţĭ Consularĭ, şi pênĕ la sosirea lor, autorităţile locale vor avea grijă de a lua măsurile necesarĭ pentru protecţiunea indivizilor şi conservaţiunea efectelor naufragiate.

ARTICLE X.

British Consular officers in Roumania, and Roumanian Consular officers in the territories (including the Colonies and foreign Possessions) of Her Britannic Majesty, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law, or the provisions of Treaties with any third Power, be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICOLUL X.

Oficieriĭ Consularĭ Britaniciĭ în România, şi Oficeriĭ Consularĭ Românĭ în Teritoriile (coprinḑênduse Coloniile şi Posesiunile streine) Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice, vor priimi de la autorităţile locale înlesnirile acordate de lege séŭ conform dispoşiţunelor Tractatelor încheiate cu uă a treia Putere pentru restituţiunea marinarilor desertorĭ aĭ ţĕreĭ lor respective.

ARTICLE XI.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Bucharest as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately, and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. And in case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years its intention of putting an end to the present Treaty, it shall remain binding until the expiration

ARTICOLUL XI.

Ratificaţiunile presentuluĭ Tractat se vor schimba la Bucurescĭ în cel maĭ scurt termen posibil. El se va pune în execuţiune imediat, şi va remâne în vigóre în timp de ḑece anĭ, socotiţĭ din ḑiua schimbăreĭ ratificaţiunelor. In casul când nicĭ una din cele douĕ Părţi Contractante nu va fi făcut să se notifice douĕ-spre-ḑece luni înaintea expiraţiuneĭ a ḑiseĭ perióde de ḑece anĭ intenţiunca sea de a face să înceteze efectele presentuluĭ Tractat, el va

of one year from the day on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Bucharest, the 24th day of March (o. s.) and the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(L.S.) W. A. WHITE.

remâne în vigóre pênĕ la expiraţiunea unuĭ an, socotit din ḑiua când una séŭ cea l'altă din cele douĕ Părţi Contractante va face denunciaţiunea sea.

Drept care Plenipotenţiariĭ aŭ semnat presentul Tractat, şi aŭ pus pe dênsul sigiliurile lor.

Făcut în dublu original la Bucurescĭ, în ḑiua de $\frac{24 \text{ Martie}}{5 \text{ Aprilie}}$, anul una mie opt sute opt-ḑecĭ.

(L.S.) B. BOERESCO.

PROTOCOL.

Upon proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded this day between Great Britain and Roumania, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have agreed as follows:—

The South African Colonies, having signified their wish not to be included in the stipulations of the said Treaty, they remain excluded from the operations of the same.

In a similar manner any British Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall have the option not to be included in the stipulations of this Treaty, provided notice to that effect is given within a period not later than six months after the ratifications of the Treaty, and the provisions of this Treaty shall not apply to any British Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty which shall have given such notice.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol in duplicate form, to which, after it had been duly read, they affixed their signatures.

Bucharest, this 5th day of April 1880.

(L.S.) W. A. WHITE.

PROTOCOL.

Procedând la subsemnarea Tractatuluĭ de Comerciŭ şi de Navigaţiune, încheiatu cu data de astă-ḑi între Marea-Britania şi România, Plenipotenţiariĭ ambelor Puterĭ aŭ convenit următórele:

Coloniile Africeĭ de Sud exprimându'şĭ dorinţa d'a nu fi coprinse în stipulaţiunile ḑisuluĭ Tractat, remân afară de previsiunile séle.

De asemenea orĭ-ce Colonie Britanică séŭ Posesiune streină a Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice va avea facultatea d'a opta astfel ca să nu fie coprinsă în stipulaţiunile presentuluĭ Tractat, cu condiţiune ca acéstă opţiune să fiă notificată cel mult în şase luni de la ratificaţiunea Tractatuluĭ. Clausele Tractatuluĭ nu vor fi aplicate nicĭ uneĭ Coloniĭ Britanice nicĭ Posesiuni streină a Majestăţeĭ Séle Britanice, care va fi făcut notificaţiunea de maĭ sus.

Drept acęia, subsemnaţiĭ Plenipotenţiarĭ aŭ dresat presentul Protocol în dublu original, şi după ce i s'a dat cetire în cuvenita formă, aŭ pus semnăturile lor.

Bucurescĭ în $\frac{24 \text{ Martie}}{5 \text{ Aprilie}}$ 1880.

(L.S.) B. BOERESCO.

H. M. DURAND,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 677.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Palmer, S.C., Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Robertson, rejoined the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry. Dated 6th December, 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 678.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) P. S. Yorke, Infantry, (m. c.) under the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. Tweddell, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant D. Chesney, S.C., Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (Pioneers), (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant M. I. Gibbs, S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. Browne, M.D., 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 1 year 364 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon J. Wilson, M.D., 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for 182 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 679.—Lieutenant A. P. Penton, R.A., Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) from the 21st June to the 21st November, 1880, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 680.—Sub-Conductor T. Mace, Ordnance Department, is allowed leave in India, (p. a.) from the 23rd May to the 30th June, 1880, inclusive, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 681.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 12th November, 1880, pages 5668 and 5669.

BREVET.

Surgeon-General Frederick Freeman Allen, M.D., C.B., to be Honorary Physician to Her Majesty, *vice* Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals E. Goodeve, M.D., deceased. Dated 13th November, 1880.

THE Queen has approved the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Edward Daniel Hamilton Vibart. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Major James William O'Dowda. Dated 12th September, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain George Robert James Shakespear. Dated 7th September, 1880.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves. Dated 2nd September, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie. Dated 10th September, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Phipson Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry. Dated 19th May, 1880.

Captain Henry Arthur Fletcher. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Captain and Brevet Major William Hay Macnaghten, late 5th European Light Cavalry. Dated 10th September, 1880.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain William Ironside Bax. Dated 4th September, 1880.

Captain John Howard Broome. Dated 18th September, 1880.

Captain Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson. Dated 20th September, 1880.

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BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Hodgson, Madras Cavalry. Dated 9th September, 1880.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Alfred Moore, Bombay Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Nott, Madras Staff Corps, retired. Dated 14th July, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Nott. Dated 14th July, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 16th November, 1880, page 5736.

THE Queen has approved of the resignation of the Service of the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Surgeon Arthur Hemsted, of the Bengal Army. Dated 12th September, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Hay Fraser, whose retirement from the Service was notified in the London Gazette of the 24th August, 1880, should have been described as belonging to the *Bengal*, and not to the Bombay Staff Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 682.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Samuel Jackson, Bengal Infantry,—16th December, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rose Nimmo, Bombay S. C.,—11th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Garden, Bengal S. C.,—11th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Oldfield, Bengal S. C.,—11th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Daniel Cloeté, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon, Bengal S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tod Stuart, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Christian Menzies, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thaddeus Searle, Madras S. C.,—12th December, 1880.

No. 683.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Agdee, to be Subadar, *vice* Doongur Sing, invalided; Havildar Beharri Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Agdee, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

Havildar Kishen Lall, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsahaie, deceased,—19th May, 1880.

23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers).

Subadar Dewa Sing, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General,—1st November, 1880.

No. 684.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Kallian Sing, to be Ressaidar, *on augmentation;* Duffadar Waris Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kallian Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Jemadar Bishundass, to be Ressaidar, *on augmentation;* Kote-Duffadar Bhup Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishundass, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

Jemadar Jaggat Sing, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Kapur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaggat Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Hakim Singh, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Color-Havildar Hem Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakim Singh, promoted; Color-Havildar Hira Singh, to be Jemadar, *on augmentation*,—1st May, 1880.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Nihállá, to be Subadar, *on augmentation;* Havildar Abaz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihállá, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Illumdeen, to be Subadar, *on augmentation*,—1st May 1880.

No. 685.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant James Landale, to be Captain, *vice* Captain G. L. Calder, resigned.

Sub-Lieutenant John Phillip Motley, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Landale, promoted.

Volunteer Walter Raleigh Haughton, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Motley, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 686.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that as many of the retirements under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1 of the 1st January, 1880, as may remain unallotted on the 31st December, 1880, will be held available for officers of all three presidencies up to the 31st March, 1881.

2. This offer is restricted to officers who are qualified under Clause II of the G. G. O. of 1st January, 1880, and who may have completed 28 years' service on or before the 31st December, 1880.

3. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day.

4. Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

No. 687.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 627 of 1880, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Macdonald, S.C.,—13th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Ricketts Roberts, S.C.,—15th December, 1880.

REWARDS.

No. 688.—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 of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Moosajee Israel, "Bahadur," 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gunga Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—25th October, 1879.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Rowjee Tawria, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry (Grenadiers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaik Kurreem, "Bahadur," deceased,—27th February, 1879.

Subadar-Major Oomrao Sing, 5th Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Moosajee Israel, "Bahadur," promoted,—25th October, 1879.

No. 689.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the undermentioned men, who were killed with the late Major S. J. Waudby in the defence of the post of Dabrai on the 16th April, 1880, would, if they had lived, have been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

Sowar Syud Imman Ali, 3rd Sind Horse.

Private Elahi Bux } 19th Regiment of Bom-
" Sonnak Tannak } bay Native Infantry.

2. The widows of these men will be allowed to draw the usual Order of Merit pension for three years from the 16th April, 1880, in addition to the ordinary pension allowed by regulations.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1880.

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 and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 3rd to the 16th December, 1880 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department ...	Honorary Lieutenant W. Devine ...	17th November, 1880.	Peshâwar ...	Not known.	
Subordinate Medical Department.	Apothecary J. Judd ...	2nd December, 1880.	Jhânsi ...	Ditto.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 3rd to the 16th December, 1880.

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.		
Charles Henry Murray (*a*)	Surgeon	Indian Medical Department.	10th July, 1880.	Intestate ...	2,882 0 0	...	16th February 1881.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin—Brother*—W. F. Murray, Civil Surgeon, Burdwan

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th December 1880.

No. 411.—Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Major F. G. Oldham, R.E., is, on being relieved by Major Conway-Gordon, appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 13th December 1880.

No. 412.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	REMARKS.
Major D. H. Trail, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 3rd Class.	15 Nov. 1880	On the return to duty of Colonel Innes, V.C., R.E.
Major P. Lambert, R.E.	Examiner, 3rd Class, Temporary.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	
Mr. F. L. Brown	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	

No. 413.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Walshe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from 1st October 1880.

The 14th December 1880.

No. 414.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is posted to the charge of the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway.

No. 415.—Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Director General during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. Murray, or until further orders.

No. 416.—To fill an existing vacancy in the Railway Branch, Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 24th November 1880.

The 15th December 1880.

No. 417.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Thomason, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, is confirmed in that Class, with effect from 19th September 1880, and also as Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, Central India, in the Public Works Department.

No. 418.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 419.—Captain A. S. W. Connor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

The 16th December 1880.

No. 420.—The services of Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department in view to his being placed on the Pension Establishment.

The 17th December 1880.

No. 421.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily employed in the Military Works Branch, is transferred from the Railway Branch to British Burmah.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ **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.—(*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. 52.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th December, 1880.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, and under the authority vested in the Governor General by the Notification of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1647 (Public), dated 28th October 1880, His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M., 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.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th December 1880.

No. 199.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June 1881, are published for general information :—

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The Civil Service Commissioners have been requested to inform Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, that, "in the event of their being appointed to the Service, a clause will be introduced into their Covenants, by which they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council."

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE, 1881.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 2nd June, 1881, and following days, an Examination, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London.(*a*) Not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified; *viz.* for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper and the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.(*b*)

(*a*) Notice of the days and place of Examination will be sent to each Candidate about the end of May.
(*b*) The number will be announced hereafter.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii.) That his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years on the 1st June, 1881. [*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.*]

(iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv.) That he is of good moral character.

(v.) That he has paid such fee as may be prescribed under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 22nd March, 1879.(*c*)

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will 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
(*d*) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
(*d*) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(*e*) 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
(*f*) Sanskrit	500
(*f*) Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name 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."(*g*)

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, 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 several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, 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:—(*h*)

	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 on paper and *viva voce*, 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. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz.*—Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

(*c*) The fee will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

(*d*) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the Candidate. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(*e*) 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.

(*f*) 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.

(*g*) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

(*h*) 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.

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 nationality, 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. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W." at any time after the 1st December 1880. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 1st April 1881. They should be accompanied by evidence on the first four of the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.(*i*)

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 the Government of India, deem it necessary.(k)

(2.) The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.

(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 amounting to £300 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; Trinity College, Dublin; University College, London; and King's College, London; 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 first periodical Examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, 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 1883 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

(*i*) Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March 1881. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 5th of May.

(*k*) 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.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1881.

For the guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under the heads of English History and Literature, the following lists are given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," and specially in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the Text books named:—

1. HENRY II. TO EDWARD III., A.D. 1154-1377.—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.

2. THE TUDORS, A.D. 1485-1603.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England.

3. THE STUARTS, A.D. 1603-1714.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England.

4. A.D. 1714-1805—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; *either* Massey's Reign of George III. *or* Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

POETRY.

SHAKESPEARE.—Three plays, one from each of the following groups:—

(*a*) Macbeth, Othello, Lear, Hamlet.

(*b*) Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, King John, Henry V.

(*c*) Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, As You Like It.

And any two of the following:—

1. CHAUCER.—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, with the Prioress' Tale, and the Clerk's Tale; *or* SPENSER.—Faerie Queene, Books 1 and 2.

2. MILTON.—First four books of Paradise Lost, *or* Paradise Regained, *or* Comus and Samson Agonistes.

3. DRYDEN.—Absalom and Achitophel, and The Hind and Panther.

4. POPE.—Essay on Criticism; with *either* imitations of Satires and Epistles of Horace, *or* Essay on Man.

5. GRAY.—Poems.

PROSE.

BACON.—Essays, *or* Advancement of Learning.

And any two of the following:—

1. MILTON.—Areopagitica; *and* LOCKE.—On the Conduct of the Understanding.

2. CLARENDON.—History of the Rebellion, from the Treaty between the King and the Parliament, at the end of Book VI., to the Death and Character of Falkland in Book VII.; and DE FOE.—Memoirs of a Cavalier (ch. viii. to the end).

3. ADDISON.—Selections (Clarendon Press Series), Parts 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7.

4. JOHNSON.—"Six Chief Lives of the Poets," viz.:—of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, [illegible] with Macaulay's Biographies of Johnson.

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 on or before the 1st April, 1881.*

*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 2nd of June, 1881, 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 will be above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of June 1881.

(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 March, 1881.

(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 March, 1881. 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.

(4.) This should be given on the form herewith. If the History of England or English Literature be named, the schedule should also be filled up.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) 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.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1881.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS.

*** Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and strike out the remainder.*

		INITIALS.
English Composition		.....
*History of England		.....
*English Literature		.....
Greek		.....
Latin		.....
French		.....
German		.....
Italian		.....
Mathematics (Pure)		.....
„ (Mixed)		.....
Natural Science, viz.:—		
Two of these only may be selected.	Chemistry	.....
	Electricity and Magnetism	.....
	Experimental Laws of Heat and Light	.....
	Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy	.....
Logic		.....
Elements of Political Economy		.....
Sanskrit		.....
Arabic		.....

*Signature*_____

*Date*_____

* State Periods and Books selected on the next sheet.

To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Period selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Books selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

*Signature*_____

To the Director of Examinations,
Civil Service Commission.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 1325.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the President in Council, to extend Act XII of 1879 (an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877), except so much as amends the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which is already in force, to the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces.

No. 1328.—The Honorable J. Sewell White, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 19th January 1881, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 254.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend A. Ramsey, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 7th June 1879.

PATENTS.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 732.—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, Revenue and Agricultural 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, Revenue and Agricultural 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. 65 of 1880.—Tom Ernest Gatehouse, Mechanical Engineer, Locomotive Foreman, Rajputana State Railway, Delhi, for a circular balanced and equilibrium slide-valve for the steam engine.

No. 84 of 1880.—Emile Berliner, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in microphonic and telephonic apparatus.

SURVEYS.

The 18th December 1880.

No. 443.—Mr. R. Bruce Foote, F.G.S., Assistant of the 1st Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted to him in the Notification in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 31, dated the 19th March 1879, on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. W. T. Blanford.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Officiating Assistant of the 1st Grade and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of Mr. Foote's return.

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Fort William, the 20th December 1880.

No. 44 *I.-R.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that the Maharaja of Orchha has abolished all transit dues throughout the Orchha State.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd December 1880.

No. 11 *G.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications:—

1. For the expressions 'British India' and 'Local Government,' wherever they occur, the expressions 'the Cantonment of Secunderabad' and 'Resident at Hyderabad' respectively shall be substituted.
2. The following portions of the Act shall be omitted:—
   (i) In section 5, in clause *(a)*, the words 'or naval,' in both places in which they occur, and the words 'or of any vessel of war,' and in the last paragraph but one, the words 'or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such Officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf,' and the words 'or Officer.'
   (ii) In section 12, in the last paragraph, the words 'in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,' and the words 'before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere.'
   (iii) In section 13, the words and figures 'or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1880.'
3. For section 6, the following section shall be substituted:—
   '6. The Cantonment Magistrate may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners, occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, and assignees of land-revenue in the Cantonment, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of the census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the land of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, and assignees.
   'Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, and assignees, or their agents, shall be bound to obey it.'

No. 15 *G.-J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880) to the Province of Mysore, subject to the following modifications:—

1. For the expressions 'British India' and 'Local Government' wherever they occur, the expressions 'the territories of Mysore' and 'Chief Commissioner of Mysore' respectively shall be substituted.
2. The following portions of the Act shall be omitted:—
   (i) In section 5, in clause *(a)*, the words 'or naval,' in both places in which they occur, and the words 'or of any vessel of war,' and the last paragraph but one, the words 'or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf,' and the words 'or Officer.'
   (ii) In section 12, in the last paragraph, the words 'in the town of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,' and the words 'before a Presidency Magistrate and elsewhere.'
   (iii) In section 13, the words and figures 'or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1880.'
3. For section 6, the following section shall be substituted:—
   '6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed, or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees of land-revenue in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the land of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees.
   'Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or their agents, shall be bound to obey it.'

GENERAL.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 2399 *G.-G.*—The following Officers are transferred from Mysore to the Provinces specified:—

To Burmah.

Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. G. J. Perram, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

The 21st December 1880.

No. 2409 *G.-G.*—The services of Major E. G. G. Hastings, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th December 1880.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 2418 *G.-G.*—Mr. D. C. Macnabb, C.S., Commissioner and Superintendent in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the 2nd Class, and posted as Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., proceeding on furlough.

No. 2421 *G.-G.*—Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S., recently employed as Assistant Political Officer in Kurram, is granted one month's special leave, with effect from the 20th November 1880.

No. 2424 *G.-G.*—The services of Mr. H. A. Anderson, C.S., recently employed as Assistant Political Officer in Kurram, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th December 1880.

No. 2427 *G.-G.*—The services of Captain A. E. Gordon, attached to the Foreign Department on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th December 1880.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same No. and Date.]

Simla, the 7th August 1880.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

No. 2112.—Read the undermentioned papers regarding travelling allowance for voyages by sea or in river steamers:—

Letter to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Mysore, Ajmere, Assam, and the Andamans, the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Director General of the Post Office of India, and the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 3423, dated the 30th September 1875.

Letter to the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, No. 3424, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum to the Foreign, Home, Military, Public Works and Legislative Departments, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3425, dated the 30th September 1875.

Office Memorandum from the Legislative Department, No. 552, dated the 11th October 1875.

Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4888, dated the 19th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3843-169, dated the 25th October 1875.

Letter from the Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1114-375, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 2126, dated the 30th October 1875.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 6547-45, dated the 10th November 1875.
Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, No. G.1161-2321, dated the 8th November 1875.
Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 1392A., dated the 22nd November 1875.
Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 1713E.G., dated the 29th November 1875.
Office Memorandum from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 783, dated the 22nd December 1875, and its enclosures.
Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4036, dated the 16th December 1875.
Endorsement from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2195V.S., dated the 22nd December 1875.
Letter from the First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1299, dated the 18th January 1876, and its enclosures.
Endorsement from the Military Department, No. 1238, dated 25th February 1876.
Letter from the Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 8111, dated the 3rd March 1876.
Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2078, dated the 11th May 1876, and its enclosure.
Letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1328, dated the 22nd May 1876.
Letter from the Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, No. 309, dated the 30th May 1876.
Letter from the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, No. 295, dated the 29th May 1876.
Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 720, dated the 7th June 1876.
Letter to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 725, dated the 7th June 1876.
Letter from the Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue, Calcutta, No. 149, dated the 16th June 1876.
Office Memorandum from the Foreign Department, No. 261F., dated the 20th June 1876.
Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1670, dated the 21st June 1876.
Letter from the Accountant General, British Burma, No. 1691, dated the 22nd July, received under endorsement from the Comptroller General, No. 647, dated the 5th August 1875.
Endorsement to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1336, dated the 7th March 1877.
Letter from the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 333-143, dated the 22nd March 1877.
Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 755, dated the 29th March 1877, and its enclosures.
Letter from the Comptroller General, No. 6284, dated the 18th January 1878, and its enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following in supersession of all existing rules for the grant of travelling allowance to officers in civil employ for journey by sea or on a river :—

I.—A free passage, or refund of passage-money, may be granted at the following rates to a public servant in the civil department when travelling by sea or in a river steamer, if he would be entitled to draw travelling allowance if he were travelling on land.

II.—For the purposes of these rules—

(1) Marine officers include officers of the Marine Department holding appointments afloat or in dockyards, but not port officers, and are divided into four grades—

1st.—Commanders of vessels and Superintendents of Marine.
2nd.—Other executive officers, gazetted clerks and engineers.
3rd.—Warrant officers, non-gazetted clerks, gunners and European employés.
4th.—All others.

(2) Officers in civil employ are divided into three classes—

1st.—Covenanted civil servants, commissioned military officers, the port officers mentioned in the margin, marine officers of the 1st and 2nd grades, and other uncovenanted officers with rank not lower than that of extra assistant commissioner, deputy magistrate or deputy collector, or with salary not less than Rs. 200 a month.

The port officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, Aden, Akyab, and Moulmein.
The deputy port officers at Calcutta and Madras.
The first assistant port officers at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
The second assistant port officer at Madras.
The conservator, river Indus.

2nd.—Marine officers of the 3rd grade, warrant officers, non-commissioned military officers, European soldiers, and uncovenanted servants in superior service as defined in the Civil Pension Code with the exception (1) of those included in the first class; and (2) of those on monthly salaries of less than Rs. 30, who ought, in the opinion of the heads of their offices, to belong to the third class.

3rd.—All other officers.

III.—An officer of the first class is entitled—
(*a*) to free passage for himself or refund of passage-money at first class rates;
(*b*) to free passage or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates for two, or, if his salary is not less than Rs. 1,000, for three, servants;
(*c*) to the freight of such horses and tents as he would have been entitled to carry at the public expense had he been travelling by railway.

IV.—An officer of the second class is entitled—
(*a*) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at middle or second class rates;
(*b*) to a free passage, or refund of passage-money at lowest class rates for one servant.

V.—An officer of the third class is entitled—
(*a*) to a free passage for himself, or refund of passage-money at lowest or third class rates.

VI.—Except as provided in Rule III, (*c*), no more personal luggage can be carried at the expense of the State by an officer than the quantity, the freight on which, by custom, is included in the charge for passage.

VII.—If board is provided on the vessel either by its owners or its commander, table-money is recovered from an officer of the first class at the following rates for every day on which dinner is provided for him on board :—
(*a*).—If the board includes wines and liquors, three-twentieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 8.
(*b*).—If the board does not include wines and liquors, three-fortieths of salary up to a maximum of Rs. 4.

Provided that—
(1) Table-money shall not be recovered from a native of India compelled by caste or other scruples to make separate arrangements for his board;
(2) An uncovenanted medical officer travelling between Calcutta and Port Blair in charge of convicts, is entitled to a free mess not including wine or beer;
(3) A marine officer travelling on an Indian Government vessel will join the mess and pay the usual contribution;
(4) A marine officer, who is entitled to free rations and is proceeding from one appointment to another in both of which he is messed will, if the charge for messing is included in the charge for passage, be allowed a free mess. If the messing is a separate charge, he will be reimbursed his actual messing expenses (exclusive of wines and beer) up to a limit of Rs. 4 a day.

VIII.—Table-money is not recovered from officers of the second and third classes. If such an officer makes his own arrangements for messing, he is entitled to table-money at the rate of three-tenths of salary, but not exceeding Rs. 3 and not less than 4 annas for every day on which he dines on board.

Provided that—
(*a*).—A second class passenger is not entitled to be supplied at the public expense with first class mess, *i.e.*, with mess at the commander's table, unless no other mess is provided on the steamer.
(*b*).—A port officer on detached duty or a warrant medical officer sent from Calcutta to Port Blair in charge of convicts during his voyage to or from Port Blair is not entitled to wine or beer.

IX.—The families of officers of the second class are conveyed at the public expense. Table-money under Rule VIII will be paid at full rates for those members of the family of such an officer who are not less than six years of age, and at half-rates for other members; but a passage will not be provided for more servants than the officer may take with himself under these rules when travelling alone.

X.—Rules I to VI do not apply to an officer travelling, otherwise than on payment of passage-money, in any vessel the cost of which is borne from imperial, provincial or local funds. Such an officer is not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, entitled to any travelling allowance unless he can certify that he has, during the voyage, incurred actual personal travelling expenses, in which case he may recover the actual sum which he has so incurred, not exceeding the amount of the daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled for the period of the voyage if, during that period, he had travelled by land.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be republished in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to other Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to all Accountants General.

Fort William, the 18th December 1880.

No. 4074.—Mr. F. W. Peterson, F.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, received charge of that office, after noon, on the 25th November 1880.

No. 4107.—Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of that office, before noon, on the 6th December 1880.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 1713.—In accordance with Rule 34 of the Rules under the Inland Customs Act, published with Notification No. 156, dated 30th June 1876, the Governor General in Council hereby authorizes the following Officers to grant certificates to cover despatches of Salt:—

The Inspector, Inland Customs, at Mobarikpur.
The Inspector, Inland Customs, at Sultanpur.
The Inspector, Inland Customs, at Nuh.
The Assistant Inspector or any other Officer for the time being in charge of the Inland Customs Depôt at Agra.

No. 1714.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council has reduced to eight annas the fee chargeable on a copy of any number of entries in a Settlement Record relating to any one village in Kumaon or Garhwal.

No. 1715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council has reduced to two annas the fee chargeable under Article 1(*b*), Schedule II of the Act, on an application to deposit arrears of land-revenue, presented to the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, after the last day of payment, and before the date fixed for the sale of the estate.

This Notification will remain in force until 31st October 1881.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th December, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 690.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain E. H. Clough-Taylor, 1st Battalion, 23rd Foot, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. Dated 30th November, 1880.

No. 691.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Major-General Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A., to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Lieutenant-General *Sir* F. F. Maude, K.C.B., V.C., whose term of service on the staff has expired. Dated 14th December, 1880.

No. 692.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Station Staff Officer, Nowshera, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Minto, whose term of staff service has expired. Dated 5th December, 1880.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 693.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence and despatch relating to the march of the Division under the command of Major-General

R. Phayre, C. B., for the relief of the garrison of Kandahar, in August and September last:—

From COLONEL W. M. LEES, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 9117-K, Kabul Field Operations, dated Fort William, the 27th November 1880).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6261-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 3rd November 1880, forwarding Major-General Phayre's report of the march of the Division under his command for the relief of the Kandahar garrison, which has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency that the report is most interesting, and shows that good work was done under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

From COLONEL T. E. GORDON, for Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 6261-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated Simla, the 3rd November 1880).

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward, for submission to Government, Major-General Phayre's report* of the march of the Division under his command for the relief of the Kandahar garrison.

* No. 45, dated 16th October 1880.

His Excellency considers the same most interesting, and as showing good work done under exceptionally difficult circumstances.

From MAJOR-GENERAL R. PHAYRE, C. B., Commanding at Kandahar, to the Adjutant-General in India, Simla,—(No. 45, dated Kandahar, the 16th October 1880).

Having been directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, a report of the march of the Division under my command for the relief of the Kandahar garrison, I have the honor to state that the news of Brigadier-General Burrows' defeat reached me at Quetta on the morning of the 28th July last, and in the course of a conversation which I held with General Primrose at the telegraph station shortly afterwards, I learnt that the outposts on the line of communication from Abdul Rahman, inclusive, had been ordered to fall back on Chaman at the northern foot of the Kojak Pass, about eighty miles distant from Kandahar.

2. It happened that the difficulties in the way of the prompt movement of troops on the line of communication in question were at that time exceptionally great, owing to the whole tract of country from Sibi to Kandahar (about 241 miles) being destitute of grain and forage, from a drought of nearly two years' duration; in addition to which the hot season was at its height, and at several places between Quetta and Kandahar the water supply was scanty and brackish.

3. These and other causes had obliged us, some time previously, to remove the bulk of our transport cattle from the line to a distant grazing-ground, to withdraw all superfluous commissariat and transport establishments, and place the carts and material generally under repair at central workshops until the opening of the season; consequently, when the necessity for resuming active operations suddenly occurred, our transport had to be re-organized and augmented, our line of communication stocked, weak points placed in a defensible state, and a sufficient force concentrated before any forward movement could be made.

4. The troops nearest at hand to meet this sudden emergency were the 9th and 24th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, then *en route* up the Bolan Pass, and the force noted in the margin, employed in protecting the Nari Valley railway line. The latter, together with the services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R. E., and his staff of Royal Engineer officers, were at once placed at my disposal, and I was thus enabled to act promptly to the front between Quetta and Chaman by occupying the Gazaband and Kojak Passes,—strengthening and fortifying intermediate posts,—and by holding in check the Kakar and other Pathan tribes, who, on hearing of the Maiwand defeat, lost no time in collecting their fighting men to

Colonel F. Roome Commanding.

2 mountain guns ... } Thal-Chotiali Force.
3 troops of cavalry ... }
1 regt. of N. I. ...

3 companies of Bombay Sappers and Miners.
1 squadron of cavalry.
2 regts. of N. I. (16th and 27th).

attack convoys and prevent supplies of grain and forage from being brought to the line of communication. Their designs, however, were happily frustrated by the rapid concentration of the troops named on Pishin; for, although the Kojak Pass had been occupied by a strong body of Atchakzais, and the telegraph line between Chaman and Kila Abdulla entirely destroyed by them, they were driven out by the combined operations of the detachments as per margin, with a loss of 50 killed, after two days' skirmishing; since which time they have never attempted to re-occupy the Pass. Nor did they succeed in injuring any outpost in the northern portion of the assigned districts, though Kach was attacked by about 2,000 tribesmen, and the reported gatherings of other large bodies in Shorawak and on Toba for combined attack on Kushdil Khan, Dina Karez, Segi, Gulistan and Kila Abdulla, rendered it necessary to hold them in check by constant movements of troops. The fact is that having been beaten by detachments of Native Infantry in the open field at Kojak, Dina Karez and Kach, the tribes were little inclined to face strong, well-garrisoned intrenchments.

From Chaman garrison—
Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Iredell, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding.
Major R. Westmacott, Road Commandant; Major R. Wace, R. A., commanding two guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery; with detachments of the 16th and 19th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry, and a detachment of the Poona Horse.

From the Kojak position—
Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding.
Lieutenant A. Keene, R.A., commanding two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery; detachments of Sappers and Miners, and the 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, C.R.E., and Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Adjutant.

5. Simultaneously with the progress of these operations north of Quetta, it was arranged, in communication with Army Head-quarters in India, that a complete Division, detailed below, should march at once for the front from Sind and other centres:—

ARTILLERY.

Brigadier-General T. P. Smith, R.H.A., Commanding.
Capt. E. Blaksley, R. A., Adjutant.
Troops ... D-B, R.H.A.
F-2nd R.A.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, Commanding.
Troops ... 15th Hussars.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.
2nd Sind Horse.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General H. H. James, Commanding.
Troops ... 2-11th Foot.
8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
10th „ „ „ „

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General T. S. Brown, Commanding.
Troops ... Head-quarters and half battalion, 2-15th Foot.
Detachment, 63rd Foot.
5th Bombay Native Infantry.
27th „ „

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General G. F. Walker, Commanding.
Troops ... 63rd Foot.
9th Bombay Native Infantry.
23rd „ „

6. In order that the advance on Kandahar should be made as soon as possible, it was resolved to concentrate a column of 2,000 Europeans and 4,000 Natives of all arms, with ten days' supplies, on Kila Abdulla, whence the onward march of 93 miles to Kandahar would be rapidly performed.

7. The 3rd Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Walker, was ordered to follow from Kila Abdulla four days after the departure of the advanced force, with a convoy of twenty days' supplies for 20,000 fighting men and a similar number of followers.

8. The difficulty of collecting transport and supplies for this large body of troops was great, but it was promptly met by the Government of Bombay, Sir Michael Kennedy

(Director-General of Transport), and Sir Robert Sandeman (Agent, Governor General, for Biluchistan), who did his utmost to assist the local commissariat and transport departments in purchasing camels and supplies. His Highness the Khan of Khelat generously sent between two and three hundred horses and ponies, which I ordered to be made over to mounted corps, a proportion of the animals sent being fit for cavalry and artillery purposes.

9. Owing to the intense and often deadly heat which prevails throughout the valley of the Indus and the lower slopes of the Bolan and Nari Valley hills, from June to September, it was necessary, for the health and efficiency of the European troops, to move them in detachments of 100 men per diem from the railway terminus at Sibi to the Upper Bolan. Staging camps of large tents were pitched at once, and each detachment, with its light camp equipage, baggage, rations, &c., was carried in bullock-carts to Mach, a distance of 55 miles, in three days. From Mach they proceeded in the ordinary manner. By this plan the danger of exposing European troops to 120° to 130° Fahrenheit in small tents for several successive days was avoided, and the health and efficiency of the men preserved as far as possible.

Sibi to Mach, 55 miles.
Mach to Quetta, 41 miles.

10. On arrival at Quetta the advanced forced detailed below was pushed on to the point of rendezvous, so as to cross the Kojak on the 30th and 31st of August, with the expectation of reaching Kandahar on the 4th or 5th of September, at least two or three days before the arrival of General Sir Fred. Roberts' column, which it was then calculated would reach Kandahar on the 6th or 7th September:—

ADVANCED FORCE.

Cavalry	15th Hussars	Lt.-Col. G. Luck, C. B., commanding.
	2nd Bo. Lt. Cavy. (2 squadrons)	Major W. H. J. Stopford commanding.
	Poona Horse (squadron)	Major C. M. Erskine commanding.
	2nd Sind Horse	Major M. M. Carpendale commanding.
	2nd Madras Lt. Cavy. (squadron)	Capt. W. B. Warner commanding.
Royal Artillery	D-B, R. H. A.	Major F. W. Ward commanding.
	F-2nd R. A.	Major J. R. J. Dewar commanding.
	14-9th R. A. two 25-pr. guns, detachment	Under Major G. A. Crawford.
	14-9th R. A. two 9 „ „	Under Capt. E. Buckle.
	No. 2 Mountain Battery	Major R. Wace commanding.
Infantry	2-11th Foot	Lt. Col. W. T. Corrie, commanding.
	2-15th „ (Head-quarters wing)	Major R. L. Dashwood commanding.
	63rd „ (Dett.)	Captain H. R. Cook commanding.
	3 companies of Sappers and Miners	Lt. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R. E. Lt. J. Neville, R. E. Lt. E. C. Spilsbury, R. E.
	5th Bo. Native Infantry	Lt.-Col. R. A. C. Hunt, commanding.
	8th „ „	Lt.-Col. S. Fellows commanding.
	10th „ „	Major C. E. Blowers commanding.
	16th „ „ (Dett.)	Lt.-Col. F. S. Iredell commanding.
	27th „ „	Lt.-Col. T. Bell commanding.

11. These troops, on arrival at Kila Abdulla, had already undergone a good deal of hardship during their march of 148 miles from Sibi. The heat during the day was sometimes very great, occasioning excessive thirst, which the brackish water of some places failed to quench, and, in addition, injured the health of a great part of the force. Our transport cattle were good, but weak from want of grain and forage; most of the cattle attendants had deserted. We had few commissariat subordinates, and only one transport and one commissariat officer; consequently a vast amount of departmental work devolved on the troops themselves, who, to their lasting credit, performed it cheerfully and well. I merely mention these facts for the purpose of bringing prominently to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India that the indefatigable energy and zeal with which the officers and men of the whole force met and overcame the natural difficulties of our position are deserving of this record of them; all showed by their conduct that they meant to succeed in thoroughly accomplishing the honorable duty which they were called on to perform. The following instance will show that the same zealous spirit actuated the troops with the rear brigade of the Division. After the advanced force had left Quetta, the drivers of a convoy of 300 carts, laden with food-supplies proceeding to the front, deserted and could not be replaced at the time. In this dilemma Captain Watling, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, arranged with Colonel Harpur of his own regiment (the 23rd Native Light Infantry) to have these carts taken on by the sepoys as

drivers. Three hundred men, or about half the regiment, readily undertook the work and brought the convoy safely to its destination.

12. Although we had only brought the Kabul scale of baggage to Kila Abdulla, it was resolved to leave half of it behind at that place, in order to save time and facilitate the movements of the force on reaching its sphere of active operations at Kandahar. A few days before the advance took place, the precaution was also taken to send out the Field Columns marginally noted, to a distance of thirty miles from Chaman, with orders to prepare the water-supply at Gatai, and to forage east and west of the road at Murgha-Chaman and Shah-Passand; in the former direction, it was necessary to blow up the towers of Abu-Saiad Khan's fort, on account of his general hostility and obstructiveness regarding supplies, &c. This duty was effectually performed by the Bombay Sappers under Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Commanding Royal Engineer.

Murgha-Chaman Column.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Bell, 27th N. I., Commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., with three companies of Sappers and Miners, and Engineer staff.
Major R. Westmacott, Road-Commandant.
2 guns of Major Wace's Mountain Battery.
2nd Sind Horse.
27th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Shah-Passand Column.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Iredell, 16th N. I., Commanding.
Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E.
Captain W. Loch, Assistant Political Agent.
2 guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery.
2nd Regiment Light Cavalry (Dett.)
16th Regiment N. I. (Dett.)

13. During the period that the road between Chaman and Kandahar was closed, Major Westmacott, the Road-Commandant of that part of the line, carried on the duties of the Intelligence Department; but on the assembly of the advanced force at Kila Abdulla, Sir Robert Sandeman was good enough to place the services of Captain H. Wylie, Political Agent, Pishin, at my disposal as Chief Political Officer. Captain W. H. Curzon Wyllie, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, who was the bearer of despatches from the Government of India to Sir Frederick Roberts, also accompanied Captain H. Wylie as Assistant; also Captain W. Loch of the same department.

14. It was also a matter of great importance that the road between Chaman and Kandahar should be made practicable for carts simultaneously with the advance of the column. Provision for this work also was made by Sir Robert Sandeman, who placed at my disposal the services of Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., Superintending Engineer in Biluchistan, and of Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Public Works Department, for that purpose. I was thus enabled to utilize the large number of carts which had brought supplies to Kila Abdulla, and open the way for successive convoys of wheeled transport.

15. Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E., Superintendent of Army Signalling, established heliograph stations at Kila Abdulla, the Kojak Pass, Gatai, etc., which in due time were continued to Kandahar.

16. As originally arranged, the force moved across the Kojak to Chaman (14 miles) on the 30th and 31st of August.

The next stage was Gatai, 16 miles. Unfortunately the water which ought to have reached that halting place before the arrival of the force on the 1st September from a *karez* seventeen miles to the east, had not been brought to within three miles and a half of it. The cavalry and artillery therefore, under the command of Brigadier General Wilkinson, had to push on to Mahomed Amin without halting, thus performing a very trying, waterless march of 26 miles with regularity and efficiency. On arrival at Mahomed Amin the channel of flowing water was found to be brackish. I may here mention, as a notable instance of good marching, that two squadrons of the 15th Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Luck, marched through from Kila Abdulla to Mahomed Amin, without encamping,—the entire distance of 42 miles being accomplished without a single case of sore back.

Mahomed Amin, 1st Sept.

The infantry reached Mahomed Amin on the following day,—2nd September.

17. On the 2nd September the Cavalry Brigade and other troops, marginally noted, reached Mel Karez, and the infantry next day. On the 3rd September, this force reached Abdul Rahman, 26 miles from Kandahar, ready to proceed and join Sir Frederick Roberts' column at any moment.

Brigdr.-Genl. H. C. Wilkinson, Comdg.
D.-B., R. H. A.
15th Hussars.
2nd Bo. Lt. Cavy. (Dett).
2nd Sind Horse.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.
Lt.-Col. Lindsay, Comdg. R. E., with Staff and Sappers and Miners.
Detts. 16th and 27th N. I., under Lt.-Col. F. S. Iredell.

Mel Karez, 2nd September.

Abdul Rahman, 3rd September.

18. On the morning of the 3rd September, however, whilst marching through the Takht-i-púl Kotal, I received Sir Frederick Roberts' despatches, announcing his complete victory over the forces of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, two days previously. I afterwards received instructions to distribute my troops at convenient centres near

Kandahar, where I could supply them from adjacent villages. This was soon arranged by a reconnaissance made by Brigadier-General Wilkinson, accompanied by Major Euan Smith of the Political Department, who arrived at my camp from Kandahar that afternoon.

19. My cordial thanks are due to Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and to Brigadier-General T. P. Smith, R.H.A., commanding the Artillery, for the prompt and able support which they have at all times rendered me.

Also to Brigadier-General H. H. James, Brigadier-General T. S. Brown and Brigadier-General G. F. Walker, commanding the three infantry brigades, and to Brigadier-General J. H. Henderson, commanding the line of communications, all of whom have rendered valuable aid.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Commanding Engineer of the Division, my cordial thanks are due for his prompt and efficient arrangements in organising his department, fortifying posts, and executing many works of utility in connection with the advance. I beg to thank Lieutenant H. O. Selby, R.E., for his exertions as Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., was good enough to detach his Assistant, Lieutenant W. H. Chippendall, R.E., to fortify the Gazaband Pass,—a matter of great importance at the moment it was undertaken. For this and other valuable services on the line, I tender Major Dowden my best thanks.

Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., also, having personally surveyed the country between Chaman and Kandahar, rendered me valuable aid on the line by Shah-Passand, prior to the advance of the force, for which he well merits my thanks.

I am much indebted to Captain H. Wylie, Chief Political Officer with the force, for the substantial assistance he rendered both during the march and while preparations for it were in progress in Pishin. His influence over the tribes of the northern portion of the assigned districts is remarkable. Captain W. Loch, Assistant Political Agent, also rendered good service.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Boyd, Executive Commissariat Officer, Quetta, has ably performed the duties of that important centre for several months past. His arrangements for the advanced force reflect the highest credit on him.

Major De L. R. F. Wooldridge has served under me in the Transport Department since 1878, since which time he has performed his difficult and arduous duties to my entire satisfaction.

To Captain W. Cooke-Collis, 83rd Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, my hearty thanks are due for his valuable services, commencing in April last as Brigade Major on the line of communications. His arduous duties have been performed ably and promptly.

Major J. Jopp, Assistant-Quarter Master General, has also conducted the onerous and important duties of his Department to my entire satisfaction, and has my best thanks.

Captain J. T. Watling, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, has performed an unusual amount of hard work on the Kandahar, Nari Valley and Bolan lines of communication since March last. He is an excellent staff officer, and well deserves my thanks.

Major A. R. Heyland, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, 2nd Division, conducted the duties of the department at Sibi during the passage of the Division to Quetta, and eventually joined at Kandahar. He is a zealous and efficient staff officer, well fitted for the Quarter-Master General's Department.

I also beg to offer my cordial thanks to the commanding officers of cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry named in paragraph 10 above, for the soldier-like spirit with which difficult duties were performed by them, and for the excellent discipline maintained.

Major R. Wace, R. A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery, deserves special mention for the valuable services he has rendered to the public service under my orders since April last; he then equipped two mountain guns for the Kawas expedition with remarkable rapidity and success, and on the march under report his zeal was unabated.

To Captain E. A. Johnson, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, Quetta, my cordial thanks are due for the prompt manner in which he prepared two 25-pounders to accompany the advanced force and organised its park.

Major R. Westmacott, Road Commandant between Chaman and Kandahar, has conducted the difficult and onerous duties of his appointment to my entire satisfaction.

During the period that the road north of Chaman was closed his activity in gaining intelligence, reconnoitring and procuring supplies reflect great credit upon him.

The exertions of Major J. L. Fagan, of the Commissariat, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Barras, of the Transport, the only officers of those departments with the advanced force, were incessant, and well deserve the hearty thanks which I now tender them.

Captain R. Phayre, 19th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. Fitzroy Somerset, Grenadier Guards, Orderly Officer, deserve my thanks for the ready manner in which they did their duty.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 694.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major J. Chalmers, Unattached List, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. Pilkington, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. W. Young, S.C., Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry, (m. c.) for 356 days, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for 2 years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon W. A. Gilligan, (m. c.) for 2 years, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 695.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1205 of 1879, Captain A. E. Ward, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is granted an extension of furlough to the 1st November, 1881, on the same account.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 696.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd November, 1880, page 5939.

THE Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John de Courcy Dashwood Meade, from the 89th Foot. Dated 19th July, 1878, but to rank from 9th August, 1873.

Lieutenant William Conrad Faithfull, from the 6th Foot. Dated 18th April, 1878, but to rank from 21st September, 1874.

Lieutenant Robert Baker Shawe, from the 70th Foot. Dated 13th February, 1878, but to rank from 11th February, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Eaton Aylmer Travers, from the 25th Foot. Dated 3rd September 1877, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant Robert Bellew Adams, from the 12th Foot. Dated 16th May, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

ERRATA.

The Christian names of the undermentioned Officers, admitted to the Bengal and Madras Staff Corps respectively, are as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 8th October, 1880:—

Lieutenant Edward *Steuart* Masters.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 697.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Mark Henry Heathcote,—20th December, 1880.

Major Charles William Campbell,—20th December, 1880.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Dodgson Hamilton Thompson,—18th December, 1880.

Captain Charles Edward Shepherd,—19th December, 1880.

Captain Edward Stedman,—19th December, 1880.

Captain John Alexander Temple,—19th December, 1880.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors.

Captain Louis Henry Emile Tucker, General List, Infantry,—19th December, 1880.

Captain Charles McDowal Skene, General List, Infantry,—19th December, 1880.

Captain Charles McKenzie Hall, General List, Infantry,—20th December, 1880.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Boyd Saunders, Bengal Cavalry,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Johnson, Madras S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Jackson, Bengal S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vincent Mathias, Bengal S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Playfair, Bengal S.C.,—20th December, 1880.

To be Major.

Captain John Mowbray Trotter, Bengal S.C., —19th December, 1880.

No. 698.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry).

Jemadar Ruttonbeer Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Gungaram Doora, deceased; Havildar Ram Girie, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ruttonbeer Thappa, promoted,—13th August, 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 699.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 687 of 1880, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-General Charles Arthur Barwell, C.B., S.C.,—21st December, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John William Frederick Bean, S.C., 21st December, 1880.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1880.

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 and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 17th to the 22nd December, 1880.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery ...	Major W. A. Warren ...	11th December, 1880.	Lucknow.		
8th Hussars ...	2nd Lieutenant E. Christy ...	13th December, 1880.	Rawal Pindi.		
Madras Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant E. F. Braine ...	10th November, 1880.	Dera Ghazi Khan.		
6th Dragoon Guards ...	Quartermaster J. W. Tomlinson ...	13th December, 1880.	Sialkot.		
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary R. Lewis ...	27th November, 1880.	Lundi Kotal.		

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port William, the 22nd December 1880.

No. 422.—The services of Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Agent to Governor General for Central India.

No. 423.—The subsidiary leave of Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Accountant General, Public Works Department, on return from furlough, extends from 9th to 14th November 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 424.—The privilege leave granted in Notification No. 339, dated 19th October 1880, to Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is extended by one month.

No. 427.—Mr. J. M. Salmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Manager, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, from 1st to 25th October 1880.

No. 428.—Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, officiated as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, from the 19th September 1880 to the 3rd November 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 429.—The following Engineers are transferred from the Railway Establishment of the Government of India to the Bombay Establishment:—

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd December 1880.

No. 425.—With reference to the rules for foreign messages published in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st November 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following alteration:—

Revised Foreign Rule No. 21.

Para. 3. When a reply is prepaid, the station of delivery furnishes the addressee with an order, current for six weeks only, authorising the free despatch of a message to any destination up to the amount prepaid. In India the amount is always paid to the addressee in cash or telegraph stamps, and the reply, when tendered, is considered and treated as any other message.

No. 426.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 415, dated 14th December 1880, the following officiating appointment is made during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel R. Murray, Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Mallock, Director, to officiate as Deputy Director General, *vice* Mr. A. J. L. Cappel.

ALEX. FRASER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

☞ 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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1880.

The following Rule passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now published for general information.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule and Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 15th day of July 1880 :—

Unless for special reasons otherwise ordered, a plaintiff, who allows a suit, which might be transferred to the undefended list, to continue in the defended list and to come on to be heard as a defended case, will, if successful in obtaining a decree with costs, be only allowed his costs on scale 2 up to the time when he was in a position to apply for the transfer of the suit to the undefended list, and thereafter on scale 1.

RICHARD GARTH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
G. G. MORRIS.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. BROUGHTON.
L. R. TOTENHAM.
ALEX. T. MACLEAN.

The 17th June 1880.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th June 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. C. S. James, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 43 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Peake, B.A., an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th June 1880.

No. 5.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Division, made over, and Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Biluchistan Division, on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION,

Simla, the 23rd June 1880.

No. 27.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 25th June 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 87.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 15th instant:—

Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th June 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 73 of 20th May 1880, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 7th June 1880.

S. BISCOE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 25th June 1880.

No. 24.—With reference to Notification No. 21, dated 5th current, the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 25.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 84, dated 10th June 1880, Mr. J. Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 31st May 1880, and is posted to the Margalla Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 26th June 1880.

No. 2.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Godwár Division, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from 15th July next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,25,91,196	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,890	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,95,783	3	11
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,38,88,758 1 6				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	46,87,210	4	3
Public Deposits at Branches 1,68,93,591 8 8	3,07,82,349	10	2	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,93,37,507	12	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,67,97,394	13	2	Balances with other Banks	5,23,338	5	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,10,445	13	8	Bullion	3,70,978	0	7
Sundries	15,84,962	11	5	Dead Stock	10,25,815	8	1
				Stamps	9,373	12	0
				Sundries	2,64,438	12	2
					4,46,05,641	10	11
				Rs. A. P.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,76,22,293 14 0	3,72,59,401	5	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,96,37,107 7 6			
RUPEES	8,18,65,043	0	5	RUPEES	8,18,65,043	0	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 1st July 1880.* — W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 21	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,21,970	41,03,931
" 22	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,23,220	41,03,931
" 23	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,36,944	41,03,931
" 24	...	...	...	7,19,745	70,54,482	41,03,931
" 25	...	...	2,22,201	8,11,003	72,72,351	46,12,674
" 26	...	...	3,19,611	9,10,606	76,25,870	46,12,674

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 28th June 1880.* — J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 1st July 1880 ... Rs. 57,35,191-7-8.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
for *Treasurer to the Govt. of India.*

CALCUTTA, *The 2nd July 1880.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Akola Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 4—30168 ...	100	Currimbhoy Jeewajee, of Bombay.

Akola Circle—*continued.*

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
C 78—76964* ‡	20	Messrs. Melville & Co., Merchants, Bombay.
" —76994† ‡		

* Left half. † Right half. ‡ Wrongly joined.

AKOLA, *The 25th June 1880.*

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
195 ...	D 4—99409 ...	50	Rai Balmokund, Saharanpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

112 ...	D 16—18789 ...	10	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
	D 14—32987 ...	20	
113 ...	D 18—41270 ...	100	Shekh Sher Ali, Dinapur.
114 ...	D 17—41040 ...	50	Babu Jadu Nath Dutt, Calcutta.
115 ...	D 18—50331 ...	100	Intizamooddeen, Etawah.
116 ...	D 8—35071 ...	500	Babu Amar Nath, Agra.
	D 9—73442 ...	1,000	
117 ...	D 4—75053 ...	50	Hurdial Singh, Kashmir.

ALLAHABAD, *The 30th June 1880.*

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W45 ...	M 46—16946 ...	50	Wamon Venayek, Ratnagiri.
	" —27595 ..	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H106 ...	M 34—33687 ...	20	Nowroji Ruttonji Divechad, Bombay.
H107 ...	M 7—59891 ...	5	Ramchandra Govind Pak, Jamkhandi.
H108 ...	M 35—59303 ...	50	Dr. Ruttonji Hormusji, Ahmedabad.
H109 ...	M 37—58895 ...	100	H. F. Brayson, Kurrachee.

BOMBAY, *The 29th June 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
110	... O 70—87138 ...	500	Gurribram Fukeer Ram.
	„ —82201 ...	500	
111	... O 31—15537 ...	50	Babu Dinanath Bose.
112	... O 31—52032 ...	50	Babu Bholanath Sen.
113	... O 31—54801 ...	50	Lt. C. A. Roberts.
114	... O 68—59090 ...	100	Babu Amrita Lal Ganguly.
	„ —59089 ...	100	
	O 31—68504 ...	50	
	„ —61748 ...	50	
	„ —67333 ...	50	
	„ —65618 ...	50	
115	... O 68—44496 ...	100	Meenut Tandel.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
113	... L 77—38573 ...	20	Babu Titoo Chunder Roy.
114	... O 30—21737 ...	50	Shaik Kasim Ali.
	O 31—41075 ...	50	
	„ —53786 ...	50	
	O 58—67836 ...	20	
	„ —55426 ...	20	
	O 59—98600 ...	20	
	O 25—83891 ...	20	
115	... L 56—34769 ...	5	Syed Ali Muttaki.
116	... L 63—87314 ...	20	Babu Kishore Chunder Dass.
117	... O 67—29515 ...	100	Babu Jagannath.
118	... O 80—21021 ...	10	Mr. J. W. Baker.
119	... O 68—36589 ...	100	Messrs. Hamilton & Co.
	O 55—80458 ...	20	
	O 59—20766 ...	20	
120	... O 23—25751 ...	20	Mr. J. Williams.
	O 18—43373 ...	10	
121	... O 1—36519 ...	...	Babu Jadunath Pattuck.
	O 10—50095 ...	...	
122	.. O 70—55171 ...	500	Babu Joges Chunder Sanyal.
123	... O 60—25384 ...	20	Babu Shookdeo Das.
	O 80—27561 ...	10	
124	... O 76—54265 ...	10	Mrs. K. Murray.
76	... L 16—65866 ...	5	Sridhur Chunder Rokhit and Behari Lal Bhur.
	„ —65867 ...		
77	... O 12—79079 ...	10	Babu Brojo Nath Mukerjee.
	„ —79097 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 8—09004 ...	5	A. G. VanHaften, of Calicut.
„ —09005 ...	5	
J 9—33932 ...	10	
J 6—26439 ...	10	Erumanam Veetil Pucker Coya, of Calicut.
J 9—37895 ...	10	Vyketh Krishna Iyen, Clerk, Sub-Court, Calicut.
J 13—00633 ...	20	

CALICUT,
The 25th June 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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G 11—07201 ...	500	Mr. C. J. R. Troup, Superintendent, Keonsanie Tea Co., Almora.
G 13—38126 *	5	Mr. Bomonjee Muncherjee of Bombay.
„ —38128 *		
G 14—48635 *	10	Mr. Rahim Khan of Rohri.
„ —48638 *		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 23rd June 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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49	... E 2—42592 ...	500	The Deputy Comptroller General, Calcutta.

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	„ —75523 ...		
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	„ —74586 ...	10	
	E 17—01497 ...	20	
75	... E 7—71458 ...	5	Mrs. A. Mulliss, Murree.
80	... E 16—67716 ...	10	Captain D. G. Beamish, 5th Fusiliers, Chakrata.
83	... E 17—19413 ...	20	Chundoo Lall, Jullundur.
26	... E 13—69048 ...	100	Mr. R. Amos, Calcutta.
	„ —69049 ...		
15	... E 5—50171 ...	20	Balmokund, Moradabad.
	„ —48029 ...		

LAHORE,
The 25th June 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
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25	... B 62—64699 ...	100	P. Lakshmaya, Bezwada.
26	... B 47—22711 ...	5	Messrs. VanDerwart & Co., Broadway, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
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	B 47—12043 ...	5	
	„ —12047 ...	5	
	„ —12048 ...	5	
40	... B 56—92723 ...	10	Mr. T. H. D'Silva, at Messrs. Volkart Bros., Bombay.
41	... B 51—43661 ...	500	A. Balaswamy Chetti, Salem.
42	... B 62—59261 ...	100	Odivapa Chanabusapa, Dharwar.
	„ —59286 ...	100	
	„ —59775 ...	100	
43	... B 59—87262 ...	100	Sheik Furreed Saib, Merchant, Salem.
44	... B 46—90561 ...	5	Mr. R. Leckler, Yercand.
	„ —90756 ...	5	
45	... B 54—43191 ...	20	Pamadu Sivaramiah, Bangalore.
10	... B 62—11800 *	100	Hajee Syed Hussain Saib & Co., Madras.
	B 44—18194 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 21st June 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

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

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

The following foot-note has been appended to the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) :—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(a) Natural Theology" for the words "(a) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations, for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted :—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February" in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts;" for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the License in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted :—

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

Department Public Works Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

HOWRAH,
The 12th June 1880.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	3rd July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	6th „	Str. *Punjab.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	8th „	P. & O. Str. *Khedive.**
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	7th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	6th „	Do. do.
Rangoon and Moulmein	6-30 „	8th „	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon	6-30 „	9th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 „	9th „	Str. *Satara.*

* The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P. & O. Steamer, is 3 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment is optional and registration available.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd July 1880.

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Angelo, H.
Bartlett, E. H.
Batty, Thomas.
Bernett, William J.
Blair, E. D.
Boote, J.
Bowden, E. S.
Bower, W.
Bowser, R.
Boyle, J. G.
Brindwell. J.
Broadhead, J. S.
Brookes, G.
Brown, J. E.
Brown, H. W.
Buckland, T.
Bull, J.
Carter, H. L.
Condey, John (R.E.)
Connors, Mrs. A.
Cook, C. J.
Crutcher, Mrs.
[illegible], T.
[illegible], W.
Davison, W.
D'Cruze, Miss P.
Debendro Nath Chatterjee.
DeRozario, V.
Duxson, H.
Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Feale, Mrs.
Fitzgerald, E.
Forest, Major.
Gibson, Mrs.
Gordon, Mrs.
Harvey, G.
Haswell, W. L.
Heartly, Mrs.
Higgins, J.
Holmes, Mrs.
Jones, Thomas.
Jones, Mrs. C.
Kelly, John.
Kelly, H. M.
Kheelie, [illegible]
Landale, [illegible]
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Mackenzie, Miss E. F.
MacWhinter, Geo.
Mahamed Hossin & Co.
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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII, 1843-48, vols. XIX to XXI, 1850-52, to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to Non-Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number; vols. XXVI, XXVII, 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII to XLV, 1864-76, to Subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to Non-Subscribers at Rs. 2 per number.		
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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. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1.*
Vingorla to Cope Comorin. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
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Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1-4.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1-4.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
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Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adopted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads *Re. 1.*
Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1.*
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River, British-Burma, Pegu. *Re. 1.*

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *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. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, with Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information to 1st February 1880. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, 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. Compression $\frac{1}{114}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices—

Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled).*
Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4.*
False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
Ratnagiri, Rajápur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Annas 4.*
Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1878.

Price, Anna 1 each:—

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River, Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazírat Tanb), Persian Gulf
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each:—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
No. 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umbloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wejh), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.
„ 29. Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast.
„ 30. Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindostan—West Coast.
„ 31. Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.
„ 32. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 33. Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India—West Coast.
„ 34. Batticaloa Light.—Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 35. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).—Bay of Bengal.
„ 38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year.
„ 39. Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.
„ 41. Position of Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) Bay of Bengal—Cocanada.
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut, India—West Coast.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables. Zanzibar Harbour—Africa—East Coast.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel—Gulf of Martaban.
„ 3. Exhibition of new fixed Lights—False Point—Bay of Bengal.
„ 4. Entrance to River Hooghly—Bay of Bengal—India.
„ 5. Alterations in Fort Canning Light—Singapore—China Sea.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

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Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

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Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 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, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

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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, 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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Just published, pp. XXXV + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

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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, 3 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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17 JUL

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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,
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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:—

John Maxwell, of Westwater, in Scotland, died in Scotland, on the 1st April 1852.

Mary Brown, wife of Thomas Brown, of Esk Bank, in the District of Hartly, New South Wales, at Esk Bank, on the 10th May 1878.

Andrew Harlow, Manager of Mohunda Tea Estate, in Cachar, in Cachar, on the 28th June 1879.

John Daniel Mathews Burton, an Assistant Engineer in the Salt Branch, Punjab Northern State Railway, at Lalla Musa, on the 16th November 1879.

William Bromley Barker, a Captain in the 10th Royal Hussars, at Jhelum, on the 11th November 1879.

Edgar Hunt Dumbleton, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, at Alikheyl, in Afghanistan, on the 5th October 1879.

Arther L. Hay, a Sergeant in the Department of Public Works, at Lundi Kotal, on the 14th September 1879.

Duncan B. King, Agent for Transport and Government Consignments, at Kidderpore, at Garden Reach, on 30th November 1979.

Thomas James Brown, of No. 42, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, carrying on business under the style of Messrs. Brown & Co., Undertakers and Stone Masons, &c., at Calcutta, on the 4th March 1880.

Harriet Agabeg, of Serampore, in the District of Hooghly, widow of the late A. L. Agabeg, of Calcutta, at Serampore, on the 7th December 1878.

Lewis Dunbar Brodie Gorden, formerly of Abingdon Street, in the City of Westminster, but late of Poynters Grove, Totteridge, in the County of Hertford, Esquire, in England, on the 28th April 1876.

Alexander Macpherson Munro, Manager of Soloil Tea Garden, in the District of Nowgong, in Assam, in Nowgong, on the 23rd September 1879.

J. F. King, of No. 22-1, Middle Road, Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 7th March 1880.

John Gadding, a Christian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 3rd December 1876.

Cecil George Kellner, of Mymensingh, Barrister-at-Law, at Mymensingh, on the 8th February 1880.

William Dunbar Sinclair, a Tea Planter and Part Proprietor of the Tilkah Tea Estate, situate in the District of Cachar, in Bengal, at Forrs House, Thurso, North Britain, on the 27th October 1878.

Sir John Witlington Adams, Knight Commander of the Bath, holding the rank of Major-General in His late Majesty's, King William IV, Army and a Colonel in the Military Service of the Honourable East India Company on their Bengal Establishment, at Subathoo, on the 9th March 1837.

James Cochrane Todd, Commander of the Floating Light Vessel *Mermaid*, at Calcutta, on the 15th February 1880.

Robert Pratt, a Rough Rider and Farrier Sergeant of the Light Field Battery, at Dum-Dum, on the 7th October 1856.

Alfred Newton Mell, formerly of No. 15, Park Villas, Park Road, Forrest Hill, in the County of Kent, in England, but late of No. 47, Free School Street, in the Town of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 11th October 1879.

Mathew Mathews, Head Clerk of the Commissioner's Office, Hissar, at Hissar, on the 26th October 1879.

Edward Walter Home Crofton, a Captain in the 60th Regiment, Royal Rifle Corps, at Lundi Kotal, on the 19th October 1879.

Arthur J. Milner, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot, at Palumpore, on the 17th September 1879.

Andrew Cooke McMaster, a Brigadier-General in the Madras Staff Corps, at Mooltan, on the 27th June 1879.

John Edward Walsh, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Department, at Candahar, on the 23rd July 1879.

William Walker Galloway, a Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Service, attached to the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, at Rawul Pindee, on the 21st July 1879.

John Henry Gamble, a Captain in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, at Lundi Kotal, on the 14th July 1879.

Silas Adair Swinley, a Captain in the General List of Cavalry, attached to the 11th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, at Camp Safed Sang, in Afghanistan, on the 24th May 1879.

Robert Lyons, a Conductor in the Ordnance Department, at Peshawar, on the 17th July 1879.

George Washington Pratt, of Beerpore, in Durbhungah, in the District of Tirhoot, in Bengal, Indigo Planter, at Mudhoobung, on the 5th August 1878.

Robert Barkey Shaw, Resident from the British Government at Mandalay, at Mandalay, on the 15th June 1879.

Frederick Power Mansfield, of Hathibarrea Tea Estate, in Tezpore, in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, at Tezpore, on the 17th October 1879.

Francis Wilson, an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, at Roopar, on the 30th October 1879.

Elizabeth Michael, of No. 22, Loudon Street, in the Town of Calcutta, widow, at Calcutta, on the 12th March 1880.

William Cumming of Munehari, in the District of Purneah, at Munehari.

Sarah Smyth, of Dinapore, in the District of Patna, widow, at Dinapore, on the 11th April 1880.

George Reuber Payter, formerly of Dinagepore, in the Province of Bengal, and of the Langham Hotel, Portland Place, in the County of Middlesex, but late of the Oriental Club, No. 18, Hanover Square, in the said County, at Santapeer, in Bengal, on the 8th January 1880.

William George Herold Wilson, of Benares, a Government Pensioner, at Benares, on the 27th July 1879.

Henry Martin Fleming, a Telegraph Master in the Government Telegraph Department at Raneegunge, at Raneegunge, on the 20th April 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to Louisa Fleming, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1880.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 30th June 1880.

No. 175.—Mr. James Bond, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd instant.

The 6th July 1880.

No. 176.—Mr. J. McGill, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 30th June, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st July.

The following reversion is made with effect from the same date:—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

No. 177.—Mr. G. T. Hall, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the forenoon of the 20th June.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of June 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Ali Bogan	Afghanistan	8th	Closed.
Cawnpore City	N.-W. Provinces	17th	Ditto.
*Cherat	Punjab	1st	Re-opened.
Dhurmsala	Ditto	7th	Opened.
*Guneshkhind	Bombay Presdy.	11th	Re-opened.
Khushialgurh	Punjab	4th	Ditto.
*Mahabuleshwar	Bombay Presdy.	15th	Closed.
*Malabar Point	Ditto	3rd	Ditto.
*Matheran	Ditto	15th	Ditto.
Mirzapore	Bengal	19th	Ditto.
Ngathineyoung	British Burmah	21st	Re-opened.
Pherrima	Assam	15th	Closed.
Piphima	Ditto	15th	Re-opened.
Tallamanaar	Ceylon	25th May	Closed.

* Season Offices.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 1778 S.—Under orders from the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following reversion in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, Rajputana, with effect from 1st June 1880:—

Mr. Bhugat Singh, from Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 6th July 1880.

No. 1112.—Hospital Assistant Abdul Razzak, serving in the Central India Agency, is reduced in rank from 1st to 2nd Grade for misconduct, with effect from 3rd July 1880.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th June 1880.

No. 28.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 29.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 30.—Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Head-quarters of the Inspector General's Office, for employment on the Defence Committee.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 5th July 1880.

No. 14.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 28th June 1880.

No. 15.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 14, dated 5th July 1880, Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, respectively, made over, and received, charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 28th June 1880.

G. P. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1880.

No. 88.—The under-mentioned transfer is made:—

Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, from Indus Valley State Railway, to Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 89.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 209, dated 28th June 1880, the under-mentioned posting is made:—

Mr. Leonard Bean, Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

The 2nd July 1880.

No. 90.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code:—

Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways. Pay Rs. 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan.

NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 1st July 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from privilege leave, reported his arrival at Neemuch this day (forenoon), and is posted to No. 2 Division, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

WM. B. CARTER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th June 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 163, dated 25th May 1880, Mr. J. R. H. Alloway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Rawalpindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 3rd July 1880.

No. 7.—Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 27th June 1880, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) :—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(*a*) Natural Theology" for the words "(*a*) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted :—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts; for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

The following Text-book in English Literature has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1881 :—

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th July 1880.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, on the 7th day of June 1880, certain treasure consisting of 27 brass and copper pots, weighing in the aggregate twenty-one seers and eleven and three-fourth chataks, and valued at about Rs. 13, was found in Survey No. 184 of the village of Manded, Petta Mulshi, Taluka Haveli, of the Poona Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, at his Office, on the 22nd day of November 1880, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

J. RICHEY,
Acting Collector of Poona.

POONA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 29th June 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Belgaum, this 3rd day of July 1880.

Name,—Lance Corporal William Farr.	Place of Enlistment,—Kurrachee.
Age,—28 years 3 months.	Parish where Born,—Old Trinity.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	County,—York.
Color of—	Former Trade or Occupation,—Painter.
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, light blue.	Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar on lower lip.	Coat or Jacket,— } Deserted in Regimentals.
Date of Desertion,—1st July 1880.	Waistcoat,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
From whence deserted,—Belgaum.	Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—20th August 1878.	REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—None.

——— *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commdg. 83rd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Belgaum, this 3rd day of July 1880.

Name,—Private Lionel Dowman.	Date of Enlistment,—22nd May 1877.
Age,—18 years 9 months.	Place of Enlistment,—Kurrachee.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Parish where Born,—Hydrabad, Sind.
Color of—	County,—East Indies.
Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, light blue.	Former Trade or Occupation,—None.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar on right cheek.	Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Date of Desertion,—1st July 1880.	Coat or Jacket,— } Deserted in Regimentals.
From whence deserted,—Belgaum.	Waistcoat,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
	Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Deserted in Regimentals.
	REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—None.

——— *Lieut.-Col.,*
Commdg. 83rd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the I-C Regiment of Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Umballa, this 30th day of June 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2800, Gunner Wm. Cole	Parish and County in which Born,—Mallingar—West Meath.
Age,—25 years 10 months.	Marks,—None.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.	Trade,—Laborer.
Color of—	Coat or Jacket, } White jacket with ball buttons (regimental), white trowsers.
Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Waistcoat,— } White jacket with ball buttons (regimental), white trowsers.
Date of Desertion,—26th June 1880.	Breeches or Trowsers,— } White jacket with ball buttons (regimental), white trowsers.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.	REMARKS,—Escaped in bare shirt; his helmet and jacket (regimental) was subsequently missed from the prisoner's room. Escaped from confinement whilst awaiting trial by district court-martial. Under 6 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—12th August 1874.	
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.	

R. W. SMITH, *Capt., R.H.A.,*
Comdg. R. H. A., Umballa.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 28	...	...	2,24,451	252	77,44,228	48,23,244
,, 29	...	...	...	252	77,44,352	48,23,244
,, 30	...	...	268	...	77,44,591	48,23,497
July 1	...	...	...	...	77,45,374	48,23,497
,, 2	...	44,151	...	...	77,80,248	47,82,115
,, 3	...	1,20,246	...	...	77,80,827	46,59,487
			...			

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th July 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 8th July 1880 ... Rs. 51,43,457-7-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1880.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

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 1880.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
	PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.		
1	Assam ...	April 1880	June 17, 1880
2	Quetta Agency ...	Ditto ...	Do. 18, ,,
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
3	Punjab Provinces		
	Central Provinces		
	Rajputana		
7	Central India ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
	Military Works Branch		
8	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
	Mysore		
	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
13	Coorg ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
14	British Burmah ...	March 1880	Do. 31, ,,
15	Madras ...	Ditto ...	May 7, ,,
16	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 17, ,,
17	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
	IRRIGATION.		
1	British Burmah ...	April 1880	June 21, 1880
2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
3	Punjab		
4	Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
6	Bengal	March 1880	Do. 7, ,,
7	Madras	Ditto ...	Do. 16, ,,
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Bengal ...	April 1880	June 22, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
4	Madras ...	March 1880	Do. 8, ,,
5	Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, ,,
	STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).		
1	Indus Valley ...	April 1880	June 18, 1880
2	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam ...		
	Calcutta & South-Eastern ...		
	Holkar ...		
4	Punjab Northern ...		
	Dhond and Manmad ...		
	Mutra-Hathras ...		
	Cawnpore-Farakhabad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
	Ghazipur-Bildarnagar ...		
	Ajmere-Mutra ...		
9	New Provinces Light Railway Syndicate.		
	Bareilly to Pilibhit ...		
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...		
	Indore-Nasirabad ...		
15	Amritsar and Pathankote ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
	Ajmere-Bhopal ...		
	Ujain and Bhopal ...		
	Umballa and Kalka ...		
	Patna and Gya ...		
19	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
	Mysore ...		
22	Nalhati ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
	Tirhoot ...		
24	Sindia ...	March 1880	May 22, ,,
	Central Bengal ...		
	Western Rajputana ...		
25	State Railway Stores ...	Ditto ...	Do. 25, ,,
	Rajputana ...		
28	Wardah Coal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
	Nagpur-Chhattisgurh ...	Ditto ...	June 2, ,,
29	Kandahar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 3, ,,
31	Kathiawar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 4, ,,
33	Bellary and Karwar ...	Ditto ...	Do. 15, ,,
34	Western Rajputana, Southern Section.	Feb. 1880	May 6, ,,
	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	April 1880	June 14, 1880
2	Dhond & Manmad ...	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,
3	Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
	Calcutta & South-Eastern ...		
	Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch ...		
4	Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, ,,
	Indus Valley ...		
	Mutra-Hathras ...		
	Nalhati ...		
	Tirhoot ...		
9	Patna and Gya ...	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
	Wardah Coal ...		
13	Rajputana ...	March 1880	May 31, ,,
14	Sindia ...	Ditto ...	Do. 31, ,,
15	Western Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	June 11, ,,

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SIMLA,
The 5th July 1880.

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
196	... D 11—95551 ...	10	Abdool Gafoor, Chakrata.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
118	... D 16—18177 ...	10	Babu Mukund Lall, Agra.
119	... D 18—52645 ...	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Mooradabad.
120	... D 7—59795 ...	100	Lalla Madan Lall, Sultanpur.
121	... D 12—25648 ...	5	Pundit Indra Narain, Hamirpur.

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July 1880.

A. A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W45	... M 46—16946 ...	50	Wamon Vinayek, Ratnagiri.
	„ —27595 ..	50	
	M 38—29441 ...	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H106	... M 34—38687 ...	20	Nowrowji Ruttonjee Divecha, Bombay.
H107	... M 7—59891 ...	5	Ramchandra Govind Pak Jamkhandi.
H108	... M 35—59303 ...	50	Ruttonjee Hormusjee, Ahmedabad.
H109	... M 37—58895 ...	100	H. H. Brayson, Kurrachee.
M 37	... M 42—31076 ...	10	Hurdoonjee N. Coyajee, Bombay.
	M 50—52805 ...	10	

BOMBAY,
The 6th July 1880

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
117	... O 31—66687 ...	50	Babu Mutty Lal Halder.
120	... O 31—35348 ...	50	
	„ —56509 ...	50	
	O 59—31049 ...	20	
	„ —08889 ...	20	
	O 26—59885 ...	20	
	O 57—53805 ...	20	
	O 49—22878 ...	10	The Post Master General, Bengal.
	O 40—36885 ...	10	
	O 46—41988 ...	10	
	O 50—57919 ...	10	
	O 77—04615 ...	10	
	O 46—88329 ...	10	
	O 36—64827 ...	5	
121	... O 67—52918 ...	100	Superintendent A. Hogg.
122	... O 67—14162 ...	100	Moulvie Shah Latafut Hossein.
	„ —94391 ...	100	
123	... O 67—79312 ...	100	Mr. R. L. Greenshields.
	„ —99127 ...	100	
	O 68—52120 ...	100	
125	... O 75—34626 ...	10	Babu Bepin Behari Mukerjee.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
82	... O 24—67326 } „ —67327 }	20	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
83	... O 13—21841 } „ —21847 }	10	Babu Girindra Nath Bose.
84	... L 16—72652 } „ —17357 }	5	Babu Shibo Das Mittra.
85	... O 39—07656 }	10	Babu Sham Lall Burral.
	„ —44453 }		
	L 31—89342 }	5	
	„ —89320 }		
	L 16—14005 }	5	
	„ —14006 }		
	L 21—51876 }	5	
	„ —51878 }		
86	... O 60—08181 } „ —08180 }	20	Babu Brojo Nath Borooah.
87	... L 46—54314 } „ —54315 }	20	Bhogaban Das and Ram Kissen Das.
	L 15—83570 } „ —83571 }	5	
125	... O 67—91542 ...	100	Daibe Das.
126	... O 26—52354 ...	20	Mrs. H. B. Goodall.
127	... L 31—89466 ...	5	Babu Radha Nath Sircar.
128	... O 37—15369 ...	5	Babu Khetra Mohun Sen.
129	... O 67—08219 ...	100	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.
	„ —44541 ...	100	
	„ —48413 ...	100	
	„ —63597 ...	100	
	„ —68937 ...	100	
	O 66—84455 ...	100	
	„ —99090 ...	100	
130	... O 57—06626 ...	20	Babu Shamaprosanno Bose.
131	... O 73—78396 ...	1,000	Babu Gour Chunder Sen.
	O 72—71094 ...	1,000	
132	... O 17—13227 ...	10	Nunha Khan.
	O 11—81209 ...	10	
	O 13—41038 ...	10	
133	... O 78—00349 ...	10	Abdool Aziz.
134	... L 91—37081 ...	20	The Offg. Collector, Moorshedabad.
	O 57—63167 ...	20	
	O 40—14192 ...	10	
	O 75—32734 ...	10	
	O 53—76150 ...	10	
	O 49—32862 ...	10	
	O 51—85005 ...	10	
135	... O 68—48085 ...	100	Colonel W. A. Franks.
136	... O 76—32164 ...	10	Corporal W. J. Hogan.
137	... O 68—21300 ...	100	Gopeechand Bothra.
138	... O 66—91496 ...	100	The Inspecting Post Master, Moradabad Division.
	O 68—40948 ...	100	
139	... O 31—60144 ...	50	Mr. J. H. Grant.
78	... L 55—87642 ... „ —87643 ...	5	Babu Krishnagobinda Das.
80	... O 75—60562 ... „ —60563 ...	10	Mr. W. H. Moore.
81	... A 67—79304 ...	10	Babu Troylucko Nath Ghose.
	A 77—49389 ...		
	L 28—77319 ...	5	
	„ —94783 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 9th July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 12—23619 ...	1,000	The Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Kurrachee.
„ —25126 ...	1,000	
G 13—47061 } „ —47062 } *	5	Myadass, of Lahore.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 2nd July 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
50	... E 17—38186 ...	20	Gurditta Mull, Simla.
51	... E 15—75551 to —75566	50 each	Chowkata, Chowdry of Camels, Commissariat Department, Multan.
	E 2—45774 ...	500	
	„ —45775 ...	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
52	... E 12—95813 ...	20	Assa Sing, Dufadar, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, Segowlie.
74	... E 2—39361 ...	500	Major E. G. G. Hastings, Political Officer, Cabul.
	„ —39362 ...	500	
	„ —39363 ...	500	
82	... E 13—59579 ...	100	Manglada Shah and Kallian Das, Bankers, Kohat.
	„ —62685 ...	100	
	„ —05558 ...	100	

LAHORE,
The 3rd July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
27	... B 60—13351 ...	10	C. Balasundra Mudali, Chittoor.
28	... B 47—02645 ...	5	T. Annaswami Mudali, Assistant Record-keeper, Pay Examiner's Office, Madras
	„ —02646 ...	5	
29	... B 57—61218 ...	20	Post Master General, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
47	... B 53—41453 ...	10	M. Motheen Sahib, Cloth Merchant, Big Petta, Bangalore.
48	... B 62—61583 ...	100	Mr. F. R. MacDonald, Bombay.
	„ —67937 ...	100	
●	... B 62—43856 ...	100	T. Thiruvengadachalam Mudali, No. 19, Cuddapah Rangayya Chetti Street, Madras.
50	... B 40—86291 ...	5	Esack Hajee Iyoob, No. 61, Armenian Street, Madras.
	B 46—86944 ...	5	
	„ —87995 ...	5	
	„ —92584 ...	5	
	„ —96227 ...	5	
	B 47—02305 ...	5	
	„ —03711 ...	5	
	„ —10996 ...	5	
	„ —18032 ...	5	
	B 52—37038 ...	10	
	B 56—96515 ...	10	
	B 60—49772 ...	10	
	B 57—61799 ...	20	
	„ —63577 ...	20	
	„ —70369 ...	20	
51	... B 61—12818 ...	50	Mr. P. Guard, Cherambadi.
52	... B 60—07214 ...	10	Kristappa of Kasundra, Tumkur Taluk.
53	... B 62—24048 ...	100	V. Venka Chetti, care of Chevur Kondareddi, Nellore.
54	... B 47—11605 ...	5	S. Narain Iyengar, No. 81, Sultan Petta, Bangalore.
55	... B 47—00095 ...	5	N. Rungaswami Nayadu, Madura.
	B 57—63722 ...	20	
11	.. B 62—75129 *	100	S. Tippoo Sahib, Periamettu, Madras.
	„ —75126		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 28th June 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880-81.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H1	... F 8—68154 ...	20	Bhagavatula Venketakrishna Rao, Classifier in the Revenue Settlement Department, Berhampore.

NAGPUR,
The 1st July 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency, C. P.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system will be reduced to half what they now are and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs.	10	...	Rs. 0 2
„ „ „	25	...	„ 0 4
„ „ „	50	...	„ 0 8
„ „ „	75	...	„ 0 12
„ „ „	100	...	„ 1 0
„ „ „	125	...	„ 1 4
„ „ „	150	...	„ 1 8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices: and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	10th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	12th „	Str. *Chinsurah.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	17th „	From Bombay.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama	6-30 „	13th „	Do. do.
Australian Colonies	6-30 „	13th „	Do. do.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	14th „	Do. do.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	13th „	Do. do.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	15th „	Str. *Purulia,*†
Rangoon, Moulmein and Bassein	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Arabia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	16th „	Str. *Busheer.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 „	14th „	Strs. *Japan* and *Moray.*
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Satara.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Commilla.*

* Letters to Ceylon, intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer, must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.
† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely; after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th July 1880.

Abdool Rohaman & Co.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Barnard, W.
Bernett, William J.
Bird, C. E.
Blair, E. D.
Blume, W.
Boote, J.
Bowden, E. S.
Bower, W.
Bowser, R.
Boyle, J. G.
Bradley, H. C.
Branscombe, W. P. A.
Brengman, J.
Brindwell, J.
Broadhead, J. S.
Brown, J. E.
Brown, H. W.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Buckland, T.
Buichart, A.
Burnett, M.
Burns, W. H.
Burrows, A.
Byrne, J. O.
Capon, W. J. M.
Caston, H. P.
Condey, John (R.N.)
Connon, J.
Connors, Mrs. A.
DaCosta, F.
Davis, (i. W.
Davison, W.
D'Cruze, Miss P.
Dickson, G.
Farlain, Mr.
Gibbons, H.
Gorton, Mrs.
Graham, Wallis.
Haswell, W. L.
Hass, Miss.
Heartly, Mrs.
Hensell, Miss K. A.
Higgins, J.
Hodges, H. W.
Holmes, Mrs.
Honeyford, Mrs. T. V.
Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Kelly, John.
Kelly, H. M.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Macpherson, James.
Mahamed Hossin & Co.
Molesworth, C.
Monoher Chundra Chuckerbutty (late of Hazaribagh).
Murry, E.
Norton, B.
O'Brien, D.
Pereira, J.
Ross, F.
Shaik Sherpeedeen.
Sargeat, F. G.
Sarkies, Messrs. C. J.
Smith, Mrs. B.
Thompson, Mrs.
T. F.

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

Akram Ally (khalasi).
Algers, Mr.
Anderson, C.
Anderson, Signr. A.
B. F.
Bond, Mrs. E.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
Chamberlin, C.
David, J. E.
Denson, Edwin.
Deseso Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Fanny, Khyn.
Foster, Frederick Augustus.
Fullam, J. P.
Haly, J. James.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hilleon, Mrs. F. F.
Howards, Capt. F. C.
Innis, G. R.
Ismail (khalasi).
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Littlewood, J. H.
McCarthy, Mrs.
Mecklen, Geo.
Michael, G.
Nelson, N. C.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H. S.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher General.)
Pearce, Mrs.
Phulau, T. W.
Powell, C.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Rua, Signor Oquissante.
Saunders, J. H.
Secunder.
Seillier, Madame.
Seth, A.
Seyers, Mademoiselle Victoria.
Schemidt, C.
Shean, F. H.
Sher Shah Moonshee.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, T. A.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Steadman, Miss.
Sterling, William.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Williamson, J. R.
Wilson, J. (M.D.)
Wood, W.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Donaldson, J. Y.
Haly, J. J.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Beehan, Mrs. T. T.
Gasper, C. G.
Hanson, Mrs. E. M.
May, Nanjar J. L.
Lane, C. (Retired List).
Lingard, Mrs. F.
Marie Kallen, Madam.
Parish, C. H.
Peppe Goldstein, Madame.
Pierie, Mrs.
Rowden, Mrs. T.
Reserve, Mr.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department, will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Bolaram, Howrah, Durbhanga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

HOWRAH,
The 12th June 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك مطلوم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا كلكته كے تمام ڈاكٹر والے اور ديسي ميڈيكل كالجوں كے سب هاسپيٹلوں ميں مقرر كيے هوے كمپونڈروں سے كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ،

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BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

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Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
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Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to Mr. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

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. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla, *Re. 1.*
Vingorla to Cope Comorin. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*
Veráwal Roads—Kattywar. *Re. 1.*
Ratnagiri including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1-4.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1-4.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Annas 8.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adopted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. *Re. 1.*
Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1.*
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River, British Burma, Pegu. *Re. 1.*

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *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. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

The Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1878, with Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information to 1st February 1880. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, 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. Compression $\frac{1}{304}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12; packing and postage, Annas 2.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8; packing and postage, Annas, 3.*

Hydrographic Notices—

Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled).*
Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4.*
False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
Bay of Bengal—Siam Coast. *Annas 4.*
Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1878.

Price, Anna 1 each:—

No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
„ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
„ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River, Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kádu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tamb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Mala Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras
„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond island and the main land.
„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each:—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).
„ 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town, East Coast—Capricorn Channel. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. River Hooghly—Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road—North Coast.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinders Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar). India—West Coast.
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey, Travancore, Malabar Coast.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Arabian Coast, Red Sea, Hedjaz.
„ 29. Intended alterations in False Point Light from 1st November 1879—Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast.
„ 30. Replacing Bar Buoys and extinguishing Narrakel Light—Cochin—Hindostan—West Coast.
„ 31. Range of visibility of Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel—Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.
„ 32. Batticaloa Light—Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 33. Buoys marking limits of Foul Ground—Calicut—India—West Coast.
„ 34. Batticaloa Light.—Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 35. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).—Bay of Bengal.
„ 38. Exhibition of Batticaloa Light throughout the year.
„ 39. Leading Light in Swat Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore—Coromandel Coast.
„ 41. Position of Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery) Bay of Bengal—Coconada.
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut, India—West Coast.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables. Zanzibar Harbour—Africa—East Coast.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel—Gulf of Martaban.
„ 3. Exhibition of new fixed Lights—False Point—Bay of Bengal.
„ 4. Entrance to River Hooghly—Bay of Bengal—India.
„ 5. Alterations in Fort Canning Light—Singapore—China Sea.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 [illegible] service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8 of 1880.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

DABHOL OR ANJANVEL.

Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar.

Notice is hereby given that a light will be exhibited on Tolkeshwar headland (the south shore of Dabhol creek, known also as Anjanvel or Gopalgad creek) from the 1st October to 1st June, commencing on the 1st October 1880.

The light will be a *fixed white light*, elevated 333 feet above the level of high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of 178°, or between the bearings N. by W. ½ W. (nearly), and S. by E. ½ E., from a distance of about 15 miles.

The column, or post, from which the light will be exhibited, is constructed of iron, is 6 inches in diameter, 24 feet high, and painted white; it is enclosed at its base by a circular iron house, also painted white, and is situated about 100 yards W. by S. from Tolkeshwar temple.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, of [illegible] lenses, of the fifth order.

POSITION:—Lat. 17°38′50″ N., Long. 73°7′4[illegible]

[Bearings are Magnetic and from [illegible] Variation 1° Easterly in 1880.]

By Direction of the Government of India,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 10th July 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 738, 2736, 826 and 748a. Sailing Directions, West Coast

of Hindostan Pilot, page 121; and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1234 and 15. Hydrographic Notice, No. 20. Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 387; and Light List for 1880.

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.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. F. G. Maclean, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd April 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1880.

No. 20.—Under Act 22 of 1876, Section 3, the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal has appointed Mr. A. Pedler a Trustee of the Indian Museum, in the place of Mr. J. Crawfurd, left for England.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 8th July 1880.

No. 178.—Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

The 12th July 1880.

No. 179.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 11th August next.

No. 180.—Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st instant.

The 13th July 1880.

No. 181.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate under Section 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th July 1880.

No. 1855 *S.*— Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, returned to his duties from the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1880.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. J. W. Brassington, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Mayo College Division, on the forenoon of the 2nd July 1880.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th July 1880.

No. 16.—Major T. O. Wingate, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Morar Division, Military Works, to the Bareilly Division, Military Works. Major Wingate reported his departure from Morar on the 7th May 1880, and joined the Bareilly Division on the 8th June 1880.

The transfer is made in the interests of the public service.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 12th July 1880.

No. 1501.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 99, dated 30th June 1880, posting Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, this Officer is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th July 1880.

No. 91.—Lieutenants J. Neville and S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., and Messrs. J. A. Lewin and F. H. Collett, Assistant Engineers, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16—18.

No. 92.—Messrs. S. Rebsch, J. A. Lewin, C. J. Cole and F. H. Collett, Assistant Engineers, have passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 93.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 220, dated 3rd instant, the under-mentioned posting is made:—

Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade,—*to* the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 10th July 1880.

No. 94.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 37, dated 25th February 1880, Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of three months' leave on medical certificate.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 20th June 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's, Lahore, Notification No. 9, dated 17th June 1880, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of 7th May 1880, and is posted to special duty of verifying the stock of this line.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 9th July 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his departure on three months' privilege leave, granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 18th March 1880, on the forenoon of 26th April 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, transferred temporarily to the Punjab Northern State Railway, in Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 11, dated 25th June 1880, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of 28th June 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways. Pay Rs. 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 8th July 1880.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 156 and 157 of 15th May 1880, Mr. H. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the furlough granted to him, and Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge as Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Section, Nimach and Nasirabad State Railways, on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from the two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 7, dated 24th March 1880, resumed charge of the 1st Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, from Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 7th July 1880.

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, four days, is hereby cancelled.

WM. B. CARTER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 6th July 1880.

No. 9.—Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st July, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th July 1880.

No. 10.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 18 of 22nd July 1879, Mr. A. B. Thomson, Locomotive Superintendent, returned from the three months' privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 13th October 1879, and resumed charge of the duties of Locomotive Superintendent from Mr. F. J. Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, from the forenoon of the 21st idem.

No. 11.—With reference to Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 11, of 25th June 1880, Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival in this Railway on the forenoon of the 1st July 1880, and took over charge of the Office of Traffic Superintendent of this line, from Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, on the afternoon of the 5th current.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 12.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 9 of 7th July 1880, Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave therein granted, from the forenoon of the 6th current.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th July 1880.

No. 16.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Manager's Notification No. 7, dated 23rd March 1880, *for* "on the forenoon of the 10th March 1880," *read* "on the forenoon of the 8th March 1880."

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

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

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A) :—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the Examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology," and the words "(*a*) Natural Theology" for the words "(*a*) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted :—

"The Syndicate shall notify three months before the Examination the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts; for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Medicine and Surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Licence in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted —

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June 1880.

The following Text-book in English Literature has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1881 :—

Readings from English History selected and edited by John Richard Green, Part III.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th July 1880.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

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 1880.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS							TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, OPEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	6½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1864-65.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
	OF 1854-55.	OF 1858-59.	OF 1862-63.	OF 1885-86.	OF 1842-43.	OF 1866-67.	TRANSFER OF 1865.	OF 1870.	OF 1871.	OF 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	TRANSFER OF 1865.						
Balance of 15th June 1880 . . .	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,54,12,000	1,12,57,200	1,87,600	47,73,800	4,43,000	97,88,400	8,69,60,800	3,15,61,000	2,95,100	3,36,61,400	1,01,700	94,14,000	67,800	1,48,200	19,68,75,732
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1880 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,900	2,74,500	16,700	3,34,100	...	...	...	...	3,34,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1880 . . .	...	...	...	...	700	...	6,000	...	...	11,000	43,900	...	6,000	6,000	...	...	...	60,600	60,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1880 . . .	...	...	...	...	27,300	...	49,800	5,000	5,000	...	2,78,500	...	49,800	49,800	...	9,000	...	...	3,74,000
	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,54,39,000	1,12,57,200	1,87,600	47,73,800	4,43,000	97,88,400	8,69,60,800	3,18,25,500	3,18,25,500	3,15,61,400	1,01,700	94,14,000	67,800	1,48,200	19,78,48,032
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	1,87,600	...	...	...	38,000	2,74,500	2,95,100	2,95,100	...	...	...	...	9,72,300
Balance on 30th June 1880 . . .	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,51,88,900	1,12,57,200	...	47,73,800	4,43,000	97,88,400	8,69,60,800	3,15,61,400	...	3,15,61,400	1,01,700	94,14,000	67,800	1,48,200	19,68,75,732

From—From 9th June 1867 to 30th April 1880, enfaced from India, 3,296 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,296 lakhs.
" 1st May 1880 to 15th May " " 16 " " 16 "
" 16th " to 31st " " " 9 " " 9 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 13 " " 13 "
" 16th " to 30th " " " 9 " " 9 "
3,296 lakhs. 3,296 lakhs.

Balance against India

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th July 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that, on the 21st May 1879, treasure consisting of 20 pagodas (gold coins), a gold ring, and a nose jewel, valued at Rs. 88-8, was found in the premises of Pallapotu Pitchugadu, in the village of Tangella, in the Kandukur Taluk, in the Nellore District, in the Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Nellore, at his Office, on the 18th day of November 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Acting H. A. Collector,
for *Acting Collector.*

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd June 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Allahabad, this 9th day of July 1880.

Name,—Fred. Coyle.
Age,—28 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, sandy; eyes, grey.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Star and bowie knife on left breast, tattooing both arms and hands.
Date of Desertion,—8th July 1880.
From whence deserted,—B-4th R.A., Allahabad.
Date of Attestation,—9th December 1879.
Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth.
Parish where Born,—Norwich.
County,—Cheshire.
Former Trade or Occupation,—Fireman.
Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental white clothing.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his desertion,—None.

A. E. GARNAULT, *Major, R.A.,*
Commdg. B-4th R.A.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 5	...	1,21,885	...	...	77,50,552	45,35,377
„ 6	4,64,800	1,20,712	...	4,64,800	77,50,690	44,12,346
„ 7	12,400	2,04,356	...	4,77,200	77,60,369	42,14,209
„ 8	...	39,852	...	4,77,200	76,64,167	41,74,734
„ 9	...	1,02,834	...	4,77,200	76,67,814	40,73,407
„ 10	...	75,436	...	4,77,200	75,69,210	39,96,960

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th July 1880.
J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 15th July 1880 ... Rs. 61,33,887-7-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1880.

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 PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 4—23448 ...	100	Wani Mahadeo Babajee, Shop-keeper, Malegaum.
K 3—18252 ...	50	Luxuman K. Chiplunker, Schoolmaster, Akola.
„ —18253 ...	50	

AKOLA,
The 13th July 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
197 ...	D 12—29626 ...	5	Baboo Jagadishwar Chatterjee, Ghazipur.
	D 16—22242 ...	10	
	D 14—48021 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
122 ...	D 12—28209 ...	5	Hanuman Prasad, Allahabad.
	„ —28210 ...	5	
123 ...	D 12—20348 ...	5	Mr. C. W. T. Seyers, Mussoorie.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th July 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W46 ...	M 50—03119 ...	10	S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H111 ...	M 47—46330 ...	10	Shri Krishna Ranchode, Kapadvanj.
	M 50—47367 ...	10	
	„ —49226 ...	10	
	„ —50157 ...	10	
	M 49—92378 ...	10	
H112 ...	M 47—06309 ...	10	Robert Higgie, Sahur Muttee.
H113 ...	M 35—31585 ...	50	Mahomed Hoosain, Jabalpur.
H114 ...	M 34—74040 ...	20	Motee Ram, Jhelam.
	„ —87052 ...	20	
M39 ...	M 7—58915	5	Krishnarao Sadasive, Sholapur.
	„ —58916		
M40 ...	M 32—69567	10	Bhimji Ramji Dalal, Bombay.
	„ —69569		

BOMBAY,
The 13th July 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
126 ...	O 31—65018 ...	50	The Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
128 ...	O 68—56156 ...	100	Messrs. Matthews & Sen.
129 ...	O 68—51797 ...	100	Mr. H. F. Drummond.
	O 31—64303 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
88 ...	L 48—34516 ...	20	The Assistant Superintendent in charge Calcutta Signal Office.
	„ —34519 ...		
	L 32—09059 ...	10	
	„ —09061 ...		
	L 87—79739 ...	10	
	„ —79758 ...		
	L 34—29481 ...	10	
	„ —29482 ...		
	L 54—65571 ...	5	
	„ —65574 ...		
	L 9—74118 ...	5	
	„ —74027 ...		
	L 31—32868 ...	5	
	„ —30468 ...		
89 ...	O 48—04204 ...	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Roy.
	„ —04203 ...		
90 ...	L 46—75756 ...	20	Babu Chandra Nath Mukerjee.
	„ —75759 ...		
91 ...	O 59—02102 ...	20	Babu Ishan Chundra Gupta.
	„ —02103 ...		
140 ...	O 68—66788 ...	100	Munnoo Lal Chuni Lal.
141 ...	O 18—49285 ...	10	Miss Kelly.
142 ...	O 47—03698 ...	10	Dr. F. R. Lloyd.
143 ...	O 31—41321 ...	50	The Superintendent of Central Prison, Agra.
144 ...	O 73—77590 ...	1,000	Shaheb Ram Goburdhun Das.
	O 70—55601 ...	500	
	O 68—55898 ...	100	
	„ —16273 ...	100	
	„ —49841 ...	100	
	O 67—94202 ...	100	
145 ...	O 37—49184 ...	5	Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —69207 ...	5	
146 ...	O 36—06737 ...	5	Babu Petambur Singh.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—99030 ...	20	Commissioner, Madras, for Inspector of Post Office, Bangalore Division.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
J 8—09283 ...		5	Esack Hajee Iyoob, Door No. 61, Armenian Street, Madras.
J 9—45728 ...		10	
J 12—00587 ...		50	Mohamed Silanghtulla, No. 19, Varadamuthiappen Street, Black Town, Madras.
J 9—29198	*	10	M. P. C. Rosario, Pleader, District Court, Mangaloro.
„ —29199			

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 7th July 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
52 ...	E 2—44647 ...	500	Baboo Poorno Chunder Mazumdar, Calcutta.
54 ...	E 16—84556 ...	10	Ram Kishen Vishnoo, Rajanpur.
	„ —58015 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
29 ...	E 17—27651	20	Jagannath, Lahore.
	E 12—27651		
91 ...	E 16—23359 ...	10	Madho Ram, Agra.
	E 17—13223 ...	20	
98 ...	E 15—56808 ...	50	Lieutenant J. McDonnall R.H.A., Meerut.

LAHORE,
The 10th July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
30 ...	B 47—18202 ...	5	Mr. T. Shortt, Goods Office, Madras Railway, Raichore.
	B 60—63897 ...	10	
	B 57—75220 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
34 ...	B 62—43512 ...	100	Jivaji Malhar Deshpandi, Kotur Taluk, Dharwar
56 ...	B 60—50250 ...	10	Sanjoo Aragaswami Chettiar, Palamcottah.
57 ...	B 46—18873 ...	5	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
58 ...	B 46—30252 ...	5	B. G. Manikam Mudali, Depôt Store-keeper, Arkonam.
59 ...	B 57—66283 ...	20	R. Vijiaraghava Pillai, No. 6, Varadamutiappen Street, Black Town, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 5th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Offg. Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H7 ...	F 7—92312 ...	10	Gaurur Chand, Cash-keeper, Jaitmall Banker, Nagpur.
	F 13—36348 ...	5	

NAGPUR,
The 8th July 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system, will be reduced to half what they now are, and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding	Rs.	10	...	Rs.	0 2
„	„	25	...	„	0 4
„	„	50	...	„	0 8
„	„	75	...	„	0 12
„	„	100	...	„	1 0
„	„	125	...	„	1 4
„	„	150	...	„	1 8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices: and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

The 9th July 1880.

No. 4076.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr. W. J. Ham has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central India.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. G. E. Walker has been appointed Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Division, *vice* Mr. Kinsley, deceased.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. E. deC. Williams has been appointed to act as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burma, *vice* Mr. J. W. Barwise.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Guzrat Division, *vice* Khan Saheb Cursetji Pallonji.

Mr. Cowasji Jamshedji has been appointed Superintendent, Post Master General's Office, Bombay, *vice* Rao Saheb Gunpat Rao Raghoba, deceased.

Mr. R. Oliver has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Aden, *vice* Mr. L. G. Wait.

Mr. V. M. Cabral has been appointed Assistant Post Master, Bombay General Post Office.

Mr. Narain Chimnaji has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector, *vice* Moreshwar Raghoba.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. R. Oliver.

Mr. G. A. F. Bennett has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. H. J. Hewett.

Mr. E. Jardine has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. F. Ingle.

Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai has been appointed Inspector, Post Offices, Kanawar Division.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed Supernumerary Inspector.

Mr. C. H. Watts has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. L. P. Walsh.

R. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	24th July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	19th ,,	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 ,,	19th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Deccan**.
Foreign Mails viâ Bombay	6-30 ,,	21st ,,	From Bombay.†
Do. book post and patterns packets	6-30 ,,	20th ,,	Do. do.
Rangoon and Moulmein	6-30 ,,	22nd ,,	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	23rd ,,	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 ,,	28rd ,,	French Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	17th ,,	From Bombay.

* The postage on letters to Madras and to Ceylon intended for despatch by P. & O. Steamer is 3 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment is optional and registration available.

† Also viâ Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Réunion, Nosse Bé and Moyotte can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th July 1880.

Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Asps, H. J.
Barrett, Mrs. E.
Barrow, E. J.
Bernett, William J.
Bholanath Dhur.
Boyd, A. G.
Brown, G. S.
Brown, F. R.
Bulchart, A.
Burgess, Miss E.
Burns, A.
Collins, Miss Mary.
Catania, C. A.
Calama, A. F.
Cahill, J.
Chally, C.
Clements, W. P.
Condey, John (R.M.)
Connon, J.
Evans, John.
Forbes, G.
Fastings, J. F.
Gomes, W. E.
Godwins, Miss L. M.
Gadding, Mrs.
Graham, Mrs. W.
Hay, J. L. Napier.
Hensell, Miss K. A.
Honeyford, Mrs. T. V.
Jamur Mullick & Co.
Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Leoppold, E.
Macpherson, D.
Mahamed Hossin & Co.
McIntosh, R.
Millington, B.
More, F. S.
Monoher Chundra Chuckerbutty (late of Hazaribagh).
Murry, E.
O'Brien, D.
Poyntz, Miss.
Roe, W. & T.
Salter, Miss H.
Sarkies, Messrs. C. J.
Smith, Mr. G.
T. F.
White, Mrs. B.

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

Anderson, C.
Anderson, Signr. A.
B. F.
Bond, Mrs. E.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Brewer, T. S. M.
Byford, H.
Connor, Mrs. M.
"Carlos."
Chamberlin, C.
Denson, Edwin.
Deseso Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Disnysius, Haddens.
Ginder, Duncan.
Haly, J. James.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Macintosh, G. G.
Mecklen, Geo.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Moncrieff, James.
Michael, G.
Nelson, N. C.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H. S.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher General.)
Phulan, T. W.
Powell, C.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Secounder.
Seillier, Madame.
Seth, A.
Seyers, Mademoiselle Victoria.
Schemidt, C.
Shaik Sherfuden.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, T. A.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Steadman, Miss.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wood, W.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Denson, Edwin.
Donaldson, J. Y.
Haly, J. J.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Beahan, Mrs. T. T.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Cayne, James.
Gasper, C. G.
Hanson, Mrs. E. M.
Hicks, W. F.
Hay, Napier J. L.
Lane, C. (Retired List).
Lingard, Mrs. F.
Liddiard, Sergt. W.
Marie Kullen, Madam.
Peppe Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
„ 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18,)*
„ 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast, *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg.
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

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No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegar Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).

No. 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
„ 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.

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Corrected to 30th June 1880.

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INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures.

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1880.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 16th 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 1880.

II.—To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. F. Clarke and G. F. Mewburn, 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,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 19th July 1880.

No. 182.—Mr. F. Kitchen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th instant.

No. 183.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. T. F. Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 170, dated the 10th May last, is commuted to furlough in India for one year, with effect from 1st May last.

No. 184.—The following promotions are made in the room of Mr. H. Beverley, Surveyor, 1st

Grade, who died on the 25th June, and in continuation of the promotions consequent on the retirements of Messrs. G. Blythe and C. David which were published in Notification No. 159, dated 11th March 1880 :—

With effect from 26th June 1880.

Mr. C. W. Campbell, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. W. Reilly, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th July 1880.

No. 4.—Mr. A. M. Lawson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 14th August 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Sinclair, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, and Draftsman, Deputy Surveyor General's Office, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for three months, with effect from the 2nd August 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 15th July 1880.

No. 1907 *S.*—With reference to paragraph 5 of the Rajputana Local Administration Resolution No. 261-284 C.-S., dated 31st January 1880, Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Mayo College Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880 for transfer to Ajmere Division.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, joined the Ajmere Division on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 15th July 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, having returned from the leave of absence granted in Government of India Notification No. 124 of 20th April last, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July 1880.

No. 31.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 7th July 1880.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 32.—Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, with effect from forenoon of 1st May 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 14th July 1880.

No. 17.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 16, dated 7th July 1880, Mr. M. Birkbeck, C.E., Executive Engineer, and Major T. O. Wingate, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, respectively, made over and received charge of the Bareilly Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 3rd July.

The 20th July 1880.

No. 18.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th July 1880.

The transfer is made in the interests of the public service.

G. P. DePALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 20th July 1880.

No. 8.—Mr. W. H. King, C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, has been granted two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st July 1880.

No. 9.—Captain N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2 of 11th March last, took over charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Mr. J. M. Harman, C.E., Officiating Executive Engineer of the Division, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 16th July 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. J. R. H. Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 13.—Mr. N. M. Carnell, candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Open Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 17th July 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway and to be attached to the Traffic Department of that line.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 17th July 1880.

With reference to Accountant General Public Works Department's Notification No. 9, dated 10th June 1880, Mr. F. M. Woodroffe joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts as a Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 15th June 1880.

R. DeBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th July 1880.

No. 95.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted leave for three months to study the native languages, under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27 :—

Mr. R. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bhopal State Railway.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 96.—Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th June 1880.

No. 97.—Mr. T. H. Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on 7th July 1880.

No. 98.—Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., and Mr S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, have passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

No. 99.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 83, dated the 9th ultimo, forming divisions in the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway, *for* "Sharigh" Division and Headquarters, *read* "Sharagh," and for the head quarters of the Gwal Division, *read* "Brahiman" *for* "Quetta."

The 16th July 1880.

No. 100.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 21, Provisoes 1 & 2, of the Civil Leave Code, and ten days' subsidiary leave, under Section 34(*a*)(1) of the same Code :—

Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

The 17th July 1880.

No. 101.—Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.

The 19th July 1880.

No. 102.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 15th instant, Mr. T. N. Haigh is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Rattial-Pindi Section.

No. 103.—The under-mentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 8th instant :—

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 16th July 1880.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification No. 88, dated 28th June 1880, of the Director General of Railways, Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of 18th June 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED

Four Pay Clerks for Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways. Pay Rs. 60—4—80, with usual travelling allowances.

None need apply who cannot deposit Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, either in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Apply to—

PAYMASTER,
Indus Valley State Railway,
Mooltan.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th July 1880.

No. 13.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 89, dated 28th June 1880, Mr. Leonard Bean, Candidate Class of Traffic Department of State Railways, joined his appointment on this line on 28th June 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 54th Regiment of Foot, dated at Meerut, this 13th day of July 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 26Bde.—1717, Private George Simms.
Age,—36 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—9th July 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Meerut.
Date of Enlistment,—19th June 1865.
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's Cork, County Cork.
Marks,—Second toe on each foot overlapping, not enough to cause rejection.
Trade,—Groom.
Regimentals: Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—None.

J. W. HUGHES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 54th Regt.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th July 1880.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 12	...	1,20,471	...	4,77,300	74,74,545	38,79,276
,, 13	...	1,19,888	2,55,196	2,37,615	76,20,089	40,02,088
,, 14	...	75,653	2,50,168	233	77,64,280	41,68,392
,, 15	...	1,06,013	...	233	78,86,667	40,68,188
,, 16	...	60,087	...	233	78,89,790	40,03,769
,, 17	...	1,08,816	249	...	77,99,239	39,08,006

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th July 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 22nd July 1880 ... Rs. 80,68,877-10-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ending 30th June 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,42,32,567 8 8) and Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,11,82,145 7 7)	3,54,14,713	0	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,75,15,164	3	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,98,145	6	9
Sundries	18,40,886	10	0
RUPEES	8,75,58,799	4	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,24,33,548	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	58,77,010	11	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	44,96,796	12	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,00,52,528	3	8
Balances with other Banks	4,85,721	3	2
Bullion	1,69,947	7	11
Dead Stock	10,12,657	5	4
Stamps	9,080	10	0
Sundries	5,59,328	15	8
	4,50,96,619	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,82,21,598 9 9) and Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,42,40,580 12 6)	4,24,62,179	6	3
RUPEES	8,75,58,799	4	3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th July 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

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

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,890	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,80,39,203 15 6) and Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,06,03,900 10 1)	3,86,43,104	9	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,78,08,791	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	25,35,461	10	6
Sundries	11,30,413	11	4
RUPEES	9,24,07,661	4	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,30,99,487	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	58,43,380	1	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	51,19,815	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,20,91,244	13	4
Balances with other Banks	3,12,024	4	2
Bullion	39,416	1	0
Dead Stock	10,45,473	4	4
Stamps	8,916	9	0
Sundries	5,12,861	3	7
	4,80,72,619	4	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,89,23,095 6 11) and Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,54,11,946 8 7)	4,43,35,041	15	6
RUPEES	9,24,07,661	4	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd July 1880.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

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

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1880.

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	2,863	6,74,287 1 0	1,096	2,43,467 1 1	231 10 8	19,59,161 11 4
Assam	11	538	1,17,429 11 4	175	42,420 9 7	97 1 9	2,69,533 1 3
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	47	3,766	4,38,869 7 11	734	1,80,648 5 2	307 9 9	12,67,923 3 9
Punjab	23	1,147	3,68,444 6 5	337	1,04,626 3 4	107 9 3	9,04,856 10 3
Central Provinces	18	889	99,374 4 10	174	52,385 10 2	20 7 10	3,52,687 7 3
British Burma	13	377	64,588 15 0	157	53,584 8 8	159 0 6	1,91,812 7 0
Berar	2	115	26,242 0 0	51	5,950 14 2	1 4 7	1,09,097 8 6
India	9	808	87,535 13 2	198	39,799 5 0	58 15 10	3,20,308 0 7
State Railways	8	1,749	24,284 2 0	24	673 9 6	0 0 6	23,610 8 6
TOTAL	176	11,747	19,00,555 13 8	2,936	7,23,500 4 8	983 12 3	53,88,515 9 11

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1880.

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 PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
E 7—34568 ...	5	Mr. S. Madeira, Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Oomraotee.
,, —34602 ...	5	
,, —35256 ...	5	
K 2—30454 ...	20	
,, —30462 ...	20	

AKOLA,
The 16th July 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H116 ...	M45—32261 ...	10	D. Kelly, Mhow.
H117 ...	M23—89552 ...	50	Jamsetji Nowroji, Bombay.
H118 ...	M51—02769 ...	20	Ardesir Maitwalji, Jeevaji.
	M34—90885 ...	20	
H119 ...	M34—90883 ...	20	W. A. Steeves, Master, Ship "Cyprus," Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 20th July 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
131 ...	O 31—38761 ...	50	Luksminarain Das.
134 ...	O 70—89136 ...	500	Zokee Hossain.
135 ...	O 70—84249 ...	500	Achoylal Nursing Doyal.
	O 68—11563 ...	100	
	,, —69816 ...	100	
	,, —54775 ...	100	
136 ...	O 60—52090 ...	20	Babu Woomasburn Chatterjee.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
147	O 49—20866	10	Ganeshi Lal.
148	O 37—63124	5	Babu Hurimohan Mukerjee.
149	O 37—49562	5	Babu Jogendranath Sen.
150	O 19—13508	10	The Secretary, G. E. Hotel, Calcutta.
	O 13—65050	10	
	O 14—54912	10	
	„ —58085	10	
	O 18—38904	10	
	O 16—04593	10	
	L 88—26631	10	
151	L 15—94270	5	Babu Parbatichurn Neogy.
	L 55—50528	5	
	„ —50527	5	
	„ —22726	5	
	„ —22725	5	
152	L 89—52263	20	Babu Sreedhur Chunder Rokhit and Babu Behari Lal Bhur.
153	O 78—43367	10	Babu Ram Gopal Ganguly.
92	L 55—88930	5	Babu Luckhon Chunder Bhuttacharjea.
	„ —88931		
93	O 57—04283	20	Babu Rash Behari Ghose.
	O 24—06569		
95	O 57—46689	20	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	O 58—08438		

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 2—06448	500	Commissioner of Madras for Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. on account of Mr. W. A. Porter, Mysore.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

J 9—13639	10	W. Calendaswami Mudellier, Clerk, District Sessions Court, Cuddalore.

CALICUT,
The 16th July 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
55	E 13—55971	100	The Chief Superintendent of Mails, Rawalpindi.
56	E 13—74850	100	J. J. Beck, Esq., Contractor, Wazeerabad.
	„ —85016	100	
57	E 16—91859	10	Jassa Mul Artia, Ludhiana.
	E 17—10151	20	
	„ —10153	20	
	„ —24218	20	
	„ —28189	20	
	„ —02554	20	
	„ —03983	20	
	„ —22682	20	
	E 15—71407	50	
	„ —60808	50	
	E 13—55159	100	
	E 3—48230	100	
58	E 15—67506	50	Mr. T. Grogan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sealkote.
59	E 15—51033	50	Mr. G. Mitchell, Saharunpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

88	E 17—20824	20	Mrs. A. E. Blagdon, Somastipur.
90	E 15—56141	100	Lieut. R. B. Fisher, through the Manager, Alliance Bank of Simla, Murree.
99	E 15—56291	50	Baboo Kassy Kinker Mitter, Ghazeeabad.
87	E 15—54410	50	Heera Nund, Gujranwala.

LAHORE,
The 17th July 1880.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
60	B 61—27149	50	Kumbarkone Subanachar, Narsipur, Hassan District.
61	B 53—89451	10	Gopalaswami Naik, Muthuragunathapatnam, Madura.
62	B 36—88892	5	Thayakot Krishna Menon of Paumankaru Anshom, Calicut.
	B 39—67478	5	
63	B 61—18184	50	K. Nursiah, Head Writer, Amrut Mahal Department, Bangalore.
64	B 62—30127	100	C V. Ramiah, Broker to Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.
	„ —96914	100	
65	B 61—30832	50	Coomaji Koossaji, care of A. Ramaswami Chetti Accountant General' Office, Madras.
66	B 57—36495	20	Mrs. J. M. Jones, Cleveland House, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June 1880.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With effect from the 1st August 1880, the rates of commission charged on the realization of the value of parcels and registered book packets sent under the "value-payable" system, will be reduced to half what they now are, and thereby assimilated to the rates of commission charged on the issue of money orders. The new rates will be as follows:—

On sums not exceeding Rs.	10	Rs.	0 2
„ „ „	25	„	0 4
„ „ „	50	„	0 8
„ „ „	75	„	0 12
„ „ „	100	„	1 0
„ „ „	125	„	1 4
„ „ „	150	„	1 8

and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof.

The value of the contents of a value-payable article will be limited to Rs. 600.

Value-payable articles may be addressed only to Post Offices which are Money Order Offices: and they may be posted only in Post Offices which are Money Order Offices. The former restriction limiting the posting of value-payable articles in Disbursing Post Offices is superseded.

The amounts realized from the addressees of value-payable articles less the commission chargeable thereon will be paid to the senders by means of money orders.

When a value-payable article is presented at a Post Office, it must be accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, printed copies of which may be obtained from the Post Office on application.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 15th July 1880.

No. 4310.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 4th July 1880.

Mr. J. Honner is appointed to officiate as Postmaster during Mr. Percy's absence, or until further orders.

G. J. HYNES,
for *Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	31st July	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	26th „	Str. *Chindwara.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *via* Hong-Kong for Yokohama	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Australian Colonies	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	28th „	From Bombay.†
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	27th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	29th „	Str. *Oriental.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6-30 „	30th „	Str. *Commilla.*

* Letters to Ceylon, intended for despatch by the Australian Mail Steamer, must be prepaid at the Indian packet rate, *viz.*, 2 annas per ½ oz., the portion of the line from Bombay to Galle being non-contract.

† Also *vid* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Goodhope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd July 1880.

Alexander, William.
Andrews, S. J.
Argyle, E.
Atlee, E. J.
Bailly, Mrs. F. G.
Baird & Co.
Bale, A. C.
Bason, E.
Bayley, E. H.
Bernett, William J.
Blackey, Mrs.
Blanchard, S.
Boyd, A. G.
Brown, G. S.
Brown, F. R.
Burns, A.
Byers, P. W.
Caw, Capt. F.
Christie, Lt. (R.N.)
Clarke, E.
Clark, Capt. R. E.
Clements, W. P.
Collins, Miss Mary.
Coleman, G.
Collins, Major W. H.
Cordery, John (R.N.)
Cullen, M. (Storekeeper, E. I. R.)
Fastings, J. F.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. E.
Forbes, G.
Gadding, Mrs.
Gibbons, H.
Gomes, W. E.
Gonsalves, J.
Gordon, Mrs.
Gordon, S. C.
Halt, Mrs. J.
Jacob, Essack.
Jewell, B.
Jackson, R.
Jones, J. T.
Keene, J.
Ledger, J. C. (Exe. Engr.)
Leoppold, E.
Morris, W. C.
Millington, B.
Mills, T.
Mors. F. S.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
O'Brien, D.
Page, W. E.
Palmer, H. J.
Pereira, M.
Pyne, B.
Rivers, Mrs. M. A.
Roe, W. & T.
Salter, Miss H.
Smith, Mrs. Anna.
Stains & Co.
Thompson, E.
T. F.
Wall, Master H.
White, Mrs. B.

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

Anderson, C.
Anderson, Signr. A.
Anson, Capt.
B. F.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.
Brewer, T. S. M.
Byford, H.
Carlos, "
Cunningham, C.
C. A. C.
Connors, J. J.
Coyle, Thomas.
Denson, Edwin.
Desseo Conte.
Douglas, J. W.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Elinder, Duncan.
Haly, J. James.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Howard, Capt. F. C.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Kleyne, Mrs. Fanny.
Lingard, Mrs. F.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex.
Mecklen, Geo.
Michael, G.
Miller, Rev. Annis.
Monsseff, James.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H. S.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher General.)
Phulan, T. W.
Powell, C.
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Robinson, Geo.
Rourke, G.
Seecunder.
Seth, A.
Schemidt, C.
Sher Shah, Moonshee.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Simpson, James M.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sutton, Revd. G.
Temple, Miss R.
Thomson, John.
Tierce, Mrs.
Twiner, H. D.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wood, W.
X. Y. Z.
Young, Colonel W. S.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Denson, Edwin.
Haly, J. J.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Brown, Miss Mary.
Cayne, James.
Gasper, C. G.
Peppe Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.

No. 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in these Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 of the day on which it is due.

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HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th July 1880.

The following rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in [illegible] published for general information:—

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the rules relating to the admission of attorneys of this Court and alter the same so as to entitle the attorneys of this Court to the benefit of "the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act," it is ordered as follows:—

1. Any attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, without examination or [illegible] in India, on production of his certificate of admission in such English Courts, and of a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Courts, and also on producing satisfactory testimonials to his good character.

Admission, without examination, of attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts in England.

2. An attorney of the High Court of Madras or of the High Court of Bombay, shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in either of the said Courts, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls thereof, and shall also produce satisfactory testimonials to good

Admission, without examination, of attorney of High Courts of Madras or Bombay.

character, and shall moreover satisfy the Court that, previous to his admission as an attorney, he had served under articles of clerkship to some attorney or attorneys-at-law for the full term of five years.

3. Any solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland shall be entitled to be admitted as an attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in such Court, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Court, and shall give satisfactory assurances of good character, and shall also produce a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners actually present and conducting the examination (one of them being the Registrar of the Court, on the Original Side, hereinafter mentioned as the Registrar), that he has satisfactorily passed an examination upon the following subjects :—

Admission, after examination, of attorney or solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland.

Subjects of examination.
(1) The Letters Patent constituting the High Court.
(2) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(3) The Indian Penal Code.

The Acts in force at the time.
(4) Criminal Procedure on the Original Side.
(5) The Indian Succession Act.
(6) The Indian Contract Act.
(7) The Evidence Act.
(8) The Registration Act.
(9) The Limitation Act.

4. The examination shall be conducted by the Examiners appointed under Rule 26 for the examination of persons applying to be admitted as attorneys of this Court (hereinafter mentioned as the Examiners).

Examination by whom to be conducted.

5. Except as provided in the foregoing rules, every person, before admission to practise as an attorney, shall serve a regular clerkship to an attorney of this Court under articles of clerkship by contract in writing pursuant to the rules hereinafter contained, for the full period of five years.

Period of service.

6. The term of service required by the last preceding rule need not be all under one and the same contract, nor to one and the same attorney, but may be to different attorneys, either by virtue of an assignment or assignments, or by virtue of successive independent contracts upon the dissolution of the original or succeeding contract.

Service may be to different attorneys.

7. The attorney or attorneys under whom the articles shall be served shall, during the whole period of the service, be actually practising as such in this Court on his or their behalf, and not as clerk to any other attorney.

Master must be a practising attorney on his own behalf.

8. No attorney shall, without special leave of the Court, be entitled to take more than one clerk for service under these rules at one and the same time, nor any clerk until he shall have been himself in practise as an attorney for at least three years.

Only one articled clerk allowed at one time.

9. No person who is not an advocate of this Court, or a writer to the Signet, or a solicitor of the Supreme Courts of Scotland, or a procurator before any of the Sheriffs' Courts of Scotland, or who shall not have been articled to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, shall be capable of service under these rules, until he shall have passed the B. A. examination of the University of Calcutta or the preliminary examination of articled clerks in England, or the first public examination before the Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the preliminary examination in arts in any of the Scotch Universities, or the examination in arts for the second grade in Durham, or the Matriculation of the Universities of Dublin or London, or shall produce a certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board granted under the Regulations issued by the Board: Provided that persons educated in Europe who have not passed any of the examinations abovementioned, and who shall appear to the Chief Justice and Judges to have been educated up to a sufficient standard, may, by special order, be permitted to enter into articles of clerkship.

Persons not advocates of this Court or writers to the Signet, or Solicitors or Procurators of the Scotch Courts, or who have not passed a University or preliminary examination in England, or been articled in England or Ireland, or have not been educated in Europe up to a sufficient standard incapable of entering into articles.

10. The contract in writing whereby a person shall engage as aforesaid to serve as a clerk to any attorney, shall be filed with the proper officer, to be appointed for receiving and filing affidavits and other documents to be filed under these rules, within one calendar month after the execution of the same, together with an affidavit by such attorney that he has been himself duly admitted and has been practising for three years as an attorney; that such contract has been duly executed by himself, and by the clerk therein mentioned; and an affidavit by such clerk that he has passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 9, or has, previous to his service in this country, served under articles of clerkship to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney and his place of business, the name of the clerk and his place of abode, together with the day on which the contract was actually executed.

Articles, with affidavit of Master, to be filed within one month.

11. In case the articles of clerkship shall be assigned, the assignment shall be in writing, and shall, in like manner as aforesaid, be filed within one calendar month after the execution thereof, together with an affidavit by the attorney to whom the assignment has been made, that he has been duly admitted and has been practising for three years, and that such assignment has been executed by all the

Assignment of articles, with affidavit, to be filed within one month.

necessary parties. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the attorney to whom the articles are assigned, and his place of business, together with the day on which the assignment was actually executed.

12. If by reason of death, or for any other good and sufficient reason, an assignment of the articles cannot be obtained, a fresh contract in writing for the remaining period of his term of service shall be entered into by the clerk with the attorney under whom the service is to be continued, which shall be filed within the time, and with an affidavit similar to that prescribed by Rule 10.

Fresh articles to be entered into, if necessary, and filed with affidavit.

13. In case the contract or assignment, together with the necessary affidavit, be not filed within the time specified, the same may be filed after the expiration thereof; but the service of the clerk shall be reckoned to have been commenced or renewed from the date of the filing of such contract or assignment, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Effect of omission to file contract or assignment within one month.

14. No person who shall be articled to serve as a clerk to an attorney, for the purpose of being admitted as an attorney, shall, during the period of such service, hold any office or engage in any employment whatsoever other than the employment of clerk to such attorney, and his partner or partners (if any) in the business, practice or employment of an attorney; and every such person shall, during the whole period of service under articles, continue and be really and actually employed in the proper business, practice, or employment of an attorney.

Articled clerk not to hold other office or employment.

15. Every articled clerk shall, after he has been articled and before admission, pass two examinations, one after he has served half the term of his articles, and the other after he has served the full term of his articles: Provided that he shall not be admitted to the second examination until the expiration of six months after he shall have passed the first examination, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Articled clerk to pass two examinations.

Period that must intervene between the two examinations.

16. The first of these (hereinafter called the Intermediate examination) shall be in the following subjects :—

(1) Letters Patent.
(2) Civil Procedure Code.
(3) Belchambers' Rules of the High Court, Original Side.
(4) Conveyancing.
(5) Criminal Procedure on the Original Side.

Intermediate examination.

17. The Intermediate examination shall be directed to the candidate's knowledge of the practice of his profession. The number of questions in each paper shall be ten, and the total number of marks shall be 400, of which the candidate must obtain not less than 250.

Number of questions and marks in each paper.

18. The second of the said examinations (hereinafter called the Final examination) shall be in the following subjects, and the number of papers to be set, and the subjects to which they relate, shall be as indicated below :—

Final examination.

Papers to be set.

Subjects of examination.		Paper.
Common Law, including the Contract Act		1
Equity		1
The Acts in force at the time.	Indian Company's Act Succession Act	1
	Evidence	1
	Penal Code Limitation Act	1
	Registration Act Stamp Act Insolvency	1
	Hindoo Law Mahomedan Law	1

19. The number of questions in each paper shall be eight, and the aggregate number of marks for the whole eight questions shall be 160. To be entitled to pass, a candidate must obtain 90 marks in each paper.

Number of questions and marks in each paper.

Number of marks to be obtained.

20. Before any articled clerk shall be admitted to the Final examination, he shall sign and leave with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule A hereunto annexed, as also a certificate of his having passed one of the examinations mentioned in Rule 9, or the document mentioned in Rule 24, and a certificate of the Examiners of his having passed the Intermediate examination, and an affidavit by himself stating that he has actually and really served and been employed by the attorney or attorneys to whom he was bound during the whole term, and in the manner required by these rules; that he has not held any office or engaged in any employment contrary to these rules; that he has attained the age of 21 years; and that he has not been adjudicated an insolvent. And the attorney or attorneys with whom he shall have served his clerkship shall sign and leave with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule B hereunto annexed, as also a certificate in the form therein given.

Answers to questions as to due service, &c., to be left with the Registrar before Final examination.

21. The applicant shall, at the same time, produce satisfactory testimonials to his good character.

Testimonials to character.

22. Every person applying to be admitted to the Final examination shall also, if required, sign and leave, or cause to be left, with the Registrar answers in writing to such other written or printed questions as shall be proposed by the Examiners touching his service and conduct, and also, if required, attend the Examiners personally for the purpose of giving further explanation touching the same; and shall also, if required, procure the attorney or attorneys with whom he shall have served his clerkship as aforesaid, to answer, either personally or in writing, any questions touching such service or conduct, or shall make proof to the satisfaction of the

Further requirements to be complied with before admission to the Final examination.

Examiners of his inability to procure the same.

23. Every person so applying shall also attend the Examiners at such place or places, and at such time or times, as shall be appointed for that purpose, and shall answer such questions as the Examiners shall then and there put to him, by written or printed papers, touching his fitness and capacity to act as an attorney.

Candidates to attend at the time and place appointed for examination, and to answer questions.

24. If any person, previous to being articled to an attorney of this Court, shall have been articled to an attorney or solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, he shall leave with the Registrar his original articles entered into in England or Ireland, or an authenticated copy thereof, and shall state in the affidavit to be made by him pursuant to Rule 20, the circumstances under which the service under such last-mentioned articles was terminated.

Clerk formerly articled in England or Ireland, to leave with the Registrar his original articles, &c.

25. In case the applicant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Examiners why the requirements of Rules 20 and 24 cannot be fully complied with, it shall be in the power of the Examiners, upon other sufficient proof being given of the qualification of the candidate under these rules, to dispense with any part of such requirements that they may think fit and reasonable.

Examiners may dispense with any of the requirements of Rules 20 and 24.

26. The Registrar for the time being of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, together with such advocates and attorneys of the Court to the number of six or more as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be Examiners, to examine such persons as shall desire to be admitted attorneys of the said Court; and any four of such Examiners shall be competent to conduct the said examinations.

Examiners.

Four to form a quorum.

27. The examinations shall be held once in every six months, at such time and place as the Examiners shall appoint.

Examination to be held every six months.

28. Any clerk shall be at liberty to attend the Final examination next preceding the expiration of his term of service: but he shall not be admitted as an attorney until after his term of service shall have expired; nor shall the certificate mentioned in Rule 33 be issued, without proof to the satisfaction of the Examiners that the clerk has duly served the remaining period of his term of service.

Clerk may attend the Final examination next preceding the expiration of his articles.

Not to be admitted an attorney until after the expiration of his articles.

Certificate to be stayed.

29. The Registrar shall reduce all notices of intention to appear at any examination into an alphabetical table under convenient heads, and shall, three weeks previous to the examination, affix the same on the notice board, and also on a board to be exhibited daily at the entrance to the principal court-room on the original side, and shall send a copy of the same to the Secretary to the Attorneys' Association.

Notices of examination to be tabulated and posted up.

30. The Registrar shall inform each candidate who shall have given notice of his intention to appear at any of the examinations of the days fixed for such examination.

Candidates to be informed of the days of examination.

31. Every person (except an attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England) intending to apply for admission as an attorney of this Court, shall give one month's notice in writing to the Registrar, stating his intention; such notice to be included in the notice for Final examination, or given separately.

Notice of admission.

32. Every person liable to pass the Intermediate and Final examinations, or the Final examination alone, before being admitted as an attorney, shall obtain a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners actually present at and conducting the examination (one of them being the Registrar), that he has satisfactorily passed the same.

Certificate of having passed the Final examination.

33. Every such person shall, before admission, likewise produce a certificate signed by the major part of the Examiners (one of them being the Registrar), that he has satisfied the Examiners that he has really and actually served his articles in accordance with the foregoing rules, and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted as an attorney.

Certificate of being a fit and proper person to be admitted an attorney.

34. In case any person shall be dissatisfied with the refusal of the Examiners to grant him the certificate mentioned in Rule 33, he shall be at liberty, within one month, to apply for admission by petition in writing to the Chief Justice, which application shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose.

Appeal from Examiners' rejection.

35. No person except an attorney or solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England, shall be admitted to practise as an attorney of this Court without proof that he has attained the age of 21 years.

Clerk under age ineligible to be admitted an attorney.

36. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, no person who shall have been adjudicated an insolvent shall be admitted to any of the examinations prescribed by these rules, or shall be admitted to practise as an attorney of this Court.

Insolvent ineligible to be admitted to any examination, or as an attorney.

37. The mode of applying to be admitted an attorney shall be by petition. Such petition shall be left with the Registrar, together with, in the case of a person applying under Rule 1—

Mode of applying for admission.

Petition and documents to be left with the Registrar.

(1) The certificates required by Rule 1.

Or, in the case of a person applying under Rule 2—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 2.
(2) Proof of service under articles for 5 years.
(3) Proof of good character.

Or, in the case of a person applying under Rule 3—

(1) The certificates required by Rule 3.
(2) Proof of good character.

Or, in the case of an articled clerk,—the certificates of the Examiners to be issued under Rules 32 and 33.

38. The Registrar shall submit the petition to be admitted an attorney, with the other documents to be left with him, to the Judge for the time being exercising original jurisdiction for his fiat.

And to be submitted by him to the Judge.

39. Every person applying to be admitted an attorney of this Court shall, before being admitted and enrolled, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of allegiance, and also the following oath or affirmation:—

Oaths to be taken before enrolment.

I, A B, do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will truly and honorably demean myself in the practise of an attorney according to the best of my knowledge and ability.

40. Every person on being admitted and enrolled as an attorney of this Court may, without the payment of any fee, besides the admission fee, obtain a certificate of admission under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court.

Certificate of admission.

41. Every person intending to undergo the Intermediate or Final examination prescribed by these rules (the examination prescribed by Rule 3 being deemed to be a Final examination) shall, before each half-yearly examination, give one calendar month's notice in writing to the Registrar stating his intention, and shall at the same time, and on each occasion of giving notice of examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50 if the notice be for an Intermediate examination, and a fee of Rs. 100 if the notice be for a Final examination.

Notice of examination.

Fees to be paid.

42. Every person who shall have given notice of his intention to appear at an Intermediate or a Final examination, or to apply for admission as an attorney, and who shall not have attended to be examined, or not have passed the examination, or not have been admitted, may renew the notice for examination or admission from time to time as often as he shall think proper, provided that every renewed notice shall be given in conformity with Rules 31 and 41, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

Renewed notice.

43. All expenses that may be incurred on account of the examinations to be conducted under these rules, shall be defrayed by the Registrar out of the examination fee fund, and the balance of the fees realized on each examination shall be divided between the Examiners who shall conduct such examination, provided that no larger sum shall be received by any Examiner on account of any one examination than Rs. 300.

All expenses to be defrayed out of the fee fund.

Balance of fees to be paid to the Examiners.

44. The Registrar shall keep an account of all such fees as shall be paid to him under Rule 41, and shall at the end of each year file a statement of account signed by himself and two other Examiners.

Account of fees to be filed at the end of every year.

45. Any attorney of this Court may, on the payment of a fee of Rs. 5, to be paid by means of Court fees stamps, obtain a certificate, under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court, that his name is borne on the roll of attorneys of this Court, and if such be the case, that he is a practising attorney of this Court.

Certificate of being on the roll of attorneys.

46. The Registrar of this Court on the Original Side, shall be the proper Officer for receiving and filing all such affidavits and documents as are required to be produced and filed under these rules, and shall have the custody and care of the rolls or books wherein persons are at present enrolled as attorneys, and shall enrol the name of every person who shall be admitted an attorney, with the date of his admission, in alphabetical order, in a roll or book to be kept by him for that purpose, to which roll or book all persons shall have free access without fee or reward.

All documents to be filed with the Registrar, who is to have the care of the rolls.

Inspection of rolls.

47. Forms of notice of examination are set forth in the Schedule C hereunto annexed.

Forms of notice.

48. The Judge or Senior Judge of the Court for the time being exercising ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall hear all applications, the hearing of which is not otherwise provided for, and shall exercise all the powers of the Court under these rules, unless the Chief Justice shall otherwise specially direct.

Applications under these rules by whom to be heard.

49. A petition in writing appealing from any order made under the last preceding rule may be presented to the Chief Justice within one month from the date of such order. Such appeal shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose.

Appeal from order.

50. These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of August 1880, except as to persons who are now serving, or have already served, under articles of clerkship to some attorney of this Court, provided that every such person shall pay the fee payable under Rule 41, with the notice for the Intermediate or Final examination, on each occasion of giving such notice; and, except as to such persons and to all matters and things previously done in virtue thereof, all former rules for the admission of attorneys are hereby repealed.

When rules to take effect.

Except as to persons already articled.

Former rules repealed.

SCHEDULE A, REFERRED TO IN RULE 20.

Questions as to due service of articles of clerkship, to be answered by the clerk.

1. What was your age at your last birth-day immediately preceding the date of your articles?
2. Have you served the whole term of your articles at the office where the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned carried on his or their business? And if not, state the reason.
3. Have you, at any time during the term of your articles, been absent without the permission of the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned? And if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
4. Have you, during the period of your articles, been engaged or concerned in any, and, if any, what profession, business or employment other than your professional employment as clerk to the attorney or attorneys to whom you were articled or assigned?
5. Have you, since the expiration of your articles, been engaged or concerned, and for how long time, in any and what profession, trade, business or employment other than the profession of an attorney?

SCHEDULE B, REFERRED TO IN RULE 20.

Questions to be answered and certificate to be given by the attorney or attorneys with whom the clerk may have served any part of the time under his articles.

1. Has A B served the whole time of his articles at the office where you carry on your business? And if not, state the reason.
2. Has the said A B, at any time during the term of his articles, been absent without your permission? And if so, state the length and occasions of such absence.
3. Has the said A B, during the period of his articles, been engaged or concerned in any, and if any, what profession, business or employment other than his professional employment as your articled clerk?
4. Has the said A B, during the whole term of his clerkship, with the exceptions above-mentioned, been faithfully and diligently employed in your professional business of an attorney?
5. Has the said A B, since the expiration of his articles, been engaged, or concerned, and for how long time, in any, and, if any, what profession, trade, business or employment other than the profession of an attorney?
6. How long did you practise as an attorney before the said A B was bound under his articles to you?
7. Have you, during the whole period of the service of the said A B under his articles to you, been actually practising as an attorney in this Court on your own behalf, and not as clerk to any other attorney?

And I do hereby certify that the said A B has duly and faithfully served under his articles of clerkship (or assignment, as the case may be) bearing date, &c., for the term therein expressed, and that he is a fit, and proper person to be admitted an attorney.

SCHEDULE C, REFERRED TO IN RULE 47.

Notice is hereby given that A B of No. in the town of Calcutta, and who was lately (or is now) under articles of clerkship to Mr. C D of , attorney-at-law (and who was also lately or is now) under articles of clerkship by assignment from the said Mr. C D to Mr. E F of , aforesaid (attorney-at-at-law), intends to present himself at the next examination to be held under Rule 3 [or Rule 16, or Rule 18], of the rules for the admission of attorneys; and also intends (if the examination be under Rule 3 or Rule 18), on passing such examination, to apply to be admitted an attorney of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

RICHARD GARTH.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
G. G. MORRIS.
J. SEWELL WHITE.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTENHAM.
L. BROUGHTON.
ALEX. T. MACLEAN.
CHARLES D. FIELD.

The 23rd July 1880.

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:—

William Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Cabul Embassy, died at Cabul, on the 5th September 1879.

Charles Morrison Moyle, of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, at Allahabad, on the 16th September 1879.

Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Cabul, on the 3rd September 1879.

Edward Hardy, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery, at Chardeh Valley, near Cabul, on the 11th December 1879.

William Percival Graves, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, at Peshawar, on the 24th September 1879.

George Graham Dawes, a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, at Kohat, on the 8th June 1879.

John George Pew, an Engineer in the Department of Public Works, Irrigation Branch, at Penang, on the 28th April 1880.

John Blessington Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 5th May 1880.

Francis Garden Kinloch, a Lieutenant and Adjutant of Her Majesty's 5th Bengal Cavalry, in Kurram Pass, Cabul, on the 29th September 1879.

Charles Maxwell, M.D., of Langholm, Dumfrieshire, in Scotland, at Langholm, on the 31st May 1845.

Samuel Edward Latham Lendrum, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, at Kokaran, near Kandahar, on the 30th April 1879.

Hannan Baillie Hooper, a Captain in the Indian Army, residing at Cliveland Place, Exmouth, in the County of Devon, in England, in England, on the 22nd October 1871.

Frederick S. Forbes, of Sultanpore, near Purneah, on the 22nd January 1880.

George Minoss, an Assistant in the Calcutta Customs Department, at Calcutta, on the 19th June 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36, Act II of 1874, to Manuel Aratoon Minoss, father of the deceased.

Arthur Mee Fuller, Chief Mate of the Steam Tug *Columbus*, at Calcutta, on the 5th June 1880. A like certificate granted to Georgiana Henrietta Fuller, widow of the deceased.

Peter Melville, of No. 2, Cullen Place, Howrah, but formerly an Accountant in the service of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at Howrah, on the 30th June 1880. A like certificate granted, under Section 37, to Messrs. Cones & Co., creditors of the deceased.

Thomas Chennell, an Assistant in the Moran Tea Factory, at Luckimpore, in Assam, at Makbooti, in the Seebsaugor District, on the 2nd September 1878. A like certificate granted to Messrs. Cooke & Kelvey, creditors of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 16th July 1880.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 27th July 1880.

No. 185.—The under-mentioned Assistant Surveyors having retired on the dates specified opposite their names, *viz.*:—

Mr. B. Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 23rd May 1880,

Mr. G. L. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the 10th June 1880,

the following promotions are made:—

With effect from the 11th June 1880.

Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. D. J. Collins, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th July 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. M. Simpson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months and six days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th July 1880.

No. 15.—Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, an Officiating Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st July 1880.

No. 1207.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, from 11th August 1880, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 20th July 1880.

No. 1992 S.—Mr. C. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (transferred to Rajputana as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 177, dated 7th June 1880) reported his arrival at Ajmere on the morning of the 15th June 1880, and took over charge of the Ajmere Division, from Mr. J. Rollo, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr.; in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 21st July 1880.

No. 75.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

The 22nd July 1880.

No. 76.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, granted three months' language leave in Inspector General, Military Works' Notification No. 26, dated 19th June 1880, availed himself of the same on the forenoon of the 19th July 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th July 1880.

No. 15.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, 3rd Class, Superior Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1880.

No. 104.—The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for ten months, in extension of the leave granted in Director of Stores' Notification No. 7, dated the 18th August 1879 :—

Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Pachmarhi, the 23rd July 1880.

No. 2.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 95 of 13th instant, Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his departure on three months' language leave, therein granted, on this afternoon.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway Survey.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sharagh, the 22nd June 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. R. N. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nari Division, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 20th May 1880.

The 30th June 1880.

No. 34.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Gwal Division.

The 14th July 1880.

No. 35.—With reference to Notification No. 201 of *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 26th June 1880, Major E. D. Twemlow, R.E., was relieved of his duty on this line of Railway on the forenoon of the 15th July 1880.

The 16th July 1880.

No. 36.—Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Railway under Director General of Railways' Notification No. 64, dated 22nd April 1880, reported his arrival at Nari on the forenoon of the 6th July, and is posted to the Sharagh Division.

The 17th July 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was permitted to avail himself of the three months' special leave granted in Government of India Resolution No. 079-080 R.-C., dated 6th February 1880, from the forenoon of 12th July 1880.

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

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 21st July 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 22, dated 1st July 1880, Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Gungrar Sub-Division, 2nd Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, from Assistant Engineer Mr. R. F. Coppin, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

No. 26.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted to him in this Office Notification No. 19, dated 1st June 1880, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

WM. B. CARTER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 24th July 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief to the Attock Bridge Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 17th July 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 88 of 28th June 1880, Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, joined this Section on the 1st July 1880.

The 24th July 1880.

No. 9.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 16th July 1880, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 17th idem.

No. 10.—Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 14th July 1880, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dholpur, the 22nd July 1880.

No. 3.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, reported his return from the three months' privilege leave, granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2, dated 21st April 1880, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1880. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Sindia State Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that, on the 23rd May 1880, treasure consisting of 6 copper idols valued at Rs. 30, was found in the village of Pannal in the Tritrapundi Taluk, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 8th December 1880, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector.

The 2nd July 1880.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 29th July 1880 ... Rs. 1,00,67,937-10-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1880.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 19	...	1,17,721	...	...	78,09,694	37,91,450
" 20	...	82,132	...	...	78,15,152	37,12,031
" 21	...	...	...	...	77,64,387	37,12,031
" 22	...	...	...	...	75,72,374	37,12,031
" 23	...	...	...	...	74,73,045	37,12,031
" 24	...	...	...	...	73,73,107	37,12,031

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 26th July 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,35,44,372	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,67,420	1	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,95,05,650 11 5)				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,43,025	7	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,12,57,376 14 0)	4,07,63,027	9	5	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2,02,68,792	15	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,78,22,376	4	10	Balances with other Banks	3,25,271	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,31,366	8	10	Bullion	62,380	7	8
Sundries	10,93,880	3	1	Dead Stock	10,45,833	5	8
				Stamps	8,641	10	0
				Sundries	5,16,106	9	10
					4,72,81,844	6	3
				Rs. A. P.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (1,89,05,530 11 3)			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (2,63,12,890 8 8)	4,52,18,421	3	11
RUPEES	9,25,00,265	10	2	RUPEES	9,25,00,265	10	2

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 29th July 1880.*

W. WESTLAND, *Offg. Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1880.

PARTICULARS.	4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1858-59.	4 PER CENT. LOANS										3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1858-59.	3 PER CENT. LOANS									TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1854-55.	Of 1856-57.	Of 1862-63.	Of 1865-66.	Of 1866-67.	Of 1868-70.	Of 1869-70.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4 per cent. Portion.		Of 1854-55.	Of 1856-57.	Of 1862-63.	Of 1865-66.	Of 1866-67.	Of 1868-70.	Of 1869-70.	Of 1870.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 3 per cent. Portion.	
Balance of 30th June 1880	54,100	1,11,50,500	38,606	15,46,880	30,90,700	2,52,82,800	1,11,55,400	1,88,800	10,000	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	1,01,700	1,11,65,400	38,606	15,46,880	30,91,700	2,52,82,800	1,11,55,400	1,88,800	10,000	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	19,72,13,632
Add—																									
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	6,000	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	6,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900	...	...	23,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,800
	54,100	1,11,65,400	38,606	15,46,880	30,91,700	2,52,82,800	1,11,55,400	1,88,800	10,000	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	1,01,700	1,11,65,400	38,606	15,46,880	30,91,700	2,52,82,800	1,11,55,400	1,88,800	10,000	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	19,72,13,632
Deduct—																									
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
Balance on 15th July 1880	54,100	1,11,65,400	38,606	15,46,880	30,91,700	2,52,82,800	1,11,55,400	1,88,800	10,000	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	1,01,700	1,11,65,400	38,606	15,46,880	30,91,700	2,52,82,800	1,11,55,400	1,88,800	10,000	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	19,72,13,632

	5 PER CENT. Debentures for 15 years, Repayable June 1883.	5 PER CENT. Loan of 1866-67.	6½ PER CENT. Loan of 1869-70.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th June 1880	34,14,000	67,800	1,46,200	19,72,13,632
Add—				
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	...	...	7,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1880	...	...	...	1,48,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1880	22,000	...	...	1,80,800
	34,36,000	67,800	1,46,200	19,72,13,632
Deduct—				
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,000	8,000	9,89,200
Balance on 15th July 1880	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,62,23,432

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1880, enfaced from India, 3,658 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,264 lakhs.

10th May 1880 to 31st	...	...	...	9	...
1st June to 15th June	...	...	...	13	...
16th ,, to 30th ,,	...	...	...	9	...
1st July to 15th July	...	...	...	9	...
				3,304 lakhs.	
Balance against India				3,918 lakhs.	
				3,304 ,,	
				614 lakhs.	

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th July 1880.

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 PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 3—23596 ...	50	Nanukram Santullal, of Khamgaum.
K 7—38422 ...	5	Balcrishna Pandurung, Cashier, Currency Office, Akola.
K 7—38398 ...	5	Mr. C. Rechtern, Assistant Jailor, Akola.

AKOLA,
The 23rd July 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
198	... D 16—21704 ...	10	Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose, Calcutta.
199	... D 18—50248 ...	100	Sirdar Baghel Singh, Baraich.
	,, —50249 ...	100	
	,, —50250 ...	100	
	,, —50251 ...	100	
200	... D 18—37696 ...	100	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Afghanistan.
201	... D 12—19382 ...	5	The Post Master General, N. W. P., Naini Tal.
202	... D 14—09591 ...	20	Alie Hossein, Jounpore.
	,, —19612 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
124	... D 12—36850 ...	5	Pundit Maharaj Narain, Allahabad.
125	... D 16—03638 ...	10	Gungadhur Rao Goray Jignee, Nowgong.
126	... D 5—92722 ...	20	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.
127	... D 9—45528 ...	1,000	Mr. J. W. Warton, Allahabad.
129	... D 16—09685 ...	10	Gobind Ram, Gujranwala.
130	... D 18—52380 ...	100	Raja Ram, Allahabad.
	,, —52819 ...	100	
131	... D 16—03280 ...	10	Mr. J. R. Edmondson, Cawnpore.
132	... D 18—32187 ...	100	Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Beawur, *via* Ajmere.
	,, —38594 ...	100	
133	... D 5—90890 ...	20	Babu Kedar Nath Banerjee, Calcutta.
17	... D 11—28193 ... *	10	Mr. J. J. Allen, Calcutta.
	,, —28191 ... *		
18	... D 5—88033 ... *	20	Motee Ram Jha, Benares.
	,, —88039 ... *		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th July 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H119	... M 34—60383 ...	20	W. A. Steeves, Bombay.
H120	... M 47—96083 ...	10	Mathooradass Ramdass, Bombay.
M41	... M 23—08605 ...	50	Vajeshunker Gaorishunker, Bhaonagar.
	,, —70903 ...	50	
	M 5—08922 ...		
	M 23—08574 ...		

BOMBAY,
The 27th July 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
139	... O 68—25596 ...	100	Father E. Lafont, S. I.
141	... O 73—21376 ...	1,000	Babu Jodu Nath Ghose.
	,, —73680 ...	1,000	
	O 68—53926 ...	100	
142	... O 59—39610 ...	20	Babu Rusick Lal Singh.
143	... O 70—72905 ...	500	Babu Sriram Mondle.
144	... O 31—58606 ...	50	Mr. Ezra Isac.
145	... O 56—70310 ...	20	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.
	O 59—46743 ...	20	
	,, —62255 ...	20	
	,, —71316 ...	20	
	,, —79484 ...	20	
	O 51—57502 ...	10	
146	... O 73—49389 ...	1,000	Issur Chunder Srinath Coondu.
	L 83—39561 ...	100	
147	... L 93—56148 ...	50	Babu Rajendra Lal Shaha.
148	... O 70—58606 ...	500	Shojeeram Sohun Lal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
96	... L 6—36038 ...	10	Babu Haran Chunder Mookerjee.
	L 33—56326 ...		
97	... O 14—01704 ...	10	Babu Debendro Nath Bysack.
	,, —40904 ...		
98	... L 56—62073 ...	5	Babu Kunja Behari Sarkar.
	,, —62074 ...		
99	... L 48—35982 ...	20	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee.
	,, —35985 ...		
	L 55—67181 ...	5	
	,, —67180 ...		
154	... O 80—51074 ...	10	Mrs. Boerres.
155	... O 48—31871 ...	10	The Post Master General, Madras.
156	... O 37—33306 ...	5	Babu Huri Chand.
157	... O 68—27976 ...	100	Babu Hurosundra Mojoomdar.
158	... A 98—93607 ...	10	Ramchand Bera.
159	... L 88—38753 ...	10	Ram Dutt Toong Ram.
160	... L 81—28288 ...	50	Babu Boycuntonath Paul.
	L 92—80740 ...	50	
	O 3—57964 ...	20	
	L 12—88804 ...	20	
	O 21—95027 ...	20	
	,, —02851 ...	20	
	O 2—52563 ...	20	
161	... O 59—33319 ...	20	Messrs. C. Lazarus & Co.
162	... O 77—03563 ...	10	Kerain Lall.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
60	... E 17—17079 ...	20	The Chef Inspector of Post Offices, North Afghanistan, Peshawar.
	,, —17455 ...	20	
	,, —24333 ...	20	
	E 13—68757 ...	100	
	,, —68731 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
58	... E 12—06486 ...	20	R. Brunton, Esq., through the Dy. Agent, S. P. and D. Ry., Kurrachee.
86	... E 17—36896 ...	20	F. W. DeMonte, Esq., Simla.
89	... E 15—58708 ...	50	Duni Chand, Thull.
96	... E 16—75376 ...	10	Lieut. E. W. Brodie, 60th Rifles, Dugshai.
	,, —57261 ...	10	
100	... E 16—78312 ...	10	Revd. W. Keegan, Delhi.
104	... E 17—03861 ...	20	Lieut. H. P. P. Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, Hoshiarpur.
	E 15—54760 ...	50	
97	... E 12—95753 ...	20	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 24th July 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acstt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
33	B 51—16962 ...	500	Kedarnauth Doss, Calcutta.
	„ —16964 ...	500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

67	B 56—80099 ...	Rs. 10	Adoor Venkata Charlu, Vakeel, District Munsiff's Court, Kavali, Nellore District.
68	B 60—19062 ...	10	P. R. Visoovanatha Pillai, Head Conicopoly, Madras Pier, Madras.
69	B 60—02825 ...	10	Amildar, Mulbagul Taluk, Mysore District.
	„ —28805 ...	10	
	B 57—56523 ...	20	
70	B 47—02670 ...	5	A. P. Murugesa Mudali, Head Clerk, Forest Office, Nundidroog Division, Bangalore.
	„ —02675 ...	5	
71	B 57—11302 ...	20	Cootagoadh Singabulla, Shoingary Coppa Taluk, Chickmuglur.
	B 59—14146 ...	100	
	„ —45751 ...	100	
72	B 58—69857 ...	100	Muni Raminh, care of Guniva Ismal Saib, 14, Mundy, Periamett, Madras.
	„ —75635 ...	100	
13	B 62—91170 *	100	Agent, Bank of Madras, Negapatam.
	„ —91172 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 19th July 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Offg. Commissioner.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th July 1880.

WANTED

A Draftsman for six months, salary Rs. 50 per month.

He must be competent to take out quantities and check measurements of Estimates from the Drawings.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Morar.

Replies will not be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

J. H. CROWDY, *Major, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer,
Morar Division, Military Works.

MORAR,
The 5th July 1880.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th July 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	7th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	2nd „	Str. *Scindia.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	3rd „	P. & O. Str. *Tanjore.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	4th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	3rd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	5th „	Str. *Mecca.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6-30 „	6th „	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	31st July	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 „	6th Aug.	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th July 1880.

Allen, Thomas.	Corcoran, J.	Merriman, Inspector C. F.
Andrews, S. J.	Cosgrove, G. H.	Mircado, Mrs.
Angelo, H.	Crawford, Major C.	Morrison, C. S.
Baily, Mrs. F. G.	Crook, H. J. J.	Nozaret, R. C.
Bale, A. C.	Corbitt, W. L.	O'Brien, D.
Batters, Auther.	Dundas, P. A. C.	O'Lever, A. S.
Barry, Willis.	Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. E.	Palmer, R.
Bason, E.	Gonsalves, J.	Palmer, H. J.
Bell, Miss Addy.	Gordon, Mrs.	Perkins, Master W.
Bernett, William J.	Hall, F.	Powell, J. F.
Blackey, Mrs.	Holt, Mrs. J.	Ransome, Jas.
Blanchard, S.	Jacob, Essack.	Rivers, Mrs. M. A.
Bradwell, Joseph.	Jellovitz, L.	Salona, Mrs.
Brown, T. A.	Jones, J. T.	Shircore, M. C.
Burgess, Miss A.	Keene, J.	Smith, Mrs. Anna.
Case, Capt. F.	Lavett, Mrs.	Stains & Co.
Christie, Lt. (R.N.)	Lewis, W. C.	Thompson, E.
Clarke, E.	Lima, T. C.	Thompson, H. D.
Collins, Major W. H.	Lowis, Mrs. A.	T. F.
Cummings, Miss.	Lyell, Mrs. J. E.	Tucker, W. F.
Cookson, Surgeon-Major H.	McDonel, Dr. J. C.	Urage, Miss J.
Cooper, W. J. M.	McLeod, —.	Windle, Mrs.

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

Anderson, C.	Kaiser, August.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Anson, Capt.	Kark, Mrs. E.	Simpson, James M.
B. F.	Kelly, F. J.	Smith, Douglas.
Blockton, J. W.	Kleyne, Mrs. Fanny.	Smith, W.
Borillon, Mons. J.	Mann, Alex.	Snow, A. Wilson.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Matheson, Alex.	Sterling, William.
Braham, Mrs. Annie.	Mecklen, Geo.	Stuart, F.
Byford, H.	McWilliams, J.	Strathmore, Miss W.
"Carlos."	Michael, G.	Sutton, Revd. G.
C. G. C.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Temple, Miss E.
Coombs, J. W.	Monereff, James.	Thomson, Geo.
De Bell, Geo.	Owbridge, H.	Thomson, John.
Desceo Conte.	Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)	Twiner, H. D.
Douglas, J. W.	Phulan, T. W.	Usborne, W.
Dionysius, Haddens.	Priscilla, R.	Wall, W. M.
Gleeson, Mrs.	Reid, R.	Warde, Mrs.
Hancock, Mrs.	Robinson, Geo.	West, Mrs. H.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.	Rourke, G.	Wight, C. F.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.	Seecunder.	Wilkinson, W. T.
Innis, G. R.	Seth, A.	Wood, W.
Jacob, S.	Schemidt, C.	X. Y. Z.
Jackson, W.	Sher Shah, Moonshe.	Young, Colonel W. S.
Johnston, J. D.		

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.	Richard, John.	Wilkinson, W. T.
Buchanan, Baverly.	Thompson, John.	Wilson, J. H.
Donaldson, J. Y.		

Registered Letters.

Brown, Miss Mary.	Gasper, C. G.	Peppe Goldstein, Madame.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج'

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جوکوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه'

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار انے آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه و اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

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Corrected to 30th June 1880.

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Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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. 8; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

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

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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.
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Vol.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
Vol.	VIII.	Rajshahi and Bogra.
Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
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Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
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Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
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Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. XXXV + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 anaas.*

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, 3 annas.*

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, 3 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
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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, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	...	Rs. 6 0 0

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Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 an 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.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 31st July 1880.

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

Mr. J. Gordon, on his return from furlough, has resumed his appointment as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Mr. W. Westland has been appointed Inspector of Branches.

Mr. J. W. Russell has been appointed Superintendent of the Depositors' Department.

The 2nd August 1880.

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

Mr. F. A. Gillam, on his return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Rangoon Branch, and Mr. Thos. Smith has reverted to his substantive appointment of Agent at Moulmein.

Mr. David Fraser, lately Acting Agent at Moulmein, has been appointed Agent at Dacca, *vice* Mr. MacBean.

Mr. G. H. Edmonds has resigned the Service of the Bank to accept an appointment in the Customs Department, and Mr. H. Grey, from the Dacca Branch, has been appointed Accountant at Lahore.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two

months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September next.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 16th July 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 188 of the 14th June 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th idem, Surgeon W. Beatson reported his arrival at Port Blair on the afternoon of the 15th and assumed charge of his duties on the morning of the 16th July 1880.

No. 7.—Surgeon J. Routh, in medical charge of the Detachment, Her Majesty's 89th Foot, officiated as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, from 28th May to the 15th July 1880, inclusive.

T. CADELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, during the absence of Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

The 29th July 1880.

No. 34.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 29th July 1880.

No. 10.—Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on his return from the three months' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 8 of 23rd March 1880, resumed charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Mr. T. H. Jewett, C.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 29th July 1880.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 2nd August 1880.

No. 77.—Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, received, charge of the Lahore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th July 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th July 1880.

No. 105.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway, to the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 30th July 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 12, dated 16th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. J. R. H. Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Adamwahan on the forenoon of the 11th July 1880.

No. 15.—With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 16th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, was relieved of his duties on the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 21st July 1880.

No. 16.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 17th July 1880, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. R. T. Deune, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 15th July 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Manager.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 29th July 1880.

No. 27.—CORRIGENDUM.—Instead of the word "5th" instant in this Office Notification No. 23, dated 8th July 1880, *read* "1st instant," as the date of assumption of charge of the Southern Section, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, by Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Lahore to Jhelum.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 30th July 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 13, dated 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. N. M. Carnell, Candidate for the Superior Revenue Establishment, reported his arrival on this Railway on the forenoon of the 23rd July 1880, and is posted to the Traffic Department.

No. 15.—With reference to Notification No. 14 of 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, transferring Mr. R. T. Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Traffic Department of this line, to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 14th July 1880.

No. 16.—With reference to Notification No. 12, dated 16th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, transferring Mr. J. R. H. Allaway, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of this Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th July 1880.

No. 17.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notifications Nos 9 and 12 of 6th and 9th July 1880, respectively, *for* "three months," *read* "two months and twenty-nine days."

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 2nd August 1880.

No. 7.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 195, dated 17th June, Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, returned to duty on the forenoon of 20th July.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dholpur, the 2nd August 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2, dated 21st April 1880, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, on his return from privilege leave, assumed charge of the Division from Mr. H. D. LaTouche, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1880.

No. 5.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted examination leave for two months from 1st August 1880. He has been relieved of his duties as Officiating Executive Engineer, Construction Division, on the same date by Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, who will hold charge of the Division in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Gahan on examination leave, or until further orders.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway.

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

The University Examinations in Arts of 1880-81 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 29th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 29th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 3rd December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th July 1880.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examinations in Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Sen, Bámácharan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Surendrakumar	...	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Abhayacharan	...	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra		Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath		Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb	...	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman	...	Ditto.
De, Jnanendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan		Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra		Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1880.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance due to Depositors in 1878-79	.....	25,55,995 7 7
Deposits in 1879-80	15,04,114 14 11	.....
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1879-80	90,642 10 7	15,94,757 9 6
TOTAL Rs.	.....	41,50,753 1 1
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1879-80	11,96,340 0 4	.....
Investment in Government Loans, 1879-80	40,558 13 2	12,36,898 13 6
Balance	.....	29,13,854 3 7
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1879-80	.....	29,13,854 3 7
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	28,23,211 9 0	.....
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1879-80	90,642 10 7	29,13,854 3 7

R. HARDIE,
Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK;
Calcutta, 29th July 1880.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
July 26	...	...	...	...	73,72,168	37,12,031
,, 27	...	...	...	...	71,71,112	37,12,031
,, 28	...	...	...	...	70,71,221	37,12,031
,, 29	...	56,014	...	...	69,73,675	36,57,072
,, 30	...	1,01,798	...	...	68,83,600	35,61,409
,, 31	...	1,19,453	...	...	67,91,790	34,49,400

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 2nd Aug. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 5th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,24,36,500-2-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,34,99,828	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,29,508	13	9
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,72,57,703	1	2	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	70,76,107	0	7
Public Deposits at Branches	2,12,11,321	10	2	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,93,27,246	0	0
	3,84,69,024	11	4	Balances with other Banks	2,76,300	12	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,82,61,944	15	5	Bullion	55,805	1	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,51,891	9	9	Dead Stock	10,45,409	11	9
Sundries	10,77,258	13	4	Stamps	8,853	9	0
				Sundries	4,59,755	8	2
					4,79,78,814	10	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,70,34,716 3 6) and Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (2,56,36,204 4 4)	4,26,70,920	7	10
RUPEES	9,06,49,735	1	10	RUPEES	9,06,49,735	1	10

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 5th August 1880*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

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

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that about the 15th May 1880 (exact date unknown), 11 pieces of silver valued at about Rs. 36-12 were found in the field of one Gopalrao Luxman Deshmukh of Erandol, in the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 6th December 1880, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 3rd day of August 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2426, Private John Peckham.
Age,—21 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—31st July 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore (when on pass to Naini Tal.)
Date of Enlistment,—7th May 1873.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Newington, London, Surrey.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Musician (Clarionet.)
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—Walks slightly bow-legged. Deserted while on pass to Naini Tal. Under 8 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lieut.-Col., Comdg. 2-6th Regt.*

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
134	... D 17—13665 ...	50	Sookhlall Singh Ojha, Basti.
135	... D 12—01614 ...	5	Baboo Hem Chunder Chatterjee, Agra.
136	... D 17—02405 ...	50	Dr. C. H. Day, Mogul Serai.
	,, —11039 ...	50	

ALLAHABAD, *The 4th August 1880.*

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
W47	M 36—25461 ...	100	Merwanji Dossabhoy Jassawalla, Sealkote.
W48	M 46—02363 ...	50	Pestonji Framji, Surat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H121	... M 8—11752 ...	5	Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee, Cawnpore.
H122	... M 50—41349 ...	10	Lieutenant E. C. Kelley, Sibi.
M43	... M 34—52811 } ,, —52809 }	20	Shapoorji Framji, Bombay.
M44	... M 34—69210 } ,, —69211 }	20	Nagapah Ramswamee, Belgaum.

BOMBAY, *The 3rd August 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY, *Offg. Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
153	... O 70—78694 ...	500	Ram Dhari Sahai.
154	... O 81—71640 ...	50	Babu Radhamadhub Burral.
	,, —71641 ...	50	
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NOTIFICATIONS.

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Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 6th August 1880.

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For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
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Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	9th „	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	11th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	12th „	Str. *Pemba.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	13th „	Str. *Madras.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 „	13th „	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Suez.*
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N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

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Ackland, W. H.
Adams, Mrs. E. S.
Addy, P. N.
Alexander, A.
Alexander, G.
Allans, J. A.
Allen, R. C.
Allen, Thomas.
Anderson, J.
Andrews, S. J.
Angelo, H.
Apsa, R.
Bailly, Harris.
Barlow, C.
Barnett, William J.
Blair, Thos.
Bradwell, Joseph.
Brown, Robert.
Buckler, Mrs.
Burgess, Miss A.
Caley, W. H.
Careaghead, J.
Carrigan, S. A. L.
Case, S. P.
Cayde, Mrs.
Christianna, Miss D.
Codd, Mrs. M. T.
Cooper, W. J. M.
Corcoran, J.
Cornelius, C.
Cosgrove, G. H.
Coyne, E. H.
Crawford, Major C.
Croft, Dr. W.
Crook, H. J. J.
Corbitt, W. L.
Cullen, A.
Cummings, Miss.
Dacosta, W.
Dahl, C.
Daniel, J. H. D.
Daniell, G.
Davis, E. H. S.
Davies, W. E.
Day, E. M.
D'Cruz, H.
D'Cruz, J. M.
Dundas, F. A. C.
Findley, Capt. J.
Gordon, Mrs.
Heart, Mrs.
Holt, Mrs. J.
James, W.
Jones, T.
Joseph, Mary Magdalen.
Ketter Mohun Chatterjee.
Koch, Mrs. Emmie.
Large, Frank J.
Lawdy, Lilly.
Legget, J.
Lima, T. C.
Lyell, Mrs. J. E.
Mayne, J. H.
McLean, L. W.
McDonel, Dr. J. C.
McLeod, —.
Mircado, Mrs.
Morrison, C. S.
O'Lever, A. S.
Palmer, R.
Pearson, H.
Perkins, Master W.
Peters, Miss M.
Powell, J. F.
Ransome, Jas.
Ricker, Charles J.
Roberts, C. F.
Snelling, T. R.
Stewart, E.
Thompson, H. D.
Thompson, W.
T. F.
Tucker, W. F.
Walkins, Mrs.
Weston, H. J.
Wills, Mr.
Windle, Mrs.

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Anson, Capt.
B. W.
Bingham, J. W.
Bonnet, Mme. J.
Brandon, Mary.
Brodhurst, Miss Annie.
Bulford, H.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Coombe, J. W.
Dellell, Geo.
Dessez Comte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Gleeson, Mrs.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Johnston, J. D.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Littlewood, Alf.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex.
Mecklen, Geo.
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Norton, Miss A.
Owbridge, H.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Priscilla, R.
Reid, R.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Seecunder.
Seth, A.
Schemidt, C.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
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Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
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Sterling, William.
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Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Temple, Miss E.
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Thomson, John.
Twiner, H. D.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wilkinson, W. T.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Elluera Bullo, Signor, Gasper, C. G.
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„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
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„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
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„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

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

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

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

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

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

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court in Bengal has appointed Edward Harry Adcock of Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1880.

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.

Suez Bay—Lights at Port Ibraham.

Information has been received that the undermentioned lights are now exhibited at port Ibraham, Suez bay:—

1. Two floating lights are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour—*green* on the northern side of the channel, *red* on the southern side.
2. A fixed *green* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head; a fixed *red* light from the extremity of the south mole head.
3. A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour.

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering port Ibraham—the green lights are left on the port hand, the red lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

4. Also, that it is intended, when the state of the sea prevents the exhibition of the floating lights, to show two lights, *green* and *red* placed vertically, from the eastern commencement of the inner pier. These lights kept in line with the white light at the extreme (or western) end of the pier will then indicate the channel.

Buoyage.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to port Ibraham, 568 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in a

line with the green lights, the southern buoy in a line with the red lights.

By Direction of the Government of India,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 7th August 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2523, 8*a*, 757, 233 and 734; Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 23 and 36; and Light Lists for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

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.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 9th August 1880.

No. 186.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 6th July, in the room of Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, who retired on the 5th idem, and in continuation of the promotions consequent on the death of Mr. Beverley which were published in Notification No. 184, dated 19th July 1880:—

Mr. P. Ford, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. A. Peters, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

The 10th August 1880.

No. 187.—Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th instant.

No. 188.—The privilege leave which was granted to Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in this Office Notification No. 179, dated the 12th July last, is hereby cancelled.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880.

No. 7.—Mr. James Todd, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, attached to No. 3 Party, Revenue Branch, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, for one month, from 29th July 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of July 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Abdul Rahman .	Afghanistan .	29th .	Closed.
Bhagalpur . .	Bengal Presdy. .	27th .	Ditto.
Kirkee . .	Bombay Presdy. .	29th .	Opened.
Kurseong . .	Bengal Presdy. .	15th .	Closed.
Limbdi . .	Bombay Presdy. .	25th .	Ditto.
Tank . . .	Sind . . .	15th .	Opened.

Calcutta, the 11th August 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. C. S. James, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for two months and fourteen days, under Section 23 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

This cancels the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Notification No. 11, dated 29th June 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 31st July 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Government of India, Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), made over, and Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Pishen Division, on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 212, dated 29th June 1880, Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Division, held charge temporarily of the Office of the Executive Engineer of the Pishen Division, in addition to his own, from 6th to 22nd July 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to the Public Works Department Notification No. 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Government of India, Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Major E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Biluchistan Division on the afternoon of the 20th July 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 14.—Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having returned from furlough to Europe on 20th ultimo, has been attached temporarily to the Chief Engineer's Office, which he joined on the forenoon of 29th ultimo.

No. 15.—Consequent on the return of Major Gibbs, Mr. R. E. Nelson, Temporary 4th Grade Executive Engineer, reverts to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the afternoon of 19th ultimo.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th August 1880.

No. 19.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 16 of 7th July 1880, notifying departure of Major Wingate from Morar on the "7th May 1880," *read* "7th June 1880."

G. E. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 6th August 1880.

No. 11.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 33 of 27th ultimo, Mr. J. D. Davies, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, took over charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, from Mr. W. H. King, C.E., Executive Engineer, who availed himself of the two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave, granted in this Office Notification No. 8 of 20th July 1880, on the afternoon of the same day.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 4th August 1880.

No. 1702.—With reference to Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, Notification No. 1501, dated 12th July 1880, posting Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Rawalpindi Division, this officer joined his appointment at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 31st July 1880.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th August 1880.

No. 106.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate from 22nd June 1880 to 4th July 1880, under Chapter IV, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code:—

Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return from the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 18th March 1880, on the forenoon of the 31st July 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Lahore to Jhelum.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th August 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Notification No. 15, dated 24th July 1880, of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, reported his arrival on this Railway, on the forenoon of the 27th June 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 3rd August 1880.

No. 11.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 102, dated 19th July

1880, Mr. T. N. Haigh, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III (probationer), joined this section on the 10th idem.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 9th August 1880.

No. 4.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave, granted him in this Office Notification No. 2, dated 26th June 1880, on the afternoon of the 3rd August 1880.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

The University Examinations in Arts of 1880-81 will be held on the under-mentioned dates :—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 29th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 29th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 3rd December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th July 1880.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examinations in Engineering :—

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Sen, Bámácharan ...	Ditto.
Basu, Surendrakumar ...	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Abhayacharan ...	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.
Bandyopadhyay, Atulchandra	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra ...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bhabadeb ...	Ditto.
Guha, Radharaman ...	Ditto.
De, Jnanendranath ...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	Govt. Engrg. Col., Howrah.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presdy. Col., C.E. Dept.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 9th day of August 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 60Bde.—1082, Private Alfred West.	Parish and County in which Born,—Bermondsey, London, Surrey.
Age,—23 years 6 months.	Marks,—Cross on right wrist, little toes overlap.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Trade,—Labourer.
Color of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, blue.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental. Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
Date of Desertion,—4th August 1880.	REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessaries. Off pass to Calcutta from 3rd to 2 A.M. 4th August 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Under 4 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—18th February 1877.	
At what Place Enlisted,—London, England.	

R. M. ROGERS, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 90th Light Infy.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 2	...	76,675	...	...	65,98,386	33,77,536
,, 3	...	1,17,701	...	...	65,09,394	32,67,220
,, 4	31,542	1,00,782	...	31,542	63,16,980	31,73,596
,, 5	...	1,01,988	...	31,542	62,25,519	30,76,911
,, 6	...	1,11,665	...	31,542	62,34,967	29,73,148
,, 7	...	1,07,193	...	31,542	61,43,707	28,71,681

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th Aug. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 12th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,75,06,610-2-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1880.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

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 1880.

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	May 1880	July 19, 1880
2	Indus Valley	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,
	Mutra-Hathras		
	Cawnpore-Farakhabad		
	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar		
	Achnera-Muttra		
	Bareilly-Pilibhit		
	Calcutta & South-Eastern		
	Holkar		
	Indore-Nasirabad		
	Wardah Coal		
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
	Dhond and Manmad		
	Amritsar and Pathankote		
	Ujein and Bhopal		
	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam		
	Umballa and Kalka		
18	Northern Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
	Punjab Northern		
	Nulhati		
20	Tirhoot	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
23	Mysore	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
24	Bombay, Eastern Decean	April 1880	June 23, ,,
25	Patna and Gya	Ditto ...	July 6, ,,
27	Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 12, ,,
28	Kathiawar	Ditto ...	Do. 13, ,,
30	Bellary and Karwar	Ditto ...	Do. 23, ,,
	Sindia		
	Kandahar		
31	State Railway Stores	Ditto ...	March 1880 May 22, ,,
32	Central Bengal	Ditto ...	Do. Do. 25, ,,
33	Western Rajputana (Northern Section).	Ditto ...	July 12, ,,
34	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	Ditto ...	Do. 19, ,,
	East Indian		

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	May 1880	July 19, 1880
2	Mutra-Hathras	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,
	Northern Bengal		
	Calcutta & South-Eastern		
3	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
	Wardah Coal		
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh		
	Punjab Northern		
	Indus Valley		
	Dhond & Manmad		
	Nulhati		
11	Tirhoot	Ditto ...	Do. 28, ,,
	Patna and Gya		
	Sindia	April 1880	Do. 6, ,,
14	Western Rajputana		
16	East Indian	March 1880	Do. 19, ,,

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal	May 1880	July 22, 1880
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
	Punjab	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
4	British Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
5	Madras	April 1880	Do. 3, ,,
6	Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 12, ,,
7			

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bengal	May 1880	July 22, 1880
2	Punjab	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
3	North-Western Provinces	April 1880	Do. 26, ,,
4	Madras	Ditto ...	July 6, ,,
5	Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 12, ,,

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MINERAL WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	May 1880	July 15, 1880
2	Quetta Agency	Ditto ...	Do. 16, ,,
3	Military Works Branch	Ditto ...	Do. 21, ,,
	Public Works Assigned (Imperial)		
4	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
7	Central Provinces	Ditto ...	Do. 26, ,,
	Berar		
8	Punjab	Ditto ...	Do. 27, ,,
	Coorg		
	Central India		
13	Rajputana	Ditto ...	Do. 29, ,,
11	Mysore	Ditto ...	Do. 30, ,,
15	Indian Telegraph	Ditto ...	June 24, ,,
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	April 1880	
16	British Burmah	Ditto ...	July 5, ,,
17	Madras	Ditto ...	Do. 6, ,,
18	Bombay	Ditto ...	Do. 13, ,,
	Indo-European Telegraph		

G. J. MELLISS, *Colonel,*
Offg. Depy. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SIMLA,
The 5th August 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,51,64,743 13 4)	3,65,95,828	4	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,14,31,084 7 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,59,00,358	8	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,01,883	11	6
Sundries	10,77,843	13	3
RUPEES	8,63,65,529	6	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,38,02,542	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,83,764	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	54,42,569	11	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,83,58,339	7	7
Balances with other Banks	3,29,000	0	5
Bullion	56,093	11	4
Dead Stock	10,46,183	13	10
Stamps	8,484	7	0
Sundries	4,44,267	4	6
	4,57,71,245	4	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,51,89,195 13 7)	4,05,94,284	1	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,54,05,088 4 0)			
RUPEES	8,63,65,529	6	3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 12th August 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
W49	M 46—41205 „ —41207 „ —41208 „ —41297	50	Dadabhoy Dorabji Fitter, Bhosawal.
	M 53—27712 „ —27938	20	
	M 51—50422 „ —50423 „ —50424 „ —61858 „ —61908 „ —61979 „ —62893	10	
	M 8—81595	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H124	M 87—58641	100	Sadasive Pandurang Kelkar, Degaum.
H125	M 49—19626	10	D. P. de Mello, Ahmedabad.
H126	M 86—26063 „ —26773	100 100	Fazul Somji, Bombay.
M45	M 84—36840 „ —36897	20	Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.
M46	M 33—37126 „ —37129	20	Framji Edulji Davar, Bombay.
M47	M 24—09776 „ —55712	20	Khando Sadasive Jalwalkar, Belgaum.
M48	M 45—90498 „ —90499	10	O. Gyri, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 10th August 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
158	O 61—22922 to —22940	20 each.	Babu Ashootosh Bhuttacharjee.
	O 37—98612 „ —98613	5 5	
159	O 70—44005	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Furridpur.
160	O 70—49673	500	Babu Mathura Nath Maulik.
161	O 67—08350	100	Lieut.-Colonel H. Strong.
	O 34—21585 „ —19166 „ —62740	100 100 100	
	L 71—42189 „ —42192 „ —42193 „ —42194	10 10 10 10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
176	O 17—61708 „ —61710 „ —61711	10 10 10	Hurnam Singh.
177	L 56—44482	5	Babu Hurry Churn Chuttacharjee.
178	L 35—68841	10	Babu Hurro Lal Das.
179	L 92—55828	50	Biroo Nyak.
180	O 30—76618	50	Babu Radha Gobind Mozoomdar.
181	O 40—25688	10	Mrs. J. T. Babonau.
182	O 63—38609	100	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
183	O 36—72563	5	Mrs. E. Pierson.
184	O 36—57774	5	Chooni Lal Monoolal.
185	L 54—82002	5	Durga Pershad.
186	O 31—22598	50	Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Dalmahoy.
187	O 20—91333 O 4—75646 O 2—66546 O 9—17233	20 20 20 10	Chuttoo Lal.
188	O 66—46129 „ —64763	100 100	Babu Raj Mohan Dey.
189	O 68—45117	100	Babu Sitanath Shaha.
190	O 67—83770 O 58—77455 O 59—87539	100 20 20	Mrs. G. E. Jones.
191	O 49—00119	10	Babu Sarut Chunder Roy.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
103	O 54—13718 „ —13717	10	Baldevdass Seetaram.
104	L 76—92099 „ —25963	10	Moti Ram Jha.
105	O 12—53194 L 98—19486	10	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.
106	L 48—85214 „ —85215	20	Jewah Mamojee.
	L 46—84335 „ —84307	20	
107	O 13—86307 O 8—64447	10	Brother D. Swords, S. J.
108	O 13—97787 O 17—63632	10	Juggornath Mahatu.
	L 17—50565 —50566	5	
109	O 48—84202 —84230	10	Babu Raj Kumar Sen.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 8—54748 „ —61300	* 200	Veerjee Runchore, Goomashta, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 3rd August 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
63	E 15—68404	50	H. S. Hanna, Esq., Lahore.
64	„ —61191	50	Lala Sagur Chand, B.A., Lahore.
65	E 16—70619 „ —68913 „ —68488 „ —52822 „ —68031	10 10 10 10 10	Lieutenant F. J. Whalley, 84th (The King's) Regiment, Pewar Kotal, Afghanistan.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
110	E 13—80166 „ —80168 E 2—30390	100 100 500	Ram Das, Pind Dadan Khan.

LAHORE,
The 7th August 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
36	B 62—65328	100	G. Rangayya, Munshi, D. P. W., Sringari, Koppa Range, Kadur District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
77	B 87—88600	20	Ajanpur Nagia, Cloth Merchant, Shimoga.
78	B 62—89818	100	Balakrishna Mudali, Mint Street, Madras.
79	B 62—38494	100	Harie Rao, care of Purushothamsa, 33, Santhosha Street, Periamet, Madras.
80	B 62—15492 „ —65755 „ —97599	100 100 100	Mir Assan Sahib, Jagadeva Poliem, Krishnagiri, at present at 136, Market Street, Madras.
81	B 66—00114 „ —06169	100 100	P. V. A. R. Bommu Chetti, 28 & 29, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 2nd August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post-card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 7th August 1880.

No. 5362.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, OUDH.

Mr. J. W. Barwise has been appointed to be Deputy Post Master General, Oudh.

Mr. C. H. Antram has been appointed to be Post Master, Lucknow.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. R. McKillop has been appointed to act as Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices, Madras.

Mr. S. Christian has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Madras.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillay, B.A., B.L., has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Mount Division.

Mr. C. Morgan has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bellary Division.

Mr. J. G. Combes has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Bangalore Division.

Mr. T. C. D'Rozario has been appointed to act in the 1st Grade of Inspectors and posted to the Trichinopoly Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, RAJPUTANA.

Mr. E. Hutton has been appointed to act as Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajputana.

Lalla Shambhu Nath has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Ajmere Division.

Mr. J. Roderick has been appointed to be Post Master, Ajmere Post Office, *sub pro tem.*

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB.

Mr. S. Sullen has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. N. Faichnie has been appointed to be Superintendent of Mails, Simla Division.

Mr. J. B. Short has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Quetta Division.

Mr. C. H. Wood has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Sind Division.

Mr. C. J. Carty has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Lahore Division.

Mr. W. T. Vansomeren has been appointed to be Supernumerary Inspector of Post Offices, Punjab.

Mr. J. Waller has been appointed to be Post Master, Karachi.

Mr. W. Hawthorne has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Amritsar Division.

Mr. J. L. Fendall has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Ludhiana Division.

Mr. W. Hine has been appointed to act as Post Master, Delhi.

Mr. H. M. Mehta has been appointed to act as Post Master, Peshawar.

Mr. H. L. Swinburn has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Derajat Division.

Mr. R. Keelan has been appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. Foy has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

Mr. T. McDermott has been appointed to act as Post Master, Rawalpindi.

Lala Moolraj has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Lahore.

Mr. J. W. Gill has been appointed to act as Post Master, Amritsar.

Mr. C. J. Dease has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Mooltan Division.

Mr. Furrell has been appointed to be Assistant Inspector, Kuram Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. H. P. Todd has been appointed *sub pro tem.* as a Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. R. Oliver.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been appointed to act in the 3rd Grade of Inspectors and posted to the Ahmedabad Division.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed *sub pro tem.* as a Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. Todd.

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. A. G. Faichnie has been appointed to be Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. McLoughlin has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Jubbulpore Division.

Mr. F. Whymper has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Nagpur Division.

Mr. C. H. Lane has been appointed to be Inspector of Post Offices, Hoshangabad Division.

Mr. J. A. Betham has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Berar Division.

Mr. R. S. Burns has been appointed to act as Inspector of Post Offices, Wardah Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Mr. W. Ammon has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. E. Douglas has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. Alfred F. Ryan has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. J. Leslie has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

Babu Haradhan Haldar has been appointed *sub pro tem.* to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. B. Wilson has been appointed to be a 4th Grade Superintendent.

Mr. F. T. Hall has been appointed to be a 3rd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. B. Thurmsah Garu has been appointed to act as Superintendent, 4th Grade.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	21st Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	16th ,,	Str. *Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 ,,	16th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	14th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 ,,	16th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 ,,	17th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	19th ,,	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	20th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 ,,	20th ,,	F. Str. *Meinam.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 ,,	14th ,,	Strs. *A. Apear* and *Swee.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	14th ,,	Str. *Pemba.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	14th ,,	Str. *Madras.*

* Also *viâ* Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahé, Seychelles, Mayotte, Nossi Ile and Réunion can be forwarded.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th August 1880.

Ackland, W. H.
Adams, Mrs. E. S.
Alexander, G.
Allen, T. A.
Allen, Thomas.
Anderson, J.
Anderson, Mrs.
Andrews, S. J.
Bailly, Harris.
Barlow, C.
Bernett, William J.
Bleker, Charles J.
Bradwell, Joseph.
Bradley, P.
Brown, Robert.
Burgess, Miss A.
Caley, W. H.
Carrigan, S. A. L.
Cahill, J. R.
Carter, J. J.
Chisnec, Mons. A.
Codd, Mrs. M. T.
Cornelius, C.
Coyne, E. H.
Cowhan, W. B.
Crichton, A. W.
Daniel, J. H.
Daniell, G.
Davies, W. R.
Day, E. M.
David, A.
D'Cruz, H. L.
Decruz, F.
D'Cruz, H.
D'Cruz, J. M.
D'Cruz, R.
D'Cruz, S.
Fiddian, W. (R.A.)
Fry, R.
Francis, C.
Gabriel, Dr. A.
Gomes, H.
Gomes, Miss.
Godfrey, F. E.
Grant, Mrs. E. C.
Hawell, A.
Hampton, S. C.
Heart, Mrs.
Holt, Mrs. J.
Joseph, Mary Magdalen.
Koch, Mrs. Emmie.
Lawdy, Lilly.
Mayne, J. H.
Madon, D. P.
Murray, Mrs.
Palmer, R.
Parakh, N. N.
Parkes, B.
Pearson, H.
Peters, Miss M.
Powell, J. F.
Roberts, C. F.
Roserow, A.
Sausman, A. E.
Samuel, J. D.
Scerle, Miss.
Seaton & Co.
Shoshee Bhusun Sreemany.
Shea, James.
Sunders, Samuel.
Tapiin, Edwin.
Walsh, G. E.
Watson, W. P.
Walker, M. A.
White, W. G.
William, Sergeant W. J.
Wood, D.

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

Anson, Capt.
Angelo, H.
B. F.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Bruer, T. S. M.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Coombs, J. W.
Crowlie, E. T.
Curtain, C.
DeBall, Geo.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Fielding, Miss.
Forbes, H.
Fredrick, G.
Green, R.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hamill, James.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Hilton, Mrs. F. F.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Johnston, J. D.
Kaiser, August.
Kark, Mrs. E.
Kelly, F. J.
Mann, Alex.
Matheson, Alex'
Manuel, J. B.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Owbridge, H.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Perks, M. J.
Prisoilla, R.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L. T. F.
Reid, R.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Schemidt, C.
Seecunder.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Thomson, Geo.
Thomson, John.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wilkinson, W. T.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Anderson, Charles.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Richard, John.
Thompson, John.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Christensen, C.
Elluera Bullo, Signor.
Gasper, C. G.
Manuel, Mrs. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, *in addition* to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٔ

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور هوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا کلکته کے ڈپنسريوں اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ،

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Apply to Mr. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

VKurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
ingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Miriya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cheresapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enclam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Re. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Cocanga Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re. 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Re. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

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„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
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„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on 28th instant on account of the Hindu festival "Janmo Ostomey."

The 19th August 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days:—

On Monday, the 4th October, on account of the Hindu festival "Mohalaya," and from Friday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 19th October (both days inclusive), on account of the "Doorga and Luckhi Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances falling due between the 8th and 19th October will be paid by the Bank on and after the 5th idem.

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

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th August 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. L. V. Fraser, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th August 1880.

No. 16.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, has been placed in charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 11th August 1880, on which date he received charge of the Office from Colonel L. Russell, R.E.

By Order,

E. SWETENHAM, *Major, S.C.*,
In charge of the Office of the Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 17.—With reference to Government Notification No. 253 of the 4th instant, Colonel C. S. Thomason, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, for Central India, from Major E. Swetenham on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 11th August 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 28 of 30th June 1880, Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th August 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 17th August 1880.

No. 78.—Major W. H. Beckett, Executive Engineer, granted three months' privilege leave in Sirhind and Lahore Command Notification No. 72 of 14th May 1880, reported his return to duty, and took over charge of the Kasauli Division, Military Works, from Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 10th August 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 10th August 1880.

No. 107.—Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Serohi Division to the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway, with effect from the 5th April 1880.

No. 108.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 92, dated 7th July 1880, regarding the passing by certain officers of the colloquial examination in Hindustani, omit the name of Mr. F. H. Collet.

The 11th August 1880.

No. 109.—Mr. T. Wood, Port Store-keeper, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 44, dated 5th March 1880.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 110.—The two months' special leave from 1st August 1880, to study the native languages, granted by the Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, to Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, in his Notification No. 5, dated 2nd idem, is confirmed.

The 16th August 1880.

No. 111.—Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kandahar State Railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under:—

I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
III.—The Ghat Incline.
IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, *viz.*:—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
,,	II	,,	600.
,,	III	,,	1,000.
,,	IV	,,	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 1st August 1880.

No. 35.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 93, dated 8th July 1880, Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, joined this line on the 22nd June, forenoon, and was posted to Adamwahan Depôt, of which he took over charge on the same day, forenoon.

* * *

The 7th August 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur to the Larkhana Division.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Jacobabad, the 11th August 1880.

No. 18.—Babu Mul, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted leave on medical certificate for two months from the 9th June 1880.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 11th August 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the 3rd Sub-Division of the 1st Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th current, or from any such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 18th day of August 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 60Bde.—1056, Private Thomas Barefoot.	At what Place Enlisted,—London, England.
Age,—22 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. John's, London, England.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Marks,—None.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Sailor.
Date of Desertion,—13th August 1880.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental. Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental. Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimental.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessaries.
Date of Enlistment,—7th February 1877.	Under 4 years' service.

R. M. ROGERS, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 90th Light Infy.

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1¼ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *vid* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 9	...	1,07,186	....	31,542	60,52,599	27,71,019
,, 10	...	1,17,248	25,028	2,248	58,91,222	26,90,269
,, 11	...	80,788	...	2,248	57,92,211	26,08,787
,, 12	1,764	1,17,910	2,051	1,837	56,04,269	25,00,238
,, 13	...	...	...	1,837	56,04,424	25,00,238
,, 14	...	1,13,417	...	1,837	55,13,866	23,93,764

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 16th Aug. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 19th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,80,80,700-2-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 20th August 1880.*

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 1880.

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.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 PER CENT. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th July 1880	64,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,90,600	2,50,19,400	1,11,55,400	1,85,10,100	3,09,56,500	47,75,400	4,43,000	98,50,000	8,70,07,500	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,62,23,432
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1880	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,13,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1880	...	...	...	...	...	10,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	12,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1880	...	...	...	...	2,500	6,900	...	1,05,500	80,000	22,000	1,500	10,300	38,100	...	...	...	...	2,34,700
	64,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,93,100	2,50,42,900	1,11,55,400	1,86,23,100	3,10,36,500	47,97,400	4,44,500	98,60,300	8,71,45,600	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,40,200	19,65,84,232
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	4,42,900	82,800	2,47,100	[illegible]	2,000	1,000	1,41,500	7,67,200	...	...	...	7,000	19,19,700
Balance on 31st July 1880	64,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,93,100	2,46,00,000	1,10,72,600	1,83,76,000	[illegible]	47,95,400	4,43,500	97,18,800	8,63,78,400	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,46,64,532

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1880, enfaced from India, 3,877 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,273 lakhs.
,, 1st ,, 1880 to 15th June ,, 34 ,, ,, 13 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 30th ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, 9 ,,
,, 1st July ,, to 15th July ,, 3 ,, ,, 9 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 19 ,,
3,921 lakhs. 3,323 lakhs.
3,323 ,,
Balance against India . 598 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 19th August 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th June 1880.

Agents:

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
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Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
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All published maps are also sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, by Mr. J. N. T. Wood, for cash prepaid.

N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. (It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agents as above be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service, before indenting on this Department.) The *cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

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Rajshahye District, Sheet No. 11	Ditto	1 8	1 12
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Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
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Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Guzerat, Sheet No. 49, Section 1	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
„ „ 49, „ 9	Ditto	1 12	2 0
„ „ 49, „ 11	Ditto	1 12	2 0
„ „ 49, „ 12	Ditto	1 12	2 0
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Guzerat, Sheet No. 6, Section 2	Double Elephant	1 12	2 0
„ „ 7, „ 1	Ditto	1 8	1 12
„ „ 7, „ 2	Ditto	1 4	1 8
„ „ 7, „ 3	Ditto	1 12	2 0
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Guzerat, Sheet No. 25	Double Elephant	1 12	2 0
„ „ 27	Ditto	1 12	2 0
Kattywar, Sheet No. 53	Ditto	1 12	2 0

* Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

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

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 24th July 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,29,65,385 5 4)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,98,28,750 14 0)	3,27,94,136	3	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,80,74,629	12	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,08,475	7	4
Sundries	10,96,194	2	1
RUPEES	8,47,63,050	9	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,40,65,671	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,88,472	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	57,82,902	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,71,81,878	9	9
Balances with other Banks	3,50,281	6	8
Bullion	57,673	9	2
Dead Stock	10,55,549	0	10
Stamps	9,041	14	0
Sundries	4,39,267	3	8
	4,53,30,737	12	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,55,75,297 15 1)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,38,57,014 13 7)	3,94,32,312	12	8
RUPEES	8,47,63,050	9	7

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th August 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
204	D 18— 44805...	100	Lalla Ramji Mull, Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
138	D 18—53980 ...	100	Lieut.-Col. D. C. Dalmahoy, Naini Tal.
139	D 12—17646 ...	5	Durga Pershad, Shahjehanpur.
	D 16—18605 ...	10	
19	O 14—11454 *	10	Mr. S. Higgins, Cawnpore.
	D 16—06370 *		

* Calcutta Circle, and mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th August 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880. W50	M 46—35955 ...	50	D. H. de Souza, Ahmedabad.
W51	M 34—78767 ...	20	J. M. Cardoza, Sattara.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880. H126	M 36—26063 ...	100	Hazul Somji, Bombay.
	„ —26773 ...	100	
H127	M 47—07192 ...	10	Pandit Brij Mohan Lall, Jaora.
H128	M 45—45384 ...	10	Sumpat Singh, Allahabad.
M49	M 49—11177 ...	10	D. L. Rodrigues, Dharwar.
	„ —11171 ...		
	M 31—54764 ...	10	
	„ —54765 ...		

BOMBAY,
The 17th August 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
165	O 68—67594 ...	100	Babu Joy Narain Misser.
166	O 61—23300 ...	20	Mr. E. G. Cuming.
168	O 68—63029 ...	100	Babu Borodaprosad Mitter.
169	O 68—68906 ...	100	Babu Ladley Mohan Singh.
170	O 68—56540 ...	100	Babu Lal Behari Dey.
172	O 81—33735 ...	10	Babu Kailas Chunder Dutt.
173	O 70—89931 ...	500	Beerupa Setty.
174	O 31—76346 ...	50	Mr. E. Badham.
	„ —74067 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
110	O 60—33243	20	Messrs. Shaw, Finlay, Son and Co.
	„ —33245		
111	L 27—67310	5	Babu Radha Gobind Bysack.
	D 12—14976		
112	L 75—56293	10	Inderjit Jemadar.
	L 87—46376		
113	L 56 - 92393	5	Babu Kristo Das Ghose.
	„ —92396		
114	O 6—54792	10	Babu Prasanna Chunder Ghose.
	O 8—16218		
115	L 17—83681	5	Babu Kali Das Ghose.
	„ —83680		
116	O 26—95727	20	Babu Hurry Das Bysack.
	O 25—86246		
117	O 54—75334	10	Mr M. C. Mason.
	„ —75332		
192	O 49—96738 ...	10	Babu Haran Chunder Chatterjee.
193	O 30—91249 ...	50	Babu Suk Lal Singh.
	„ —82116 ...	50	
194	O 51—65387 ...	10	Lekhai Ram.
195	O 46—29386 ...	10	Mr. J. W. W. Watsons.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 9—42527 ...	10	Mr. G. J. D'Mello, Calicut.
„ —46701 ...	10	
J 3—86431 ...	100	B. Venkutramiah, Bellary.
J 9—28166 ...	10	C. Ganapaya, Cassergode.
J 10—23183 ...	100	Ramamju Moodliar, Wallajanaugger.
J 9—43477 ...	10	Superintendent of Government Farms, Saidapet.

CALICUT,
The 7th August 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 11—18328 *	20	Mahomed Sibukhtullah, of Madras.
„ —18589 *		

* Mismatched.

COCONADA,
The 6th August 1880.

———————,
Actg. Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 10—36404 *	100	Shamdass Gopaldass, Gomasta, Kurrachee.
„ —41846 *		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 10th August 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
66	E 13—86256 ...	100	Nathoo Ram, Beas.
	„ —84897 ...	100	
67	E 15—43115 ...	50	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.
	E 13—74039 ...	100	
	„ —69532 ...	100	
	„ —46181 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
95	E 15—53740 ...	50	Badri Dial, Manduri.
108	E 15—53682 ...	50	Major W. R. Craston, Cabul.

LAHORE,
The 14th August 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
37	B 56—78316 ...	10	Mr. S. Hamilton, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
82	... B 62—92934 ...	100	Ramalinga Pillai, 88, Municipal Bazar, Vellore.
83	... B 46—95300 ...	5	K. Murugesa Pillai, Inspector of Police, Kallakurchi, South Arcot.
	B 56—62573 ...	10	
84	... B 54—96817 ...	20	Raghavendra Trivikram, Measurer, care of Captain Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bangalore.
	B 57—60802 ...	20	
	„ —60855 ...	20	
	B 62—38416 ...	100	
	„ —64888 ...	100	
85	... B 60—54917 ...	10	D Subramaniya Nayadu, Sheristadar, Palmaner.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 9th August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July 1880.

The remitter of an Inland Money Order may attach to the form of application a post-card which will be delivered to the payee with the Money Order. The remitter should write on the appropriate side of the post-card the name and address of the payee, and on the reverse he may write any instructions or communication he desires to be conveyed to the payee.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 13th August 1880.

No. 5581.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, NORTH AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. M. LeBreton has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Chief Inspector of Post Offices, North Afghanistan.

Mr. S. LeM. Lord has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Superintendent of Mails, Jalalabad Division.

Mr. Henry Smith has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Superintendent, Kabul Division.

Mr. J. Harry Smith has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Khyber Sorting Office.

Mr. A. C. Firth has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Post Master, Kabul Post Office.

Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent of Mails, Jalalabad Division.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 14th August 1880.

No. 5647.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, resumed charge of his office, on return from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 3rd August instant.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	28th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	23rd „	Str. *Culna.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	24th „	P. & O. Str. *Mongolia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	25th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	26th „	Str. *Simla.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	27th „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	21st „	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st August 1880.

Alexander, G.	Dixon, J.	Jackson, Capt. (P.W.D.)
Allen, T. A.	Dobson, E.	James, W.
Allen, Thomas.	D'Cruz, R.	Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Allen, Master F.	D'Cruz, S.	Long, Mrs. Theresa.
Andrews, J.	D'Rozario, E.	Manuel, J. B.
Anderson, Mrs.	D'Rozario, F.	Moore, E.
Bartlett, H. H.	D'Souza, A.	Murray, Mrs.
Bernett, William J.	Fiddian.	Parakh, N. N.
Blyth, Brothers & Co.	Fielding, Miss.	Paterson, Miss.
Bee, Mrs.	Forbes, H.	Pearson, H.
Broughton, E.	Franco, C. G.	Peers, Mrs.
Carrigan, S. A. L.	Fredrick, G.	Peters, Mrs. A.
Carter, J. J.	Gabriel, Dr. A.	Peyton, Mrs.
Cooke, William.	Ganesh Chundra Banerjee.	Philips, Alfred.
Cowhan, W. B., Mrs.	Gonsalves, Mrs. V.	Rogers, Mrs. M.
Chesnel, A.	Gomes, Miss E.	Samuel, J. D.
Decruz, F.	Gomes, J. T.	Searle, Miss.
DeCosta, J.	Gleeson, Mrs.	Shea, James.
Delamy, J.	Graham, Capt. Geo.	Shew, G. H. A.
Denimson, J. H.	Green, R.	Shephard, J. H.
Denton, T. W.	Heart, Mrs. M.	Smith, C. N.
DeSilva, F.	Hodson, R. G.	Strong, W. J.
Dick, G.	Holmes, C.	Swatman, E.
Dicks & Co.	Holt, Mrs. J.	Wade, Mrs.
Dickens, T.		Walsey, Mr. (M.D.)
Dissent, A. M.		

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

Ackland, W. H.	Iunis, G. R.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Andrews, S. J.	Jacob, S.	Rourke, G.
Anson, Capt.	Jackson, W.	Schomidt, C.
Angelo, H.	Kaiser, August.	Seecunder.
B. F.	Kark, Mrs. E.	Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Bailly, Harris.	Keating, R.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Borillon, Mons. J.	Kelly, F. J.	Smith, Douglas.
Bruer, T. S. M.	McFulton, Mrs. M.	Smith, W.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Mann, Alex.	Snow, A. Wilson.
Byford, H.	Matheson, Alex.	Sterling, William.
"Carlos."	Martin, Mrs. C. N.	Stuart, F.
C. G. C.	McWilliams, J.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Coombs, J. W.	Michael, G.	T. F.
Crowlie, E. T.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Temple, Miss E.
Curtain, C.	Morton, M.	Thompson, W.
Dellell, Geo.	Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)	Thomson, Geo.
Deseo Conte.	Perks, M. J.	Thomson, John.
Dionysius, Haddens.	Priscilla, R.	Usborne, W.
Evans, J.	Prendergast, Mrs.	Wall, W. M.
Hancock, Mrs.	C. L. T. F.	Warde, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.	Reid, R.	Wight, C. F.
Hamill, James.	Rendell, F. H.	Wilkinson, W. T.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.		X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Richard, John.	Wilkinson, W. T.	Wilson, J. H.
Thompson, John.		

Registered Letters.

Buchanan, Baverly.	Cohen, S. F.	Gasper, C. G.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائفين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونميں بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ٬

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Army List—New Number.

Corrected to 30th June 1880.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

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

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 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, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

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

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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.	VII.	Maldah, Rangpur and Dinagpur.
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Vol.	IX.	Murshidabad and Pabna.
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Vol.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
Vol.	XV.	Monghyr and Purniah.
Vol.	XVI.	Hazaribagh and Lohardaga.
Vol.	XVII.	Singbhum, Tributary States and Manbhum.
Vol.	XVIII.	Cuttack and Balasor.
Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *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, 3 annas.*

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, 3 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
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The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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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, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 an 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.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th August 1880.

Mr. S. Tremearne Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 16th of August instant, under Section 44*a* of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 26th August 1880.

Mr. E. M. Slater has been appointed to act as the Bank's Agent in Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Moultrie, or until further orders.

For the Bank of Bengal,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd August 1880.

No. 18.—Mr. F. G. Teale, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th August 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. W. H. M. Hare, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th August 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

No. 8.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1880.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 9.—Mr. R. Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1880.

No. 35.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th August 1880.

The 18th August 1880.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 275, dated 13th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 8th August 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 20th August 1880.

No. 21.—Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, Ranikhet Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 13th August 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to this Office No. 21 of this day's date, Major A. C. Padday, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, respectively made over and received charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 12th August 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th August 1880.

No. 112.—The following transfer is made from the Kurram Valley Railway Survey :—

Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

No. 113.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dated 12th August 1880, Mr. S. Jarman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

The 19th August 1880.

No. 114.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 271, dated 12th August 1880, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Jacobabad Section.

No. 115.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 22nd June 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under :—

I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
III.—The Ghat Incline.
IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, *viz.* :—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
,,	II	,,	600.
,,	III	,,	1,000.
,,	IV	,,	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.

KURRAM VALLEY STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th August 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 248, dated 28th July last, Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on these Surveys on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

H. J. NUTHALL, *Major, B.S.C.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 21st August 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three weeks' privilege leave, with effect from 28th July 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 27.—Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 11th August 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave on medical certificate granted him—*vide* Director General of Railways' Notification No. 106, dated 9th August 1880—on the 4th July, and is posted to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in-Chief.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August 1880

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	79,46,975	6	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,99,16,860	8	8	2,78,63,835	15	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,90,21,423	2	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,47,716	3	5
Sundries				10,99,634	5	9
RUPEES				8,18,22,224	10	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,36,88,925	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				63,82,453	10	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				43,01,534	10	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,68,59,394	13	0
Balances with other Banks				5,42,592	13	4
Bullion				55,768	0	2
Dead Stock				10,55,729	15	4
Stamps				8,805	7	0
Sundries				4,06,767	8	2
				4,33,01,971	8	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,43,94,360	7	3	3,85,20,253	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,41,25,892	11	0			
RUPEES				8,18,22,224	10	9

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th August 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 16	...	88,056	84	1,754	53,20,744	23,10,670
,, 17	...	91,796	...	1,754	52,29,641	22,24,427
,, 18	...	43,134	1,695	11	51,34,714	21,85,621
,, 19	...	59,429	...	9	51,33,358	21,28,684
,, 20	...	1,12,072	...	9	50,47,355	20,23,058
,, 21	...	1,07,539	...	9	49,53,322	19,22,207

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd Aug. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 26th August 1880 ... Rs. 1,35,31,445-1-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 27th August 1880.*

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 WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
205 ...	D 12—28702 ...	5	The Post Master General, North-Western Provinces.
206 ...	D 18—54732 ...	100	Raghubar Dial, Mainpuri.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
20 ...	E 7—53983 } * D 10—60239 }	5	Nuthoo Mull, Rawalpindee.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 25th August 1880.* }

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W52 ...	M 46—41387 ...	50 }	D. J. Menezes, Bhosawal.
	M 53—27958 ...	20 }	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H129 ...	M 34—80941 ...	20	Revd. J. F. Casha, Bombay.
H130 ...	M 51—*1352 ...	10	Budhesing Nunkoosing, Bombay.
M51 ...	M 37—81436 } ,, —81439 }	100 }	Abdul Rehman Salay Mahomed, Bombay.
	M 19—97103 } M 18—89803 }	10 }	

BOMBAY, *The 24th August 1880.* }

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
180 ...	O 68—59285 ...	100	Messrs. Ahmeddeen & Co.
181 ...	O 70—96129 ...	500	Babu Hera Lal Roy.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
118 ...	O 10—31845 } ,, —51112 }	10 }	Beneck Misser.
	O 11—87645 } ,, —87649 }	10 }	
119 ...	O 44—29429 } ,, —29430 }	10	Babu Doyal Chand Halder.
121 ...	O 77—43281 } ,, —43282 }	10	Mr. L. B. B. King.
122 ...	L 21—40012 } ,, —40015 }	5 }	Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.
	L 24—62753 } ,, —62752 }	5 }	
123 ...	L 56—25742 } ,, —25743 }	5	Babu Shib Chunder Auddy.
196 ...	O 12—33193 ...	10	Babu Bunsee Lal Abeerchand, Rai Bahadoor.
197 ...	O 75—38492 ...	10	Babu Mooralydhur Johuri.
198 ...	L 93—06273 ...	50	Babu Gopeekant Roy.
199 ...	O 61—03317 ...	20 }	Mr. E. W. Hart.
	O 60—98716 ...	20 }	
	O 81—73329 ...	10 }	
200 ...	O 77—92981 ...	10	Babu Akhoy Kumar Bosu.
201 ...	O 68—87971 ...	100	Babu Kristo Lal Dutt.
202 ...	O 37—37235 ...	5	Babu Ram Lal Chatterjee.
203 ...	L 26—99723 ...	5	Babu Umbica Churn Chatterjee.

CALCUTTA, *The 27th August 1880.* }

FRED. GREENWAY,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—59154 ...	10	Leelaram Chenrai, Munshi, Police Office, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE, *The 17th August 1880.* }

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
68 ...	E 15—56606 ...	50	C. A. Greenwood, Esq., Sealkote.
69 ...	E 17—02872 ...	20	G. Mitchell, Esq., Lahore.
70 ...	E 18—09575 to ,, —09585	10 each.	Hurchand Roy, Umballa.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
105 ...	E 15—52505 ...	50 }	W. F. Woodward, Esq., Mussoorie.
	,, —37357 ...	50 }	
115 ...	E 16—89974 ...	10	Joala Singh, Lahore.

LAHORE, *The 21st August 1880.* }

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
38 ...	B 47—01157 ...	5 }	Tirumarayana Das, care of B. S. Krishnaswami Nayadu, Inspector of Police, Kumbaconam.
	,, —14669 ...	5 }	
	B 60—45169 ...	10 }	
	B 57—66589 ...	20 }	
39 ...	B 60—70280 ...	10 }	Varadarajulu Mudali, Kanakapillai of Mr. C. Patch, Vepery, Madras.
	,, —75378 ...	10 }	
	,, —76349 ...	10 }	
	,, —77683 ...	10 }	
	B 57—81028 ...	20 }	
	,, —81230 ...	20 }	
	,, —81254 ...	20 }	
	B 66—18100 ...	100 }	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
86 ...	B 55—60533 ...	50	T. V. Arunachala Pillai & Co., Cigar Merchants, Warriore.
87 ...	B 60—43118 ...	10	Ghulam Sheriff, Bhimanaikenpoliem, Trichinopoly, for Jehangir Khan Sahib, Bangalore.
88 ...	B 56—55680 ...	10	M. Abdhula Sheriff, Merchant, Triplicane, Madras.
89 ...	B 61—39646 ...	50	K. Lakshminarasaya, Buchireddipoliem, Nellore District.
90 ...	B 56—78316 ...	10	Mrs. S. Hamilton, Purserwalkam, Madras.
91 ...	B 42—85193 ...	20	B. Ramalinga Aiyar, Pleader, District Court, Cuddalore.
92 ...	B 62—46212 ...	100 }	Dadabhai Edulji, Ootacamund.
	,, —68776 ...	100 }	
15 ...	B 41—46046 } * ,, —46049 }	10	Hajee Mitta Kassim & Co., Armenian Street, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 16th August 1880.* }

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1879-80.		Rs.	
1128 ...	F 8—56278 ...	20	Ramsarun Ghose, Clerk of the Court, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sambalpur.
1880-81.			
H10 ...	F 13—39076 ...	5	Phirozesha Auderjee, of Kamptee.

NAGPUR, *The 18th August 1880.* }

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th August 1880.

No. 5868.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, PUNJAB.

Mr. J. W. Buckner has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Punjab Military Horse Van Dâk and Bullock Train, Rawalpindi.

Mr. C. Lawder has been appointed to be Superintendent, Quetta Division.

Mr. Swinburne has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Quetta Division.

Mr. T. W. Tytler has been appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, Kurrum Division.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 27th August 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	28th Aug.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	30th ,,	Str. *Madura.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 ,,	1st Sept.	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 ,,	31st Aug.	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	2nd Sept.	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	3rd ,,	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	4th ,,	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 ,,	3rd ,,	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th August 1880.

Ariss, Esq.
Allen, Master F.
Andrew, F.
Bampton, Mrs.
Beecher, E.
Bennett, J. B.
Brown, S.
Carter, J. J.
Casters, T.
Carson, T.
Cartwright, Capt. C.
Canitz, H.
Cooke, William.
Doucett, S. R.
DeCosta, J.
Delamy, J.
DeSilva, F.
Dick, G.
Dick, H. P.
Dicks & Co.
Dickens, T.
Dissent, A. M.
Dixon, J.
Dobson, E.
Dobson, G.
Douglas, C. A.
Douglas, R. H.
Dreberg, T.
Dudman, R. H.
D'Rozario, F.
D'Souza, S.
Fernandez, J. T.
Forbes, H.
Fredrick, G.
Gay & Co.
Gonsalves, Mrs. V.
Gomes, J. T.
Greene, J.
Harrison, Mrs. Anny.
Heart, Mrs. M.
Hodson, R. G.
Jackson, Capt. (P.W.D.)
Jefferson, Mrs. L.
Lima, A.
Long, Mrs. Thresa.
Michael, Master E. S.
Migh, R. H.
Montgomery, R.
Moore, E.
Oldham Brothers (Agents.)
Phipps, Alfred.
Poorna Chunder Sing.
Rogerson, Mrs. L.
Robert, La.
Robinson, J.
Rupert, Deck Emma.
Salonoa, —.
Sanderson, T.
Saxtor, Joseph.
Shew, G. H. A.
Shields, Mrs. Ann.
Simpson, K.
Smith, A. M. O.
Smith, J. T.
Sonll, Henry.
Stewart, Mrs.
Taverner, Messrs.
Wade, Mrs.
Walsey, Mr. (M.D.)
Walfrun, Signr. E.
Walker, C.
Walter, C.
Wells, T. William.
Wight, W. G.
Woodburry, —.
Young, I. M.

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

Aldley, Capt. J. W.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt. B. F.
Bailly, Harris.
Blair, T.
Blackton, T. W.
Borillon, Mons. J.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Byford, H.
"Carlos."
Caller, Monsieur L. C. G. C.
Coombe, J. W.
Crowlie, E. T.
Curtain, C.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Gomes, J.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.
Hamill, James.
Hewett, Lt. W. T.
Hopekirk, William.
Innis, G. R.
Jacob, S.
Jackson, W.
Kaiser, August.
Kelly, F. J.
Matheson, Alex.
McWilliams, J.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Morton, M.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)
Perks, M. J.
Priscilla, B.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L. T. F.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Rourke, G.
Schemidt, C.
Seecunder.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Snow, A. Wilson.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W. T. F.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Thomson, John.
Usborne, W.
Wall, W. M.
Warde, Mrs.
Wight, C. F.
Wilkinson, W. T.
Wyllie.
X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.
Buchanan, Baverly.
Crowlie, E. T.
Denham, J. P.
Innis, G. R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Thompson, John.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Dubus, E. E.
Gasper, C. G.
Kureem Alli, Sub-Surveyor.
Megam, Peter.
Pinto, J. A.
Warbett, Esq.
Young, E. A.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

یہہ دوا کوئینائین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گاردن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گاردن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ،

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانونمین بکتي ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ،

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

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. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Sernia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Verâwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Miriya and Kalbadevie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Mullaittivu or Moelctivoe. *Annas 8.*
Colombo Harbour and its approaches. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. *Re. 1.*
Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re. 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang P'ra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1880. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, 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. Compression $\frac{1}{212}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled ; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
„ 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled ; superseded by Notice No. 18,)*
„ 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast, *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg.
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each :—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
„ 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
No. 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.*

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Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate. In sending for books for personal use, it should be stated that they are required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Army List—New Number.

Corrected to 30th June 1880.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—From 1834 to 1863.

Vol. II.—From 1864 to 1871.

Vol. III.—From 1872 to June 1876. *Price of each Volume, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

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Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

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Vol. XIII.—The Central Provinces Code.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 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, 2 annas.*

Settlement Manual, 1879. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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 Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*

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Bengali Translations of the Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act issued by the Governments of India and Bengal. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

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

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Re. 5; Colored Map, Re. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 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, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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. 4-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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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Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. XXXV + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *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, 3 annas.*

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, 3 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
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The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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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, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	... Rs.	6	0 0

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 [illegible] the day on which it is due.

[illegible]tions for the supply of the *Gazette* on [illegible] service should be addressed to the Home [illegible]ent.

By an 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.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1880.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Assistant Clerk of the Court, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, during the absence of Mr. S. Tremearne on privilege leave, or until further order, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1880.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST. MADRAS.

Changes in the Buoyage of the Port.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 27, issued from this Department on the 21st August 1879, it is further notified that, owing to the continual extension of the harbour piers into deep water, and in order to [illegible] of a greater space being available for steamers inside the harbour piers, it has become necessary to remove the large red buoy which hitherto marked the western limit of the anchorage for steamers.

Commanders of steamers are warned by the Marine Authorities at Madras not to anchor between the piers in less than 5½ fathoms at low water; and that when anchoring in this depth, they will do so on their own responsibility, and with the exercise of care and judgment.

All sailing vessels, excepting dhonies, should anchor in or beyond the 8½ fathom line of soundings, and outside the northern and southern port buoys.

The port buoys are painted red and white vertically, and are anchored in 8 fathoms. These buoys are *danger* buoys, and Commanders of vessels making or leaving the anchorage are hereby warned *not to pass inshore* of either of them, nor come under 9 fathoms by night.

The northern buoy marks the position which will form the extreme end of the north pier.

Vessels are on no account to venture between the northern buoy and the north pier, nor between the southern buoy and the south pier, as the rubble bases of both piers extend much further seaward than the piers themselves.

By Direction of the Government of India,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 31st August 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*c* & *d*, 828, 70*a* and 748*b*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 105, 15*b* and 103*a*, also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

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.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 27th August 1880.

No. 189.—Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st August 1880.

No. 10.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 5th September next.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd August 1880.

No. 10.—The Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, appoints Major E. D. O. Twemlow, R.E., as Executive Engineer on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman.

Lieutenant R. H. Jennings, R.E., and Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., to be Assistant Engineers under Major Twemlow.

Lieutenant Jennings to carry on his political duties in addition to assisting Major Twemlow.

Mr. P. P. Dease will receive charge of the Executive Engineer's Office, Biluchistan Division, during the absence of Major Twemlow, or till further orders.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th August 1880.

No. 2375 *S.*—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty days from the 23rd instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 28th August 1880.

No. 2409 *S.*—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, availed himself of the twenty days' privilege leave of absence granted to him in this Administration Notification No. 2375 S, dated 26th August 1880, from the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 37.—Mr. F. G. B. Fox, Assistant Engineer, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on 5th July 1880.

The 25th August 1880.

No. 38.—ERRATUM.—In Inspector General's Notification No. 31, dated 14th July 1880, for "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)," read "Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade."

The 27th August 1880.

No. 39.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th August 1880.

No. 16.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 24th August 1880.

No. 116.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the same line, with effect from 16th July 1880.

The 26th August 1880.

No. 117.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 287, dated 24th instant, Baboo Gujadhar Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

The 27th August 1880.

No. 118.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, Southern Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

Pachmarhi, the 17th August 1880.

Sealed tenders are invited on a schedule of rates for the construction of the above Railway to join the city of Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Itarsi station. The conditions of contract, specification and drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into four sections as under:—

I.—Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II.—Nerbudda Bridge.
III.—The Ghat Incline.
IV.—From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 30th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money, to be returned on rejection of tenders, and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, *viz.*:—

For Section	I	Rs.	300.
,,	II	,,	600.
,,	III	,,	1,000.
,,	IV	,,	700.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 18th August 1880.

No. 40.—This Office Notifications Nos. 136 and 137, dated 26th June 1878, are cancelled.

R. T. MALLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 13th August 1880.

No. 38.—Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this line in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 101, dated 17th July 1880, reported his arrival at Sibi on the afternoon of 23rd July 1880.

No. 39.—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to Public Works Department, Beluchistan, in Government of India Notification No. 158, dated 11th June 1880, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 19th July 1880.

No. 40.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-four days in continuation of that granted in Kandahar State Railway Notification No. 26, dated 29th May 1880.

No. 41.—The following Officers temporarily transferred in Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated 30th July 1880, to Military Department for field service, were relieved of their duties on this line on the dates specified against their names:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank),—3rd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—2nd August 1880, forenoon.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—5th August 1880, forenoon.

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—6th August 1880, afternoon.

Lieutenant S. S. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—2nd August 1880, afternoon.

No. 42.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this line by the Director General of Railways, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 30th June and is posted to the Nari Division.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 27th August 1880.

No. 29.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted four days' privilege leave in extension of leave granted in Notification No. 26 of 21st August 1880.

No. 30.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his return from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 31.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Attock Bridge Division to the Peshawar Division.

F. L. G'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st September 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, under Chapter II, Section ii, paragraph 27, of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 10th August 1880.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 2nd August 1880, treasure, consisting of Pons valued at Rs. 3,468-0-6, were found in the premises of the bungalow belonging to Thavasimuthu Nadar of Porayai, in the village of Vallam, Tanjore Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 19th January 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, VALLAM;
The 12th August 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 21st Regiment attached to the 68th Light Infantry, dated at Meean Meer, this 27th day of August 1880.

Name,—John Francis Hayden.	Place of Enlistment,—Edinburgh.
Age,—24 years 3 months.	Parish where Born,—Nenagh.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	County,—Tipperary.
Color of—	Former Trade or Occupation,—Clerk.
Complexion, sallow; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.	Dress at the time of Desertion,—
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Not known.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers,— White Uniform.
Date of Desertion,—26th August 1880.	REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—None.
From whence Deserted,—Meean Meer.	
Date of Enlistment,—27th June 1877.	

A. H. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 68th Light Infy.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st August 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,615	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 65,00,130 1 5)			
Public Deposits at Branches (1,93,71,179 12 11)	2,58,71,309	14	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,95,09,233	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,63,883	7	3
Sundries	10,92,110	15	0
RUPEES	7,92,26,152	6	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,36,36,696	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,94,772	9	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	44,70,793	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,47,68,333	0	9
Balances with other Banks	5,59,537	2	8
Bullion	52,095	2	11
Dead Stock	10,58,216	6	7
Stamps	8,649	7	0
Sundries	3,92,116	2	2
	4,13,41,209	5	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,40,99,475 4 8)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (2,37,85,467 11 9)	3,78,84,943	0	5
RUPEES	7,92,26,152	6	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

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

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: General Treasury.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 23	...	1,13,813	10	...	48,63,008	18,15,605
,, 24	...	1,23,272	...	...	47,73,039	16,99,624
,, 25	...	34,411	...	...	46,76,473	16,67,372
,, 26	...	40,697	...	...	45,79,777	16,29,151
,, 27	...	57,742	...	...	45,80,901	15,73,893
,, 28	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th Aug. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd September 1880... Rs. 1,10,30,651-15-3

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1880.

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 WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
207	... D 17—02655	50	Birjlall Singh, Saharunpur.
	,, —02658	50	
208	... D 9—75609	1,000	Alopee Deen Tales, Peepulgaon, Allahabad.
	,, —75610	1,000	

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st September 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
185	... Q 69—03486	100	Babu Rajoni Cant Das.
186	... L 84—62639	100	Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Co.
187	... O 81—08494	10	Babu Ram Gati Adhicary.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
204	... O 31—60424	50	Mr. E. Saupin.
205	... O 59—49266	20	Babu Mohendra Lal Dutt.
206	... L 30—33139	5	Babu Annada Kumar Dhole.
207	... O 30—55648	50	A. R. S. V. Palaneappa Chetty.
208	... O 80—63108	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Mittra.
	O 37—48790	5	
209	... O 68—44234	100	Revd. T. S. Wynkoop.
	O 59—88203	20	
210	... O 77—72916	10	Mrs. R. Hainworth.
211	... O 53—29131	10	Mr. J. Williamson.
	,, —29132	10	
	,, —29151	10	
	,, —29152	10	
	,, —29154	10	
124	... L 56—32572	5	Mr. G. H. Simmons.
	,, —32573		
125	... O 68—05810	100	Major D. Chatterton.
	,, —05848		
126	... L 55—95225	5	Premjee Dharumsey.
	,, —95222		

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—47176 *	5	Miss E. Seaburn, Kurrachee.
,, —47179 *		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 25th August 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Comptr., P. C. K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
116	... E 16—79543	10	Keria Lal, Poosa, Tirhoot.
119	... E 3—94121	100	Jea Lal, Campbellpur.
120	... E 1—45318	1,000	Sukh Dial and Niranjan Das, Rawalpindi.
121	... E 17—29967	20	Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Calcutta.
30	... E 16—62528	10	Jea Lal, Campbellpur.
	,, —62538		

LAHORE,
The 27th August 1880.

H. J. BRERETON,
Offg. Depy. Accott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
40	... B 61—14051	50	Subba Rao, late Judicial Record-keeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
41	... B 57—75996	20	M. Srinivasa Rao, New Permanent Way Inspector, Rayalcheru, Bellary District.
42	... B 61—53400	50	V. L. Narayanayya, Municipal Office, Madras.
	,, —53645	50	

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
94	... B 41—14243 ...	10	Messrs. F. D'Netto & Co., Popham's Broadway, Madras.
95	... B 47—09627 ...	5	V. Sampangi Mudali, No 16, Nallanna Mudali Street, Chenga Bazar, Madras.
	B 60—38231 ...	10	
	B 57—68973 ...	20	
96	... B 62—92365 ...	100	Ragadada Nanjya, residing at Thyamagundla, Nelarangala Taluk, Bangalgalore District.
	„ —92366 ...	100	
97	... B 60—34559 ...	10	A. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B.A., *District Munsif*, Tumkur.
98	... B 60—70988 ...	10	T. Sundara Rao, Head Clerk, Salt Commissioner's Office, Madras.
99	... B 60—50845 ...	10	S. Gopala Chari, High Court Vakil, Mailapur, Madras.
100	... B 61—49127 ...	50	Framji Pestonji, 6, South Parade, Bangalore.
	B 62—69590 ...	100	
101	... B 61—17647 ...	50	Hijaji Papia, Merchant, Dodballapur, Bangalore District.
	„ —41898 ...	50	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880-81.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
H11	... F 7—74153 ...	10	Messrs. Bapty Brothers, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

NAGPUR,
The 30th August 1880.

H. G. COWIE,
Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	11th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	6th „	Str. *Chanda.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	7th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 „	6th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	7th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	9th „	Str. *Purulia.**
Chittagong, Akyab Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6-30 „	10th „	Str. *Madras.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	4th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd September 1880.

Ackril, C.	Dreberg, T.	Longlands, A.
Anvil, Lieut.-Col. T.	Dudman, R. H.	Martin, William.
Bampton, Mrs.	Easan, J. G.	Manuel, L. E.
Basler, G. C.	Edwards, J. A. W.	Michael, Master E. S.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)	Eden, F. W.	Pereira, Mrs. L.
Barr, H.	Edwards, G. H.	Rallings, Mrs. M. E.
Barry, Mrs.	Elliott, W. A.	Robinson, J.
Barnes, Mrs. H.	Elliot, J. L.	Roston, L. W.
Bagtram, W.	Elloy, H. A.	Salonos, Mrs.
Barclay, J. F.	Gomes, J. T.	Saunders, S.
Beechar, E.	Grant, Mrs. E. A.	Shields, Mrs. Ann.
Bennett, J. W.	Greene, Randal S.	Smith, A. M. O.
Brown, S.	Ganga Churn Paulit.	Soull, Henry.
Burgess, Miss.	Hastings, Mrs. F. B.	Stewart, Mrs. D. J.
Burton, Mrs. J.	Haigh, Spencer.	Tucker, W. F.
Carson, T.	Jones, Mrs.	Thomas, Miss D'Estille.
Casters, T.	Jackson, C. G.	Tapo Dhun Butter-charjee.
Casndoo, M. C.	Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.	Walter, C.
Chater, Miss F.	Kerr, C. C.	Wells, T. William.
DeSouza, R. E.	Latham Boller & Co.	Wilson, W. J.
Decosta, A.	Logen, Captain.	Wood, Lieut. W.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Lewis, Mrs. E.	Young, I. M.
Dick, H. P.		
Douglas, R. H.		

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

Andrews, S. J.	Hamill, James.	Rourke, G.
Anson, Capt.	Hewett, Lt. W. T.	Schemidt, C.
Bailly, Harris.	Hopekirk, William.	Seecunder.
Barker, T. W.	Innis, G. R.	Sher Shah, *Moonshe.*
Birch, E. S.	Jackson, W.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Blair, T.	Kaiser, August.	Smith, B.
Blackton, T. W.	Kark, Mrs. E.	Smith, Douglas.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Kelly, F. J.	Smith, W.
Byford, H.	Littlewood, J. H.	Sterling, William.
"Carlos."	Michael, G.	Stuart, F.
Caller, Monsieur L. C. G. C.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Coombs, J. W.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Sutton, Rev. G.
Cooper, J.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	T. F.
Crowlie, E. T.	Paul, R. C. (Searcher-General.)	Temple, Miss E.
Deseso Conte.	Perks, M. J.	Thompson, W.
Disnysius, Haddens.	Priscilla, R.	Thomson, John.
Dargus, C.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L. T.	Usborne, W.
Evans, J.	Rae, William.	Wall, W. M.
Gomes, J.	Reid, R.	Warde, Mrs.
Griffin, W. H.	Ree, Lt. R. J.	Wight, C. F.
Hancock, Mrs.		Willie.
Hayward, Miss Isabella.		X. Y. Z.

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.	Innis, G. R.	Wilson, J. H.
Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Dubus, E. E.	Megam, Peter.	Sura Hena.
Gasper, C. G.	Pinto, J. A.	Warbett, Esq.
Kureem Alli, Sub-Surveyor.	R. Clare.	

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينالين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکور؛ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه '

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Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

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List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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

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

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

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:—

John Holden, of Umballa, formerly an Apothecary in Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, died at Umballa, on the 3rd February 1880.

Harry Burgoyne Condon, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Assam, at Gowhati, on the 11th February 1880.

Edward Stanford Andrew, Sub-Divisional Officer at Contai, in the District of Midnapore, at Midnapore, on the 14th April 1880.

James Sanderson, of Jaipur in Assam, a Tea Planter, at Jaipur, on the 15th January 1875.

William Frederick Hennell, Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Candahar, on the 21st July 1879.

Robert John Bagshaw, of Dover Court, in the County of Essex in England, Esquire, in England, on the 14th August 1878.

William Henry Fluker, Agent of the Agra Branch of the Bank of Bengal, at Mainpoorie, on the 16th June 1880.

James Cruickshank Geddes, Bengal Civil Service, at Mozufferpore, on the 9th March 1880.

Andrew Stackpool Parkinson, Lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment of Foot, at Lucknow, on the 6th January 1880.

Louis Ramey, Indigo Planter, residing at Panchooria Factory, near Goalundo, in the District of Furreedpur, at Panchooria Factory, on the 3rd November 1879.

Miss Mary Lundie, of Kingston-upon-Hull in England, in England, on the 25th April 1879.

Haji Ismail Haji Hubib Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant of the Town of Bombay, at Bombay, on the 19th August 1878.

Robert Henry Bolton, Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department, at Candahar, on the 27th February 1880.

William Henry Pettit, Manager of the Brick-making works of Mr. H. Pitman, Contractor at Khanpur, in the Bhawulpur State, near Mooltan, on the 8th March 1878.

John David Bell, Barrister-at-Law and Standing Counsel to Government, at Calcutta, on the 15th August 1880.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted by the Administrator General under Section 36 of Act II of 1874:—

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to communicate with the persons to whom the certificates have been granted:—

Joseph George Carter, Signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, at Lahore, at Lahore, on the 15th April 1880. Certificate granted under Section 36 of Act II of 1874 to the widow of the deceased.

William Hugh Jameson, Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Department of Her Majesty's Service, at Caistor, in the County of Lincoln, on the 14th April 1879. A like certificate granted to Mr. Alfred Edmund Harriss, of No. 6, Hastings Street, in the Town of Calcutta, constituted Attorney of Mr. James Spowart Beveridge, one of the Executors in England.

William Johnson, Engine-driver in the service of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company. A like certificate granted to Ellen Johnson, widow of the deceased.

Stevenson Eden Walker, Pilot, in the service of the Government of Bengal, at the Sandheads, on the 25th July 1880. A like certificate granted to Louisa Marian Walker, widow of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 1st September 1880.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1880.

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

Mr. A. MacBean has been appointed Agent at Benares, *vice* Mr. Slater.

Mr. P. D. Harrison, Accountant at Hyderabad, has been granted six months' leave.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 6th September 1880.

No. 190.—Mr. J. Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st June to 4th July last, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 7th September 1880.

No. 10.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 251, dated 3rd August 1880, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, availed himself of three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 28th August 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Acctt. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th August 1880.

No. 11.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in the Pishin Division, made over, and Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Pishin Division on the afternoon of the 19th June 1880.

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Major,*
Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 7th September 1880.

No. 18.—Central India Notification No. 15, dated 3rd August 1880, referring to Mr. R. E. Nelson's reversion from Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is cancelled under orders from the Government of India dated 26th idem.

No. 19.—Major G. R. Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, of which he received charge from Mr. H. F. White on the afternoon of the 19th August 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Government Notification No. 253 of the 4th August 1880, Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th August 1880, on which date he made over charge of Mhow Division to Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 21.—Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, of which he received charge from Mr. R. E. Nelson on the afternoon of the 28th August 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the afternoon of the 16th August 1880.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd September 1880.

No. 40.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 275, dated 13th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Military Works Branch on 13th July 1880.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 36, dated 18th August 1880.

The 3rd September 1880.

No. 41.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, which he joined on the 1st September 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st September 1880.

No. 17.—Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line Section, is transferred to the Salt Branch, Punjab Northern State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 8th September 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 2nd September 1880, Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, and Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st August 1880.

No. 119.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Chapter IV, Section 23, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th September 1880.

No. 120.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is granted twelve months' furlough, under Supplement F, Section 8, of the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave under Sections 34 and 35 of the same Code, with effect from the 15th September 1880, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the **30th September.**

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 2nd September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 282, dated 19th August 1880, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Accounts, received, charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley and (Open Line) Kandahar State Railways, on the afternoon of the 27th August 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 1st September 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 111, dated 16th

August 1880, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the 28th instant, and is posted to the Peshawar Division.

No. 33.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 278, dated 17th August 1880, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan availed himself of the privilege leave granted him, and Captain T. Gracey, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi-Kohat Section, received charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st September 1880.

The 6th September 1880.

No. 34.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 119, dated 31st August 1880, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' leave on medical certificate, on the forenoon of the 4th August 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, about the 13th day of April 1880, certain treasure, *viz.*, 238 old Badshahi Rupees (whole and half), valued at about Rs. 147, was found in the village of Chinawal, Taluka Sowda, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 24th January 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA, *September 1880.*

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aug. 30	13,939	1,47,205	...	13,939	44,93,596	14,85,630
,, 31	10,33,041	2,10,379	...	10,46,979	44,09,816	12,38,603
Sept. 1	...	79,340	...	10,46,979	43,16,503	11,65,152
,, 2	...	28,694	...	10,46,979	41,21,185	11,38,131
,, 3	...	1,60,244	...	10,46,979	39,34,492	9,87,984
,, 4	...	1,32,468	11,870	10,33,086	38,59,723	8,77,550

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 6th Sept. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th September 1880... Rs. 1,02,70,126-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th September 1880.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,515	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 59,52,833 14 0)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,49,94,004 2 8)	3,09,46,838	0	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,86,66,028	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,20,521	14	1
Sundries	11,34,771	4	10
RUPEES	8,35,57,675	3	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,31,34,405	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,47,298	2	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	42,21,700	14	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,48,20,565	2	10
Balances with other Banks	5,34,689	11	8
Bullion	3,76,203	3	11
Dead Stock	10,64,513	10	2
Stamps	8,751	8	11
Sundries	3,69,472	12	6
	4,07,77,598	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,45,41,763 13 5)	4,27,80,076	14	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,82,38,313 0 10)			
RUPEES	8,35,57,675	3	1

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 9th September 1880.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.*

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

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

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 August 1880.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2	Amritsar and Pathankote	Ditto	Do. 23, ,,
3	Umbala and Kalka	Ditto	Do. 24, ,,
4	Indus Valley	Ditto	Do. 26, ,,
5	Holkar		
6	Mysore		
7	Northern Bengal, Indore-Nasirabad, Ujein and Bhopal, Kaudahar	Ditto	Do. 27, ,,
8	Calcutta & South-Eastern State Railway Stores Branch.	Ditto	Do. 30, ,,
11	Kathiawar, Dhond and Manmad, Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Ditto	Do. 31, ,,
14	Mutra-Hathras, Cawnpore-Farrukhabad, Ghazipur-Didarnagar, Bareilly-Pilibhit, Achnera-Mutra, Wardah Coal, Nagpur-Chhattisgarh, Punjab Northern, Nulhati, Tirhoot, Bombay, Eastern Deccan, Patna and Gya, Rajputana, Jheliya and Karwar, Sindia, Western Rajputana (Northern Section), Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	May 1880	July 21, 1880
STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).			
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley,	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2	Calcutta & South-Eastern,	Ditto	Do. 30, ,,
3	Northern Bengal, Punjab Northern, Mutra-Hathras	Ditto	Do. 31, ,,
5	Holkar & Sindia-Nimach, Wardah Coal, Nagpur-Chhattisgarh, Indus Valley, Dhond & Manmad, Nulhati, Tirhoot, Patna and Gya, Rajputana, Sindia, Western Rajputana	May 1880	July 21, 1880
IRRIGATION.			
1	Assam	June 1880	Aug. 14, 1880
2	Rajputana, British Burmah, Punjab, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, Bombay	Ditto	Do. 21, ,,
PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.			
1	Assam	June 1880	Aug. 19, 1880
2	Military Works Branch	Ditto	Do. 20, ,,
3	Port Blair	Ditto	Do. 21, ,,
4	Bengal	Ditto	Do. 24, ,,
5	Central Provinces, Rajputana, Quetta Agency, North-western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto	Do. 25, ,,
8	Punjab, Coorg, Central India, Mysore, Hyderabad (Imperial)	Ditto	Do. 26, ,,
13	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto	Do. 27, ,,
15	Madras	Ditto	Do. 31, ,,
17	British Burmah, Bombay	May 1880	Do. 10, ,,
TELEGRAPH.			
1	Indo-European	June 1880	Aug. 27, 1880
2	Indian	Ditto	Do. 30, ,,
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.			
1	Bengal North-Western and Oudh, Punjab, Madras, Bombay	June 1880	Aug. 16, 1880
2		Ditto	Do. 20, ,,
4		May 1880	Do. 31, ,,
5		Ditto	Do. 10, ,,

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SIMLA, *The 7th September 1880.*

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 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS									4½ PER CENT. LOANS									5 PER CENT. LOANS									5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1864-65.	Transfer of 1866.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.		TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. POSITION.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.		TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. POSITION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1858-57.										
Balance of 31st July 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,95,100	2,46,00,000	1,10,72,600	1,83,76,000	3,08,04,200		9,83,73,400	47,95,400	4,43,500	97,13,800		1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900										1,33,200	19,46,84,532
Add—																													
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 16th August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...		4,500	...	...	...		...	...	...										...	6,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...		29,700	...	...	6,000		...	...	...										...	33,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1880	...	...	...	...	2,500	31,500	3,500	13,400	15,700		3,09,500	...	2,000	400		...	...	...										...	3,78,500
	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,97,600	2,46,31,800	1,10,76,100	1,83,91,400	3,08,23,900		9,87,19,100	47,95,400	4,45,500	97,25,200		1,01,700	34,36,000	65,900										1,33,200	19,50,82,532
Deduct—																													
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	8,600	43,600	23,600	1,53,300	1,17,400		11,12,000	...	2,000	2,58,500		...	1,000	...										...	17,30,400
Balance on 15th August 1880	54,100	38,506	2,346	15,46,880	30,97,100	2,45,88,200	1,10,52,500	1,82,37,600	3,07,06,500		9,76,07,100	47,93,400	4,43,500	94,66,700		1,01,700	34,35,000	65,900										1,33,200	19,33,52,132

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1880, enfaced from India, 3,3·11 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,2·36 lakhs.

,,	16th ,, 1880 to 30th ,,	,,	,,	4 ,,
,,	1st July ,, to 15th July ,,	,,	,,	3 ,,
,,	16th ,, ,, to 31st ,,	,,	,,	3 ,,
,,	1st Aug. ,, to 15th Aug. ,,	,,	,,	4 ,,
				3,325 lakhs.
				3,340 ,,
	Balance against London			585 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 9th September 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W53	M 39—06757 ...	1,000	Harjimal Kanji Mull, Bombay.
	,, —06856 ...	1,000	
W54	... M 43 —32835 ...	100	Kunniah Lall, Delhi.
W55	... M 46—19460 ...	50	J. D'Souza, Junagarh.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H131	... C 78—77800 ...	20	Mrs. M. Shanon, Bangalore.
H132	... M 47—38345 ...	10	Perozshaw Anderji, Kamptee.
H133	... M 9—23777 ...	5	J. C. Hobie, Poona.
	M 8—83843 ...	5	
H134	... M 50—73287 ...	50	Mrs. Holland, Allahabad.
M52	... M 37—88555	100	J. C. Hobie, Poona.
	,, —72819		
H135	... M 9—08750 ...	5	Balaji Vishnoo, Bombay.
H136	... M 85—54027 ...	50	Vanarsidass Dulabhdass Buranpore.
H137	... M 48—47834 ...	100	V. Fretwell, Bombay.
H110	... M 45—14072 ...	10	Dr. Fairweather, Calcutta.
M55	... M 34—30231	20	Kalliandass Kassidass, Bombay.
	,, —80232		

BOMBAY,
The 5th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
188	... O 31—84484	50	Jadu Mondle.
189	... O 24—51492 ...	20	Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu.
	O 55—74223 ...	20	
	O 56—56748 ...	20	
	O 58—93295 ...	20	
	O 59—44565 ...	20	
	,, —14308 ...	20	
	,, —00664 ..	20	
	,, —29191 ...	20	
190	... O 54—03020 ...	10	Babu Joy Gobind Shome.
	,, —08296 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
212	... O 68—04101 ...	100	Babu Jogendra Nath Chaudhury.
213	... O 59—92373 ...	20	Srimati Mukta Kesi Debi.
214	... O 14—11454 ...	10	Babu Radha Kant Talukdar.
215	... O 67—29597 ...	100	Babu Sambhu Chunder Lahuri.
[illegible]	O 59—99037 ...	20	Babu Prasanna Kumar Basu.
137	... L 65—95691 ...	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	,, —95699 ...		

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 8—61215 ...	20	Mr. R. W. S. Pinhey, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 3rd September 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
71	... E 15—54906 ...	50	Dr. J. Anderson, Peshawar.
	,, —54907 ...	50	
	,, —54908 ...	50	
	,, —54909 ...	50	
	,, —54910 ...	50	
	,, —54911 ...	50	
	,, —54912 ...	50	
	,, —54915 ...	50	
72	... E 15—56852 ...	50	Deena Nath Ghose, Cawnpur.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
76	... E 16—75442 ...	10	Lieutenant George Frend, Jellalabad.
	,, —75443 ...	10	
117	... E 17—23074 ...	20	Baboo Nabin Kishen Rose, Furreedpur.
125	... E 13—69995 ...	100	Behari Lal, Dharamsala.
126	... E 13—73251 ...	100	Jamsetji Cursetji, Lahore.
	,, —70847 ...	100	
128	... E 15—71635 ...	50	Kullian Das, on behalf of Ghosita Mul, Wazirabad.
	,, —71636 ..	50	
109	... E 8—17373 ...	5	Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Pewar Kotal.
	E 16—68842 ...	10	

LAHORE,
The 4th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
43	... B 53—97203 ...	10	Revd. M. Pachiam, Native Missionary, Shiyali.
44	... B 57—66869 ...	20	M. M. S. M. Muthumira Rowther & Co., Muthukaren Street, Madras.
	,, —79789 ...	20	
	,, —82725 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
102	... B 57—59519 ...	20	Mr. H. C. Carey, Suramangalam, Salem.
103	... B 60—32937 ...	10	Mr. W. Thomas, Vepery, Madras.
	,, —39824 ...	10	
104	... B 54—75953 ...	20	Sheikh Ilahi Bux, Residency Bazar, Indore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th August 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H9	... F 10—74943 ...	100	Nemidass Narrainjee, Bombay.
H12	... F 8—70603 ...	20	Revd. Mr. T. S. Wynkoop, Allahabad.
H8	... F 7—84041 ...	10	Shrikrishna Ranchode, Kapudranj.

NAGPUR,
The 2nd September 1880.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee, as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 20th August 1880.

Under authority from the Director General of the Post Office in India, it is hereby intimated that, on and after 1st October next, the limit of money orders drawn on Italy and Denmark will be raised from £10 to £20.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Post Master General, Bengal.

The 10th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	18th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	13th ,,	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 ,,	13th. ,,	P. and O. Str. *Poonah.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 ,,	15th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 ,,	14th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	16th ,,	Str. *Oriental.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Meinam.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 ,,	18th ,,	Strs. *Japan* and *Moray.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	11th ,,	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden, Mails for Mauritius, Mahe, (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosse Be and Réunion, can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th September 1880.

Abrey, W.	Elliott, W. A.	Mulchus, M. C.
Aldham, Alfred C.	Eskil, Esq.	Muno Lal Dey.
Anvil, Lieut.-Col. T.	Ewing, C.	Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
Barclay, J. F.	Franky, —.	
Barlow, C.	Fullam, J. P.	O'Sen, A. G.
Barnes, Mrs. H.	Gaynor, Mrs. S. A.	Pereira, Mrs.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)	Gasper, W.	Pereira, J. H.
Barry, Mrs.	Grant, Mrs. E. A.	Radha Kissen Balmokund & Co.
Bartram, W.	Greene, Randal S.	
Basler, G. C.	Greenway, G. W.	Rallings, Mrs. M. E.
Bastien, W. E.	Haigh, Spencer.	Robson, Mrs.
Beist, H.	Harvey, Miss M.	Robinson, Mrs. E.
Blanchard, Sidney.	Higgins, William.	Roston, L. W.
Bergess, Miss.	Hubbard, S. C.	Saunders, S.
Caundoo, M. C.	Jenkins, Mrs.	Scott, E.
Charles, R. M.	Jennings, W. E.	Short, J.
Chater, Miss F.	Jones, Mrs.	Sen, G.
Cook, John.	Kent, W. F.	Smith, A. M. O.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.	Soull, Henry.
Decosta, A.		Southon, W.
Decruze, J.	King, James.	Stewart, Mrs. D. J.
DeSouza, R.	Latham Roller & Co.	Tapo Dhun Butterchar jee.
Doucett, T. R.	Lee, Mrs. Geo.	
Douglas, R. H.	Logen, Captain.	Taylor, Miss Kate.
Eaidley, Miss Margaret.	Lyell, Mrs.	Tucker, W. F.
Edwards, J. A. W.	Macdonall, A. C.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Edwards, G. H.	Mannel, L. E.	Wade, Mrs.
Edwards, J. H.	McMahon, Mrs.	White, R.
Elloy, H. A.	Michael, M. G.	William, F.
Elliot, J. L.	Mitchell, W. R.	

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

Andrews, S. J.	Hamill, James.	Rae, William.
Anson, Capt.	Hancock, Mrs.	Reid, R.
Bailly, Harris.	Hayward, Miss Isabella.	Rishworth, J.
Barker, T. W.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Blair, T.	Hopekirk, William.	Schemidt, C.
Blackton, T. W.	Hunter, Oswald.	Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Bryne, Joseph.	Innis, G. R.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Byford, H.	Jackson, W.	Smith, Douglas.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Kaiser, August.	Smith, W.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Kark, Mrs. E.	Sterling, William.
"Carlos."	Littlewood, J. H.	Stuart, F.
C. G. C.	Macdonald, E. B.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Coombs, J. W.	Michael, G.	T. F.
Cooper, J.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Temple, Miss E.
Crowlie, E. T.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Thompson, W.
Deseso Conte.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Usborne, W.
Disnysius, Haddens.	Perks, M. J.	Warde, Mrs.
Evans, J.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	Willie.
Garrick, D.	"Prescilla," R.	Wilson, Alex. S.
Gomes, J.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.	X. Y. Z.
Griffin, W. H.		

Newspapers.

Andrews, S. S.	Innis, G. R.	Wilson, J. R.
Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Beprodas Pal Chowdry.	Gasper, C. G.	R. Clare.
Burch & Co.	Kureem Alli, Sub-Surveyor.	Sura Hena.
"Charing Cross."	Megam, Peter.	Tune, C.
Dubus, E. E.		

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونميں بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ،

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
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A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Suggestions regarding the management of the Forests included in the Forest School Circle, N. W. Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

The Code of Regulations for the P. W. D., Vol. I., Fourth Edition. Revised and corrected to August 1st, 1878. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Standing Orders will be forwarded as issued, on payment of Rs. 2 annually, payable in advance.

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A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

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Settlement Manual, 1879. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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 Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price*—

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*

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

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 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, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

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Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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.	XI.	Patna and Saran.
Vol.	XII.	Gaya and Shahabad.
Vol.	XIII.	Tirhut and Champaran.
Vol.	XIV.	Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas.
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Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
Vol.	XX.	General Index only.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. XXXV + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *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, 3 annas.*

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, 3 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
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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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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, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	... Rs.	6	0 0

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Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 an 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.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th September 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of August 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Bala Hissar	Afghanistan	10th	Closed.
Basawal	Ditto	30th	Ditto.
Butkak	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Cabul	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Gulistan Karez	Ditto	4th	Re-opened.
Gundamuck	Ditto	21st	Closed.
Jagdallak	Ditto	13th	Ditto.
Jellalabad	Ditto	26th	Ditto.
Kach	Ditto	16th	Ditto.
Kandahar	Ditto	10th	Ditto.
Lachipur	Ditto	28th	Ditto.
Latabund	Ditto	11th	Ditto.
Pezwan Kotal	Ditto	14th	Ditto.
Rozabad	Ditto	23rd	Ditto.
Seh Baba	Ditto	12th	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September 1880.

No. 42.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 43.—Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 44.—Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 45.—Lieutenant H. W. Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 46.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 47.—Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 48.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 30th January 1880, Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, C.E., Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the forenoon of 25th August 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th September 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 292, dated the 2nd September 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 8th September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 282, dated 19th ultimo, Messrs. R. K. Williams and I. S. Hubbard, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the afternoon of the 30th August 1880.

The 9th September 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. G. L. Edwards, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' special leave without allowances, in extension to the eight months' leave granted in this Office Notification No. 5, dated 3rd April 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th September 1880.

No. 121.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Open Line to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, *vice* Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, transferred to the Open Line.

The 10th September 1880.

No. 122.—Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from field service, posted to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th September 1880.

No. 123.—The three months' leave to study the native languages granted to Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, by the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, in his Notification No. 17, dated 1st September 1880, is confirmed.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the 30th September.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 2nd September 1880.

No. 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 263 of 10th August 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the forenoon of the 6th August 1880.

No. 44.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 268 of 12th August 1880, the under-mentioned Officers, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan, were relieved of their duties on this Railway on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—relieved on the 27th August 1880, forenoon.

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved on the 17th August 1880, forenoon.

Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved on the 17th August 1880, forenoon.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 11th September 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 114, dated 19th August 1880, Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival to this Railway on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

No. 23.—Lala Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months from 9th June 1880, under Section 4, of Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, 4th edition.

Above cancels this Office Notification No. 18, dated 7th August 1880.

No. 24.—Pundit Sivaditta Pande is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, under Section 3 of Supplement F, and Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, 4th edition, from the date he is allowed to avail himself of it.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 8th September 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 28, dated 11th August 1880, Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, **availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted to him by the Director General of Railways, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.**

The 10th September 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 118, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the 3rd Sub-Division, 1st Division, of this line, from Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 31st August 1880.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 11th September 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283 of the 20th August last, Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajpootana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1880, and Pundit Prem Nath, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in that Office on the afternoon of the 4th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) Undivided Hindu family:—
Status, rights, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2) The Law relating to the Disposition of property among the Mahommedans.

(3) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th September 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, on the 30th day of June 1880, certain treasure (72 old Chandwadi Rupees) was found in the village of Sinde, Taluka Nandurbar, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure in whole or in part, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 8th January 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

_____,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
September 1880.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 6	...	2,03,527	2,87,217	7,34,192	33,58,550	11,76,444
" 7	19,394	...	2, 7,558	1,53,920	11,75,304	12,85,491
" 8	86,912	2,13,550	2,88,429	2,40,705	44,57,245	13,68,365
" 9	...	1,17,975	1,27,147	1,08,125	15,60,246	13,80,758
" 10	...	1,20,232	...	1,08,125	15,60,047	12,58,275
" 11	...	1,18,049	...	1,07,200	11,60,123	11,37,827

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th Sept. 1880.

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

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st August 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS										4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1829-30.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	Reduced 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1870.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.				
Balance of 15th August 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,42,61,500	1,10,65,000	1,79,44,000	3,07,06,500	47,93,400	4,45,500	94,66,700	8,56,07,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,33,62,132
4½ per cent. of 1879 transferred to 4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900	3,10,000	...	...	...	...	1,49,000	...	...	...	...	1,49,000
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st August 1880	...	...	...	...	...	40,200	2,500	12,000	...	...	...	7,000	36,000	...	...	...	...	97,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st August 1880	...	...	1,067	4,265	13,000	39,000	22,300	5,000	34,600	...	2,000	5,500	1,06,000	...	...	...	...	2,73,133
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	31,00,100	2,46,67,400	1,10,77,300	1,82,54,000	3,07,53,200	47,93,400	4,47,500	94,79,200	8,59,00,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,38,94,065
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	60,000	4,15,900	12,900	3,10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,50,400
Balance on 31st August 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,42,51,500	1,10,65,000	1,79,44,000	3,07,53,200	47,93,400	4,47,500	91,80,200	8,59,55,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	1,33,200	19,13,43,665

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th June 1880, enfaced from India, 3,915 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,295 lakhs.
" 1st July 1880 to 15th July " " 3 " "
" 16th " " to 31st " " 3 " "
" 1st Aug. " to 16th Aug. " " 4 " "
" 16th " " to 31st " " 5 " "
3,830 lakhs.
3,385 "
Balance against London . 565 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th September 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,515	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 95,67,706 8 3)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 2,47,53,403 12 11)	3,43,21,110	5	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,77,16,901	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,50,337	12	1
Sundries	11,49,102	8	1
RUPEES	8,59,26,967	3	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,25,07,379	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	62,77,673	10	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	47,42,082	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,28,81,007	15	1
Balances with other Banks	5,01,046	3	1
Bullion	86,043	8	3
Dead Stock	10,61,893	5	7
Stamps	8,512	8	0
Sundries	3,69,489	9	6
	3,84,35,129	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,88,21,397 13 9)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,86,70,440 2 3)	4,74,91,838	0	0
RUPEES	8,59,26,967	3	4

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

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 1,08,47,731-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1880.

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
141	... D 18—56491 ...	100	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.
142	... D 17—11638 ...	50	Abdool Ahud, Dera Gazi Khan.
143	... D 10—96365 ...	5	Baboo Benod Behari Gosain, Bareilly.
144	... D 16—14389 ...	10	Baboo Sasi Bhuson Roy, Orai, Jaloun.
21	... D 16—14232 „ —14233 *	10	G. C. F. Barnardo, Esq., Etawah.
22	... D 12—07146 „ —07143 *	5	Abdool Alie Ojan.

* Mismatched.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th September 1880.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W56	... M 9 —34217 ...	5	Post Master General, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H138	... M 35—79001 ...	50	Vinayek Wamon, Mandsaur.
M56	... M 58—19169 [illegible]	20	[illegible]

[illegible]
The 14th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
192	... O 69—02527 ...	100	Babu Prosanno Chundra Roy.
193	... O 68—27940 ...	100	Babu Khetranath Banerjee.
197	... O 67—97248 ...	100	Shaik Abdul Wahab.
198	... O 68—93791 ...	100	Mooraree Lall Misser.
199	... O 68—37785 ...	100	Srimuti Shurnolata Dabee.
	„ —37786 ...	100	
	„ —37787 ..	100	
	„ —37788 ...	100	
	„ —37789 ...	100	
200	... O 37—37344 ...	5	Babu Durga Churn Chakravarti.
201	... O 59—45446 ...	20	Babu Prosanno Kumar Bose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
128	... A 8—15453 „ 7—12656 O 25—86007 „ —86006	10 20	Babu Gopal Chunder Bromho.
129	... L 17—17773 „ 15—57247	5	Babu Jagobundu Shaha.
130	... L 21—28063 „ 22—30019	5	Babu Gobind Kumar Pyne.
131	... L 1—98645 „ 4—98644	10	Babu Isan Chunder Dey.
132	... O 76—85387 „ —85390	10	Iewah Mamoojee.
133	... O 52—40944 „ —40943 L 28—93563 „ —93562	10 5	Messrs. Chin Hong & Co.
134	... L 37—87696 „ —87695	20	Babu Prosanno Chundra Paul.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED —*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
217	... L 97—26059 ...	10	Shaik Alla Bux.
218	... O 50—52428 ...	10	Dr. W. A. Gilligan.
219	... L 31—11769 ...	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
220	... L 28—31354 ...	5	Babu Ramkissen Mondle.
221	... L 91—09872 ...	20	Babu Isanchundra Maulik.
222	... O 26—82639 ...	20	Babu Soorutnath Maulik.
223	... O 14—59182 ...	10	Babu Hemchunder Mitter.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 12—02234 ...	50	V. N. Vanapatty Moodliar, Bangalore.
J 8—11066 ...	5	V. Supalithon, Tellicherry.
J 9—17886 ...	10	
J 12—03034 ...	50	
J 9—45221 ...	10	B. Gulamsherif, Trichinopoly.
J 7—99088 ...	5	Pestanjee Nesserwanjee, Ootacamund.
J 9—42489 ...	10	
J 7—54811 } * „ —58771 }	5	Hajee Mitta Cassim & Co., Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 31st August 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 14—48783 ...	10	Mr. J. MacIver, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 9th September 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
31	... E 15—75302 „ —75303	50	Ruldu and Mohamed Din, Lahore.
106	... E 15—53022 ...	50	Goodar Singh, Jummoo.
127	... E 15—61278 ...	50	Sumpat Singh, on behalf of Revd. T. S. Wynkoop, Allahabad.
129	... E 8—36678 ...	5	Gholam Yaseen, Simla.

LAHORE,
The 11th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
46	... B 66—04165 ...	100	Revd. A. Alexander, Madras Christian College, Madras.

Madras Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
105	... B 46—87209 ...	5	R. Kumaradevu Mudali, Egmore, Madras.
106	... B 66—03502 ... B 62—83334 ...	100 100	Salar Muhammud Hussein Sahib, Nut Merchant, Vaniyambadi, at present at 72, Periyamet, Madras.
107	... B 49—64800 ... B 56—80010 ... „ —86101 ... B 60—20537 ... B 61—39186 ...	10 10 10 10 50	Kudur Bomalingaiah, Cloth Merchant, Dodapetta, Bangalore.
108	... B 57—43459 ...	20	L. Kristappah, Head Accountant, Taluk Katcheri, Chikmagalur, *vid* Bangalore.
16	... B 54—27689 } * „ —27681 }	20	Haji Allarakia Sajun & Co., Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th September 1880.

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Acott. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee, as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

The 2nd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table:—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, *viz.*, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy:—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ... 0 4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ... 0 8
„ £ 5 „ „	£ 7 ... 0 12
„ £ 7 „ „	£ 10 ... 1 0
„ £ 10 „ „	£ 12 ... 1 4
„ £ 12 „ „	£ 15 ... 1 8
„ £ 15 „ „	£ 17 ... 1 12
„ £ 17 „ „	£ 20 ... 2 0

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ...	£ 2 ... 0 8
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding	£ 5 ... 1 0
„ £ 5 „ „	£ 7 ... 1 8
„ £ 7 „ „	£ 10 ... 2 0

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	25th Sept.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	20th „	Str. *Scindia.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	21st „	P. and O. Str. *Thibet.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	21st „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	22nd „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	21st „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	23rd „	Str. *Mecca.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6-30 „	24th „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	18th „	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 17th September 1880.

Abrey, W.
Anderson, D.
Augier, R. F.
Barlow, C.
Barrett, A. (Gunner.)
Beaton, W. E.
Beaton, L.
Bedat, R.
Blanchard, Sidney.
Burkutolla, Shaik.
Caundoo, M. C.
Christian, A.
Clark, Mr.
Cock, John.
Colthurst, J.
Corrigan, Thomas.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Decruze, J.
Doucett, T. R.
Ewing, C.
Fan, J.
Farquharson, V. A.
Feris, H.
Fullam, J. P.
Gasper, W.
Geary, F. W.
Grant, Mrs. E. A.
Halver, Sergt. H.
Harvey, Miss M.
Hart, A. P.
Henwood, B. D.
Higgins, William.
Hubbard, S. C.
Jenkins, Mrs.
Jamalaga, N. B.
Jogesh Chundur Shora.
Johnston, A.
Johnston, F. W.
Kent, W. F.
Ketter Mohun and Sons & Co.
Lall Behary Ghose.
Lee, T.
Longden, John D.
Macguire, Patrick.
Marshall, J. N.
McMahon, Mrs.
Ments, D. B. & Co.
Mitchell, H.
Michael, M. G.
Monios, T.
Moses, M. J.
Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
Oldham, Alfred C.
Patter, J. A.
Patoner, H. G.
Peter, Geo.
Peylon, J.
Pringle, Miss Alice.
Pringle, W. H.
Pyne & Co.
Rajha Hissen Balmokund & Co.
Reid, W.
Robson, Mrs.
Roberts, H. V. H.
Ross, Mrs. Daniel.
Rowland, G. B.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Saygo, H.
Sen, G.
Scott, E.
Scott, A. G.
Shircore, A.
Smith, O.
Simpson, W.
Warnett, W. J. F.
Walker, W. J.
Walters, A.
Webb, Master Arthur.
White, R.
William, G.

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

Allen, Miss A.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Bellly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Beamish, Surgeon J. M.
Bhoot.
Blackton, T. W.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byford, H.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Callier, Monsieur L.
"Carlos."
C. G. C.
Christian, C.
Coombs, J. W.
Cooper, J.
Crowlie, E. T.
C. W. S.
Deseso Conte.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Garrick, D.
Godiu, Francis.
Gomes, J.
Griffin, W. H.
Hamill, James.
Hancock, Mrs.
Hewett, Lt. W. S.
Hopekirk, William.
Innis, G. R.
Jopp, Major Keith.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Murdoch, Mrs. F.
Ottley, Captain J. W.
Pearson, Lewis.
Perks, M. J.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
"Prescilla," R.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Rishworth, J.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Sanderson, G. P.
Sher Shah, Moonshe.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Smith, Douglas.
Smith, W.
Sterling, William.
Stuart, P.
Stratimore, Miss W.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Turner, J.
Usborne, W.
Warde, Mrs.
William, W.
Willie.

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.
Innis, G. R.
Prendergast, Mrs.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Bell, Mr. M.
Beprodas Pal Chowdry.
Burch & Co.
Clare, R.
Dubus, E. E.
Tune, C.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ،

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	2½ ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	23	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *vid* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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	Without Postage.	With Postage.
For the CALCUTTA SERIES ...	Rs. 35	Rs. 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES ...	„ 8	„ 9
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„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
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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
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R. D. 1880

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

☛ 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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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

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

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1880.

No. 20.—Mr. C. Heymerdinguer, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed extraordinary leave without pay for four months, [illegible] effect from the forenoon of the 10th July 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SECOND DEL. POTACAMUND OCT. 1.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1880.

No. 35.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent, Indian Museum, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880, of one month's privilege leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 313, dated 15th September 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th September 1880.

No. 1510.—Major A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted, on return from special leave to Europe, subsidiary leave from the

1st to the 4th instant, inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment.

D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, In charge of the Residency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September 1880.

No. 49.—Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E., Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 15th September 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. F. G. Brooke Fox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for a period of one month, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 15th September 1880.

No. 20.—Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th September 1880, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 17, dated 1st September, Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E., Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

Lucknow, the 18th September 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 292, dated 2nd September 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, joined the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts on the afternoon of the 14th September 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th September 1880.

No. 124.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 298, dated 11th September 1880, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 125.—Pandit Siva Dutta Pande, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18.

No. 126.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway to the Office of the Port Store-keeper, Kurrachi.

The 16th September 1880.

No. 127.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, B.A., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21.

The 18th September 1880.

No. 128.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted three months' leave to study native languages, under Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27, Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 26th August 1880:—

Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 129.—The two months' sick leave sanctioned in Notification No. 18, dated 11th August 1880, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Kandahar Railway, Jacobabad Section, to Lalla Baboo Mull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is hereby confirmed.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E., Director General.*

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

Pachmarhi, the 4th September 1880.

Tenders for the construction of this line will be received up to the **30th September.**

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nasirabad, the 18th September 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 117, dated 26th August 1880, Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Nasirabad on the forenoon of the 18th September 1880.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1881 to the election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1881.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) Undivided Hindu family:—

Status, rights, liabilities and privileges of its members under the different schools of Hindu Law.

(2) The Law relating to the Disposition of property among the Mahommedans.

(3) The Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements.

(4) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1881, and at the same time to state on which of the above-mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th September 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 19th June 1880, treasure, consisting of one "Rama Varaha" and eleven "Voomamahaswara Varahulu" (old gold coins) valued in the aggregate at Rs. 54-0-0, were found in a ruined wall near a place now resorted to as a latrine in the village of Pagidala, in the Nandikotkur Taluq, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Any person or persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool, at his office, on Monday, the 28th February 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the law.

C. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Acting Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st September 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st September 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,89,415	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,69,936	2	1			
Public Deposits at Branches	2,33,98,212	9	3	3,01,68,148	11	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,99,24,248	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				10,81,976	15	5
Sundries				11,62,494	6	10
RUPEES				8,46,26,283	6	10

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,28,69,187	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				63,50,248	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				42,47,187	5	11
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,26,61,642	12	6
Balances with other Banks				5,62,078	7	8
Bullion				64,107	8	0
Dead Stock				10,61,755	12	11
Stamps				8,485	1	0
Sundries				3,69,541	1	6
				3,81,94,284	2	9
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,86,18,066	6	3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,78,13,982	13	10	4,64,32,049	4	1
RUPEES				8,46,26,283	6	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 23rd September 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 1306.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April 1879.	April 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	1,655,390	1,508,307	...	147,083
II.—Tributes	698,000	76,059	83,272	7,213	...
III.—Forest	688,400	30,788	14,858	...	15,930
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	226,191	265,252	39,061	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	57,599	8,654	...	48,945
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	196,835	170,592	...	26,243
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	228,584	223,389	...	5,195
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	609,489	535,300	...	74,189
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	736,471	746,483	10,012	...
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	275,932	229,807	23,875	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	17,829	23,388	5,559	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	27,488	9,176	...	18,312
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	87,391	96,627	9,236	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	15,953	47,306	31,353	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	3,556	3,090	...	466
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	43,498	47,584	4,086	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	15,508	16,579	1,071	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	19,763	14,910	...	4,853
XIX.—Education	137,000	8,955	11,974	3,019	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	7,010	1,976	...	5,034
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	2,600	4,264	1,664	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	111,393	102,458	...	8,935
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	6,877	6,910	33	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	20,807	16,015	...	4,792
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—3,395	3,884	7,279	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	4,478,571	4,262,055	...	216,516
XXIX.—Army	800,200	56,529	64,554	8,025	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	24,959	23,198	...	1,761
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	5,158	15,264	10,106	...
XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	985,358*	611,989	...	373,369
XXV.—State Railways	4,720,000	90,056	138,205	48,149	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	15,392	11,948	...	3,444
TOTAL	71,217,400	5,656,023	5,127,213	...	528,810
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	22,677	19,413	...	3,264
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	5,678,700	5,146,626	...	532,074

* Includes £318,046 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd September 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

first month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April 1879.	April 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	85,544	225,035	139,491	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	11,948	12,246	298	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	27,467	29,424	1,957	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	229,138	233,400	4,262	...
5.—Forest	527,600	23,779	12,681	...	11,098
6.—Excise	111,000	22,348	23,955	1,607	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	3,897	1,296	...	2,601
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	2,116	1,493	...	623
9.—Customs	204,000	16,457	15,955	...	502
10.—Salt	368,000	22,886	51,518	...	1,368
11.—Opium	2,159,500	520,207	601,426	81,219	...
12.—Stamps	77,500	6,339	6,578	239	...
13.—Registration	166,000	10,808	14,559	3,751	...
14.—Mint	91,500	5,950	6,307	357	...
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	82,259	97,935	15,676	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	29,391	32,421	3,030	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	100,561	104,815	4,254	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	29,415	33,444	4,029	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	265,854	267,993	2,139	...
20.—Police	2,513,000	197,596	205,574	7,978	...
21.—Marine	419,000	33,934	29,753	...	4,181
22.—Education	1,015,800	66,436	75,645	9,209	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	13,302	13,945	643	...
24.—Medical	701,400	50,606	48,952	...	1,654
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	26,382	32,672	6,290	...
26.—Political	393,000	31,563	35,311	3,748	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	79,254	91,091	11,838	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	282	514	232	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	107,419	135,341	27,922	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	31,556	24,641	...	6,915
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	447	3,842	3,395	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	204,940	322,448	117,508	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	2,340,081	2,762,210	422,129	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	1,007,290	1,064,386	57,096	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	118,982	59,100	...	59,882
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	26,084	35,829	9,745	...
32.—Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	253,762*	191,543	...	62,219
32.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,300	31	515	484	...
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	...	...	...	...
32.—Land and Supervision	69,500	5,139	4,148	...	991
32.—State Railways	1,630,200	70,138	209,938	139,800	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	244,434	274,959	30,525	...
TOTAL	56,422,800	4,065,941	4,602,628	536,687	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,035,217	1,420,084	384,867	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	5,101,158	6,022,712	921,554	...
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	168,224	177,047	8,823	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	31,762	20,071	...	11,691
TOTAL	3,312,000	199,986	197,118	...	2,868
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	5,301,144	6,219,830	918,686	...

* Includes £68,750 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 13	2,48,627	64,259	16,479	3,36,541	43,79,834	10,91,960
„ 14	79,491	1,19,144	93,447	3,28,204	43,67,793	10,58,291
„ 15	...	...	91	3,28,118	43,67,878	10,58,376
„ 16	...	1,03,197	...	3,28,118	43,67,861	9,53,036
„ 17	...	1,11,902	...	3,28,118	41,67,312	8,38,805
„ 18	...	1,03,240	2,26,448	92,501	43,02,978	9,68,968

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 20th Sept. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 23rd Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 1,17,47,271-7-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 24th September 1880.*

Descriptive Return of a Medical Subordinate who has deserted from the 59th Regiment, dated at Camp Mundra, this 19th day of September 1880.

Name,—F. McCarron.
Age,—27 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, florid; Hair, sandy; Eyes, grey.
Marks,—Not known.
In Uniform or Plain Clothes—Plain clothes, khakee.
Date of Enlistment and where,—May 1868.
Date of Desertion and from what Place,—18th September 1880, Camp Mundra.

RICHARD LACY, *Col.*,
Commdg. 59th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the M-5th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Saugor, this 16th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4964, Gunner William Franklin.
Age,—26 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—14th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Saugor.
Date of Enlistment,—26th June 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Georges, Loudon, Middlesex.
Marks,—A star on tips of each shoulder, anchor, &c., on left arm, &c.
Trade,—Ship's Rigger.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—An American, and accustomed to the backwoods.
Under 2 years' service.

W. T. BUDGEN, *Major, R.A.*,
Comdg. M-5th R.A.

Report of a Deserter from 90th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 15th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 60Bde.—1702, Private William T. B. Spearing.
Age,—21 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, light blue.
Date of Desertion,—10th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—7th January 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sunderland.
Parish and County in which Born,—Portsmouth, Hants, England.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Sailor.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimental.
Breeches or Trowsers— ... } Regimental.
REMARKS,—Took part of regimental necessaries.
Under 3 years' service.

A. CHERRY, *Major & Bt. Lt.-Col.*,
Commdg. 90th Light Infy.

Report of a Deserter from the O Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Cawnpore, this 20th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2034, Driver Alfred Watson.
Age,—22 years 11 months.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Date of Enlistment,—28th October 1876.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Margarets, Plumstead, Kent.
Marks,—Scar on forehead.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Waistcoat,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 4 years' service.

W. GORDON, *Capt., R.A.*,
Comdg. O Batty., 5th Bde., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the O Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Cawnpore, this 20th day of September 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 6766—4, Gunner James Payne.
Age,—25 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—19th September 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Date of Enlistment,—10th October 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Winchester.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Heliers, Jersey.
Marks,—Scar on breast.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Waistcoat,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Uniform (white clothing) of R.A.
REMARKS,—Weak eyes, stoops in his gait.
Under 1 year's service.

W. GORDON, *Capt., R.A.*,
Comdg. O Batty., 5th Bde., R.A.

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
145	... D 12—28395 ...	5	Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Chatterjee, Allahabad.
146	... D 17—13729 ...	50	J. W. Muir, Esq., C.S., Mainpuri.
147	... D 12—26685 ...	5	James L. Clarke, Esq., Jabalpur.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD, *The 22nd September 1880.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H139	... M 43—45201 ...	100	Trimbuk Parashram, Ramade, Kolhapur.
	M 34—69268 ...	20 each.	
	„ —69269 ...		
	„ —69270 ...		
	„ —69271 ...		
	„ —69272 ...		
M57	... M 45—51645	10	Hari Janardhan Done, Pen·
	„ —51646		

BOMBAY, *The 21st September 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
202	... O 38—02493 ...	5	The Deputy Post Master, Dilkosha, Oudh.
203	... L 93—76104 ...	50	Chuni Lal.
204	... O 30—38632 ...	50	Babu Nobo Kumar Set
205	... O 68—75265 ...	100	The Chief Accountant, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
	„ —99833 ..	100	
206	... O 31—69317 ...	50	Babu Gobin Chandra Mukerjee.
207	... O 68—26996 ...	100	Babu Ryechurn Ghose.
211	... O 69—13618 ...	100	Goormook Roy Modungopaul.
	„ —10843 ...	100	
	O 68—48147 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
144	... E 12—94929	20	Babu Gopaul Chunder Paul.
	O 58—51270		
	O 37—23671	5	
	„ —23670		
139*	... L 10—96576	5	Babu Jogendra Chander Mukerjee.
	„ —96579		
224	... L 14—78656 ...	20	Babu Kali Das Dutt.
225	... O 67—78947 ...	100	Babu Chandra Kant Boruah.
226	... L 56—28484 ...	5	Mahabeer Prasad.
	O 37—52729 ...	5	
227	... O 46—38335 ...	10	Babu Shevendra Nath Ghose.
	O 36—78896 ...	5	
228	... O 14—30811 ...	10	Babu Shita Nath Chandra.
229	... O 36—55988 ...	5	Babu Sasibhoosan Banerjee.
230	... O 82—47584 ...	10	Mr. J. F. Carlisle.
231	... L 9—40388 ...	5	Babu Gya Ram Sarcar.

* Of 1876.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
135	... L 31—89918	5	Babu Radha Nath Mukerjee.
	„ —89917		
136	... L 9—91380	5	Babu Roopnarain Ghose.
	„ —91384		
137	... L 27—51821	5	Jeebun Singh.
	„ —51822		
139	... O 60—69023	20	Babu Troylucko Nath Mitter.
	„ —69022		
140	... O 66—13971	100	Babu Hurish Chandra Choudhuri.
	„ —13969		
141	... O 60—44236	20	Babu Hem Chunder Mukerjee.
	„ —44237		
142	... O 77—15404	10	Mr. B. Emmanuel.
	„ —72839		
143	... O 56—61699	20	Hurnarain Pitty.
	O 24—52474	20	
	O 57—28412		
	„ —28413		

CALCUTTA, *The 24th September 1880.*

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
73	... E 13—84219 ...	100	Nehal Chand, Rohon.
74	... E 15—51321 ...	50	C. T. D'Souza, Esq., Simla.
75	... E 15—71824 to „ —71828	50 each.	The District Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi.
	E 15—71852 to „ —71854		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
22	... E 16—63805 „ —60980	10	W. Adlard, Esq., Dalhousie.

LAHORE, *The 18th September 1880.*

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
47	... B 62—97783 ...	100	Messrs. Wilson & Co., Madras, for Capt. J. Ross, of the Barque *Mars*.
48	... B 61—48890 ...	50	J. Chengal Rao, Pudupakam, Madras.
49	... B 60—75460 ...	10	V. Chinnaswami Aiyar, B.A., Aiya Pillai Street, Madras.
52	... B 61—28175 ...	50	Korakhoi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Korakhoi Kumbakonum Taluk.
	B 62—86642 ...	100	
	B 66—02597 ...	100	
53	... B 57—76867 ...	20	N. Piyulman Sahib, Moor Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
109	... B 60—78331 ...	10	S. Subraya Mudali, Pay Examiner's Office, Madras.
110	... B 47—22225 ...	5	S. Nathamuni Chetti, Goods Office, Madras Railway Co., Raichore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 13th September 1880.*

H. S. GROVES,
Offg. Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

An exchange of Money Orders between India and Ceylon has been arranged with effect from the 1st October 1880.

2. The conditions* applicable to Indian inland money orders will apply also to Ceylon money orders.

3. But the remitter, instead of getting an acknowledgment signed by the payee, as in the case of inland money orders, will get one signed by the Post Master of Madras.

* (1) The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna.
(2) The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.
(3) The commission charged on the issue of money orders will be as follows:—

	Annas.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof, up to the limit of Rs. 150	4

The 2nd September 1880.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

On and after the 1st October 1880, the limit of Money Orders payable in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, and Italy will be raised from £10 to £20; and the rates of commission for Foreign Money Orders will be reduced as shown in the following table:—

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the Foreign Countries mentioned above, *viz.*, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Heligoland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark and Italy:—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ... £ 2 ...	0 4
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	0 8
„ £ 5 „ „ £ 7 ...	0 12
„ £ 7 „ „ £ 10 ...	1 0
„ £ 10 „ „ £ 12 ...	1 4
„ £ 12 „ „ £ 15 ...	1 8
„ £ 15 „ „ £ 17 ...	1 12
„ £ 17 „ „ £ 20 ...	2 0

Rates of commission for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada—

	Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding ... £ 2 ...	0 8
Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	1 0
„ £ 5 „ „ £ 7 ...	1 8
„ £ 7 „ „ £ 10 ...	2 0

FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 24th September 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	2nd Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	27th Sept.	Str. *Chindwara.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay . .	6-30 „	29th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	28th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6-30 „	30th „	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon	6-30 „	1st Oct.	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	25th Sept.	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta . .	6-30 „	1st Oct.	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th September 1880.

Albert, Mrs. E.	Frances, C.	Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
Anderson, Mrs.	Freeman, J.	
Arson, W. P.	Fulton, J.	Oldham, Alfred C.
Buggins, Major J. W.	Galloway, D.	Patoner, H. G.
Baker, Mrs.	Geary, F. W.	Patter, J. A.
Barber, Mrs. J. O.	Grant, F. J. G.	Pearson, Buchanan & Co.
Birch, —.	Grene, Dr. E. C.	Pereira, R.
Brooks, Mrs. H.	Hackerdon, A.	Peter, Geo.
Caundoo, M. C.	Hart, A. P.	Peylon, J.
Crutcher, Mrs. H.	Hay, J.	Pyne, E. S.
Daly, Miss M.	Henwood, B. D.	Read, J. P. V. D.
Davis, Mrs. C. A.	Hubbard, S. C.	Roopchand Sadhar.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Inglis, Miss F.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Decruze, F.	Jogesh Chunder Shore.	Saygo, H.
Durand, S.	Johnston, A.	Simpson, W.
D'Santos, Mrs. B.	Johnston, F. W.	Smith, Alex.
D'Sylva, H. A.	Jones, —.	Stevens, Mrs. E.
Ellise, Charles.	Jordon, Miss Anni.	Stewart, T. A.
Eskell, Dr. (Surgeon Dentist).	Kellock, R.	Sturrock, D. D.
	Lall Behary Ghose.	Syed Ali Ullah Saheb (zemindar.)
Fan, J.	Lancaster, F. G.	
Farganharson, V. A.	Lavalette, T. W.	Wais, L.
Faulkner, P.	Lee, T.	Walker, W. J.
Feris, H.	Macguire, H.	Warnett, W. J. F.
Forbes, Colonel H. T.	Mackay, J.	Watson, Captain J.
Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel M. M.	Marshall, J. N.	Watson, W. F.
	Mitchell, H.	Western, Captain J. H.
Fitzgerald, J. F. F.	Monies, T	William, Mrs. G.
Fleming, G.	Morris, Mrs.	

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

Allen, Miss A.	Deseso Conte.	Perks, M. J.
Andrews, S. J.	Dionysius, Haddeus.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Anson, Capt.	Evans, J.	"Prescilla," R.
Bailly, Harris.	Evans, Mrs. P. A.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Barker, T. W.	Garrick, D.	Rae, William.
Berrell, C. D.	Godlu, Francis.	Reid, R.
Bernheim, Mrs. S.	Griffin, W. H.	Rishworth, J.
Bhoot.	Hancock, Mrs.	Robers, H.
Blackton, T. W.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Sandeman, W. A.
Brixoe, Davis.	Hopekirk, William.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Hudson, F.	Smith, Douglas.
Bryne, Joseph.	Jackson, R. A.	Stuart, F.
Byford, H.	Jackson, W.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Jopp, Major Keith.	Sutton, Rev. G.
"Carlos."	Man, Alex.	Temple, Miss E.
C. G. C.	Matson, E.	Thompson, W.
Christian, C.	Michael, G.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Clayton, F. G.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Usborne, W.
Coombe, J. W.	Murdoch, Mrs. F.	Warde, Mrs.
Cooper, J.	Norman, Fred.	William, W.
Crowlie, E. T.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Willie.
C. W. S.	Pearson, Lewie.	

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Bell, M.	Burch & Co.	Dubus, E. E.
Beprodas Pal Chowdry.	Clare, R.	

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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يهه دوا كوئيناڻين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے تين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے تين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے تين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس تين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے تين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے تين كا بيس روپيه'

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Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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 Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

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Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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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, 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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Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

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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 Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

☛ **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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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

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

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th August 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on the following days:—

On Monday, the 4th October, on account of the Hindu festival "Mohalaya," and from Friday, the 8th, to Tuesday, the 19th October (both days inclusive), on account of the "Doorga and Luckhi Poojah" holidays.

All Government acceptances falling due between the 8th and 19th October will be paid by the Bank on and after the 5th idem.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th September 1880.

No. 2673 S.—Mr. Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of the Public Works Department, returned to duty from the twenty days' privilege leave of absence granted to him in this Administration Notification No. 2375 S., dated 26th August 1880, on the forenoon of the 11th September 1880.

The unexpired portion of the leave, *viz.*, two days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2688 *S.*—Mr. D. Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is appointed to the Special Survey Division, and will take charge of it on relief of the charge of the Nasirabad Division.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*

Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd September 1880.

No. 50.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 256, dated 6th August 1880, Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch, on the forenoon of 10th August 1880.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 51.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), passed the Departmental Standard Examination, on the 4th September 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 28th September 1880.

No. 23.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 45, dated 10th September 1880, Lieutenant Whistler Smith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 16th September 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 22nd September 1880.

No. 79.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Superintending Engineer's Office, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 13th September 1880.

The 27th September 1880.

No. 80.—Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, transferred to Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Kasauli, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th September 1880.

No. 22.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 25th September 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th September 1880.

No. 130.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted temporarily to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 20th September 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 266, dated 10th August 1880, Mr. A. C. Cregeen handed over, and Mr. W. B. Carter received, charge as Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section of the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, on the 1st instant.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 24th September 1880.

No. 35.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 32, dated 1st September 1880, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Peshawar Division, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st September 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 24th September 1880.

No. 12.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 121 of 9th September 1880, Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, received charge of the Open Line of this Section, with effect from the 7th idem, *vice* Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, transferred to the Open Line, on the same date.

C. A. BULL,
Supdt. of Works.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nasirabad, the 23rd September 1880.

No. 6.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty from the six weeks' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 4, dated 9th August 1880, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 24th September 1880.

No. 7.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 5, dated 18th September 1880, Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, made over, and Babu Gujadur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Office of Store-keeper of this Section on the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

The 27th September 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 120, dated 4th September 1880, Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, availed himself of the furlough and subsidiary leave granted therein, on the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 20	...	88,024	...	92,280	42,74,975	8,79,118
,, 21	...	1,02,548	86,006	11,220	42,90,833	8,43,003
,, 22	...	1,02,068	...	11,220	42,47,159	7,99,917
,, 23	6,41,515	96,876	11,940	6,41,515	41,71,519	6,65,408
,, 24	...	75,774	...	6,41,515	40,98,653	5,98,359
,, 25	...	1,01,089	...	6,41,515	41,06,750	4,86,674

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 27th Sept. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 30th Sept. 1880 ... Rs. 76,36,546-7-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st October 1880.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th September 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,89,415	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,05,741	7	3			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,77,37,083	8	3	2,48,42,824	15	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,10,07,870	10	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,00,207	1	3
Sundries				11,85,960	11	6
RUPEES				7,98,26,278	7	0

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,27,65,281	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				64,44,842	15	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				49,04,742	15	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,18,73,010	9	2
Balances with other Banks				4,38,453	14	9
Bullion				31,575	11	2
Dead Stock				10,62,058	14	2
Stamps				8,514	5	0
Sundries				3,69,394	1	6
				3,78,97,874	14	4
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,99,80,677	4	3	4,19,28,403	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,19,47,726	4	5			
RUPEES				7,98,26,278	7	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 30th September 1880.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
209	... D 16—04396 ...	10	Ramsaroop, Neemuch.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
148	... D 16—20739 ...	10	Mrs. E. Smith, Jullunder.
149	... D 17—05338 ...	50	Baboo Bholanath Dass, Calcutta.
150	... D 14—25045 ...	20	Baboo Rakhal Chunder Banerjee, Sirsa.
151	... D 12—10673 ...	5	Lalla Ruttun Chund, Allahabad.
23	... D 17—13553 * „ —13554 *	50	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th September 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W58	... M 39—04262 ...	1,000	Joshub Esmal Haji Ebram Tar Mahomed, Bombay.
	„ —07783 ...	1,000	
	M 26—99529 ...	1,000	
	„ —99530 ...	1,000	
	„ —99531 ...	1,000	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H140	... M 49—10918 ...	10	Dinshawji Edulji, Bombay.
H141	... M 51—91614 ...	10	W. W. Smith, Nagpur.
M58	... M 3—78792 M 2—16983	5	Ramnarayen Dhurmraj, Bombay.
M59	... M 33—86511 M 34—98479	20	Maneckji Framji, Poona.
M60	... M 41—06103 „ —06105	10	Gopal Hirji, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 28th September 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
213	... O 31—25636 ...	50	Babu Srinath Chakravarti.
214	... O 50—48423 ...	10	Babu Nibaran Chunder Ghose.
215	... O 67—81078 ...	100	Babu Jadu Nath Dey.
	O 69—15807 ...	100	
	O 31—15431 ...	50	
	„ —06264 ...	50	
216	... O 61—65236 ...	20	Babu Kali Das Mukerji.
	„ —65237 ...	20	
	„ —65238 ...	20	
	„ —65239 ...	20	
	„ —65240 ...	20	
	O 83—32711 ...	10	
217	... O 68—48499 ...	100	Babu Darika Nath Sarkar.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
145	... A 7—07198 „ —07296	10	Babu Hem Chunder Mitter.
	A 19—19955 „ —19956	10	
	L 57—70446 „ —70439	10	
146	... O 31—65503 „ —65513	50	Mr. G. M. Reily.
147	... L 55—01355 „ —01353	5	Babu Behari Lal Dey.
148	... L 34—95159	10	Hanuman Singh.
	L 6—52685		
	L 16—72181	5	
	„ —51062		
	L 15—17124	5	
	L 17—45225		
232	... O 52—37190 ...	10	Babu Rutton Chand.
	„ —35962 ...	10	
233	... O 75—15250 ...	10	Mr. J. L. Clarke.
234	... O 36—78113 ...	5	Babu Haris Chunder Chaudhuri.
235	... L 14—17835 ...	23	Golam Abbas.
236	... O 60—92081 ...	20	Mr. T. A. Brown.
237	... O 61—29354 ...	20	Mr T. Chrestien.
	„ —22584 ...	20	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st October 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
77	... E 15—67824 ...	50	Major General J. Hills, care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
135	... E 8—25716 ...	5	T. E. Curry, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 24th September 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
54	... B 66—15987 ...	100	Captain Gerald Bourke, The Club, Bangalore.
55	... B 41—17091 ...	10	Muhammad Jaffer Hussein Sahib, Overseer, D. P. W., Nandikottai, Kurnool District.

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		Rs.	
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FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 20th September 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September 1880.

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„ £ 17	„	£ 20	2	0

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			Rs.	A.
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Exceeding £ 2 and not exceeding		£ 5	1	0
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FRED. R. HOGG,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1880.

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For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	9th Oct.	From Bombay.
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Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	5th „	P. and O. Str. *Peshawur.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 „	5th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	6th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	5th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	7th „	Str. *Mecca.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassein and Rangoon	6-30 „	8th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6-30 „	8th „	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Suez.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	2nd „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

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Alexander, L.	Frances, C.	Morrison, R.
Anderson, Mrs.	Freeman, J.	Norton, Washington (Manager, Merry Makers.)
Anthony, John.	Fuller, F.	
Arson, W. P.	Gabriel, C.	
Baker, Mrs.	Galloway, D.	Page, W. E.
Bell, Mrs. R.	Gardiner, Lieut.-Col. P. F.	Packer, E. W.
Bhola Nath Dhur.		Power, Mrs. C.
Birch, —.	Gill, A. B.	Robinson, Mrs. E.
Boyd, A. G.	Gomes, A. D.	Row, Capt. (*Goomte* flat.)
Browne, E. M.	Gomes, N.	
Buggius, Major J. W. C. M. F.	Grant, F. J. G.	Roopchand Sadhar.
	Grave, H.	Rixon, R. J. A.
Caundoo, M. C.	Hackly, J. H.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Chearius, Giuseppe (Royal Indian Circus).	Hackie, Master Willie.	Sheilds, R.
	Henry, J.	Smith, Alex.
Colthurst, J.	Hubbard, S. C.	Stevens, Mrs. E.
Combe, Mrs. A.	Hudson, T.	Stewart, T. A.
Crosse, S. G.	Hume, A. O. (c.s.)	Syed Ali Ullah Saheb (zemindar.)
Datta, H. C.	Humphreys, Mrs.	
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Huro Lal Roy.	Tiggins, Messrs. V. & J. Trader & Co.
Decruze, F.	Jones, —.	
Demello, A. M.	Jordon, Miss Anni.	Vaers, Mrs.
DeSouza, E. J.	Kehor, Mrs. A.	Vean, T. E.
D'Santos, Mrs. B.	Lancaster, F. G.	Waddell, Surgeon L. A.
Ellise, Charles.	Langley, R. B.	Walmesley, C. C.
Eskell, Dr. (Surgeon Dentist).	Lyall, R. & Co.	Watson, W. F.
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Ezra, S.	Mausell, G. Z.	Willans, Capt. T. J.
Fargarhar, A.	Mathesen, F.	Woothum Chund.
Fleming, M.	Monies, T.	Wreu, Mrs. F. E.

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

Allen, Miss A.	Foster, E. (S. S. *Boolana*).	"Prescilla," R.
Andrews, S. J.	Garrick, D.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Anson, Capt.	Godlu, Francis.	Rae, William.
Austin, A. Godwin.	Goodridge, R. E.	Reid, R.
Bailly, Harris.	Griffin, W. H.	Rishworth, J.
Barker, T. W.	Hancock, Mrs.	Sanderson, G. P.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Sandeman, W. A.
Bhoot, James.	Hopekirk, William.	Silvestri, Signore E.
Blackton, T. W.	Hynes, Mrs.	Simpson, L.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Jackson, R. A.	Smallwood, Mrs. G.
Bryne, Joseph.	Jackson, W.	Smallwood, Miss Ethel.
Byford, H.	Johnston, Capt.	Smith, Douglas.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Jopp, Major Keith.	Stuart, F.
"Carlos."	K. S.	Strathmore, Miss W.
C. G. C.	Kellock, R.	Sulton, Rev. G.
Christian, C.	Lukes, Surgeon C. P.	Temple, Miss E.
Clayton, F. G.	Mau, Alex.	Thompson, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Matson, E.	Thomas, Mrs. J.
Cooper, J.	Michael, G.	Turner, Mrs. M.
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C. W. S.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Vaughan, —.
Deseo Conte.	Pearson, Lewie.	Warde, Mrs.
Dionysius, Haddens.	Perks, M. J.	Willie.
Evans, J.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	Wilson, Alex.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.		

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T.	Prendergast, Mrs.	Wilson, J. R.

Registered Letters.

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„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

☞ 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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, II, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 4th October 1880.

No. 191.—Mr. T. E. M. Claudius, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th September 1880.

No. 11.—Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan, under Notification of the Public Works Department, No. 248, dated 28th July 1880, reported his arrival at Sibi on the forenoon of the 28th August 1880, and was placed on special duty till further orders.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 5th October 1880.

No. 1622.—Major J. Homfray, General List, Infantry, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundel-

khand, availed himself, on the afternoon of 24th June 1880, of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 749, dated 8th May 1880, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th September 1880.

By Order,

H. L. ST. BARBE,
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India, In charge of the Residency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October 1880.

No. 52.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

The 4th October 1880.

No. 53.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, C.E., Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on 23rd September 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E., Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 5th October 1880.

No. 24.—With reference to Inspector General's No. 49 of 14th September 1880, Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, joined the Meerut Command, on forenoon of 25th September, and is posted to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 30th September 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E., Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.*

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 28th September 1880.

No. 13.—With reference to Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 44, dated the 10th instant, Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 22nd idem.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E., Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th October 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 297, dated the 8th ultimo, Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 4th October 1880.

W. H. JOHNSTONE, *Capt., R.E.,* for *Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th September 1880.

No. 131.—Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Pindi Junction to the Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway.

The 29th September 1880.

No. 132.—Messrs. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are transferred from the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections of the Kandahar State Railway to the Jacobabad Section of the same line.

The 2nd October 1880.

No. 133.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 5th August 1880.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, during Mr. Dibblee's absence.

No. 134.—Mr. L. C. DesMazures, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Karachee, in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 126 of 14th September 1880, is retransferred to the Kandahar State Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E., Director General.*

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Pachmarhi, the 2nd October 1880.

No. 3.—In continuation of Director General of Railways' Notification No. 95, dated 13th July 1880, three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN, *Engineer-in-Chief.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Lahore to Jhelum.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 29th September 1880.

No. 19.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 121, dated 9th September 1880, Mr. C. L. Biscoe was relieved of his duties on the Open Line, on the afternoon of 4th September, and Mr. J. H. Allen joined on the forenoon of 11th idem.

The 1st October 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 124, dated 14th September 1880, Mr. W. P. Johnson, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, reported his arrival at Jhelum, on the afternoon of the 24th idem.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E., Offg. Manager.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the September 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st October 1880.

F. L. DIBBLEE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dholpur, the 2nd October 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 110, dated 13th August 1880, Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned from two months' special leave to study the native languages, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. H. D. LaTouche, as Officiating Executive Engineer of the Construction Division, on the same date.

H. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 28th July 1880, treasure, consistin g of pieces of silver worth about Rs. 36, were found in the fields belonging to Mochi Jenna, of Kondrasingi, in the Jagannath Prasad Mutah, of the Goomsur Taluq, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Ganjam, at his office, on 18th February 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
Asst. Collector, for Acting Collector of Ganjam.

CHATRAPUR, *The 9th September 1880.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th October 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,89,279	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,21,53,414	8	4			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,60,32,164	4	9	2,81,85,578	13	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,71,40,312	7	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,63,413	1	7
Sundries				11,98,839	0	5
RUPEES				7,92,77,422	6	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,23,01,231	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				63,97,724	13	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				54,82,064	5	4
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,19,43,6 2	0	8
Balances with other Banks				5,03,936	12	7
Bullion				63,375	12	0
Dead Stock				10,61,423	2	0
Stamps				8,213	9	0
Sundries				3,79,807	11	0
				3,81,41,429	10	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,96,95,151	9	6	4,11,35,992	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,14,40,841	2	10			
RUPEES				7,92,77,422	6	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 7th October 1880.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th September 1880.

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.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.	5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, re-payable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1866-67.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st August 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,42,51,500	1,10,65,000	1,79,44,000	3,05,51,900	45,82,400	4,47,500	91,30,200	8,49,55,100	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	77,300	19,13,43,665
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th September 1880	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,000	...	...	...	...	1,35,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September 1880	...	...	...	...	...	96,100	7,300	19,900	...	...	...	75,100	98,100	...	...	...	...	2,96,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September 1880	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	3,39,000	...	2,000	...	...	3,54,100
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,43,66,100	1,10,73,300	1,79,64,500	3,05,51,900	45,84,000	4,49,000	92,05,300	8,55,18,200	1,01,700	34,37,000	65,800	77,300	19,21,29,765
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,700	15,000	59,100	84,800	...	...	1,90,500	17,45,000	...	2,000	...	5,000	23,75,100
Balance on 15th September 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,40,92,400	1,10,58,300	1,79,05,400	3,04,67,100	45,84,000	4,49,000	90,14,800	8,37,73,200	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	72,300	18,97,54,665

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th July 1880, enfaced from India, 3,918 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,304 lakhs.
,, 16th July 1880 to 31st ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 19 ,,
,, 1st Aug. ,, to 15th Aug. ,, 4 ,, ,, 17 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, 25 ,,
,, 1st Sept. ,, to 15th Sept. ,, 7 ,, ,, 23 ,,
3,937 lakhs. 3,388 lakhs.
3,388 ,,
549 lakhs. Balance against London.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 7th October 1880.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON: General Treasury.	Currency Department.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sept. 27	90,398	...	...	7,31,913	39,06,663	4,86,674
,, 28	1,748	1,00,778	...	7,33,661	38,07,794	3,84,900
,, 29	...	...	...	7,33,661	36,07,961	3,84,900
,, 30	...	...	1,46,191	5,80,913	36,66,280	5,36,993
Oct. 1	...	99,148	2,87,643	2,81,689	38,66,355	7,35,818
,, 2	...	96,755	2,91,161	629	40,55,893	9,18,739

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th Oct. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 7th Oct. 1880 ... Rs. 1,13,42,631-7-3.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th October 1880.

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
152	... D 14—36686 ...	20	W. S. Braybrooke, Esq., Sultanpur.
153	... D 16—19315 ...	10	Notobur Dass, Simla.
154	... D 16—15696 ...	10	Baboo Purna Chandra Ghose, Naini Tal.

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th October 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880.			
H142	... M 50—01093 ...	10	Hari Madari Dhobhi, Bombay.
H143	... M 47—45464 ...	10	F. Fernandez, Bhopal.
M61	... M 50—39393, M 48—65622	10	J. Smith, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 5th October 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
218	... O 69—16235 ...	100	Meghraj Oswal.
	,, —16236 ...	100	
	,, —16237 ...	100	
	,, —16238 ...	100	
	,, —16239 ...	100	
	,, —16240 ...	100	
	,, —16241 ...	100	
	,, —16242 ...	100	
	,, —16243 ...	100	
	,, —16244 ...	100	
	,, —16245 ...	100	
	,, —16246 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
150	... L 55—57988, ,, —57989	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
151	... D 12—18024, L 56—92625	5	Babu Bhavani Prasad Chakravarti.
152	... O 59—04195, ,, —04165	20	Babu Hem Chunder Day.
153	... O 1—58717, ,, —58710	10	Babu Prannath Pundit.
154	... O 57—88234, O 55—88147	20	Babu Ram Churn Biswas.
155	... O 12—32274, ,, —32275	10	Abdul Hosein Moola Abdul Kadur.
156	... O 17—44884, ,, —44885	10	Babu Doyal Chunder Haldar.
	O 43—18209, ,, —18206	10	
157	... O 46—34540, O 47—12991	10	Shaik Rostum.
158	... O 55—86301, O 58—76396	20	Deweurn Das Ramcoomar.
	L 21—52263, L 23—11413	5	
	L 11—98618, ,, —98617	5	
	L 9—40711, ,, —40710	5	
159	... L 43—84569, ,, —84568	10	Babu Hridoynath Sarkar.
	A 78—85221, ,, —85222	10	
	L 17—36119, ,, —36118	5	
	L 23—31637, ,, —35273	5	
	L 23—31638, L 24—02552	5	
	L 17—40908, ,, —40904	5	
	L 10—72750, ,, —72751	5	
238	... A 80—32408 ...	10	Dilawar Hosein Ahmed.
239	... A 96—31045 ...	10	Babu Ramchunder Dutt.
240	... O 76—29117 ...	10	Chuckaee Singh.
241	... O 58—70840 ...	20	Mr. Doll Stewart.
	O 80—68775 ...	10	
242	... O 58—40714 ...	20	Hajee Rohimoollah.
243	... O 82—43387 ...	10	Babu Troylucko Nath Chakravarti.
244	... O 52—96483 ...	10	Mr. J. Fraser.
245	... O 68—85122 ...	100	Shew Narain Khemka.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th October 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
J 13—02677 ...	20	Mr. W. L. Granell, Bangalore.
J 12—02293 ...	50	Mrs. J. E. Leigh, Coonoor.
J 3—01763 ...	20	Kristnappa, Head Accountant, Jagaloor Cutchery, Chickmongaloor.
J 8—00433 ...	5	Mrs. E. Thomas, Black Town, Madras.
J 9—50463 ...	10	
J 7—56660 ...	5	Messrs. Delcourt & Co., Madras.

CALICUT,
The 24th September 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 11—28589 ...	20	Moomidy Pootrayya, of Coconada.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
I 10—32610 ...	10	Mullapudi Narasimharow, of Coconada.

COCONADA,
The 24th September 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
78	... E 13—76224 ...	100	Sergeant J. M. Relly, Madras Commissariat Department, *en route* to Sibi, Kandahar.
	„ —76225 ...	100	
	„ —76226 ...	100	
81	... E 12—81701 ...	20	Moti Sing, Kulu.
83	... E 17—42146 ...	20	Mr. John Usher, Lahore.
	E 13—87713 ...	100	
84	... E 7—64884 ...	5	Corporal F. J. Knight, 80th Regiment, Ferozepur.
	E 16—12254 ...	10	
	„ —55729 ...	10	
	E 17—15261 ...	20	
85	... E 13—80190 ...	100	Neezam Deen, Hoshiarpur.

LAHORE,
The 2nd October 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
56	... B 60—77567 ...	10	Piyulman Sahib, Moor Street, Madras.
	B 57—58906 ...	20	
57	... B 40—26134 ...	5	Mrs. M. Burgery, Pondicherry.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
117	... B 46—85403 ...	5	Private John Walsh, H. M.'s 2-13th Regiment, Bangalore.
118	... B 61—44506 ...	50	Kalavay Muhammad Hussein Sahib, Currystuff-dealer, Triplicen, Madras.
119	... B 46—29699 ...	5	V. K. Raghava Chari, Superintendent, Accountant General's Office, Madras.
120	... B 60—11958 ...	10	S. Seshayya, Head Master, Government College, Bellary.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 27th September 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

The halves of twelve 20-Rupee Notes of the following numbers have been found in Indore :—

TREASURIES.

Nagpore and Bombay.

Nos. F8—20487, 20489 to 20494, 20496 to 20498, 20500 and 23732.

Apply to—

H. L. ST. BARBE,
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September 1880.

No. 7385.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. J. H. Bedford has been appointed to be Examiner of Post Office Accounts, Southern Division.

Mr. Babajee Suddoba has been appointed to be Examiner of Post Office Accounts, Northern Division.

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsedjee has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Office, Ahmedabad Division.

Captain D. L. McD. Gleig has been promoted to the 2nd Grade of Superintendents, and posted to the Kattywar Division.

Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba has been promoted to the 3rd Grade of Superintendents, and appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Post Master General.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Office, Konkan Division.

Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoi has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Office, Khandesh Division.

Mr. Ramchundra Moreshwar Bapat has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Post Office, Khandesh Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoi.

Mr. D. M. Lalcaca has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Office, Kanara Division.

Mr. Chotulal Motiram has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Post Office, Kanara Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. M. Lalcaca.

Mr. Narayan Chimnajee has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Office, Deccan Division.

Mr. C. Smith, Superintendent, Post Offices, 4th Grade, has been promoted to the 3rd Grade.

Mr. Golam Raza Saheb, Superintendent, Post Office, 4th Grade, has been promoted to the 3rd Grade.

Mr. H. Smith has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Office, Trichinopoly Division.

Mr. T. C. D'Rozario has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Post Office, Trichinopoly Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Smith.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	16th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 „	11th „	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 „	9th „	P. and O. Str. *Peshawar.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 „	13th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 „	12th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 „	14th „	Str. *Simla.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon	6-30 „	15th „	Str. *Medina.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 „	16th „	Fr. Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 „	9th „	From Bombay.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 P. M.

W. MERRETT,
for *Presidency Post Master.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th October 1880.

Alexander, L.
Anderson, Miss.
Anthony, John.
Bailey, Mrs. L.
Bell, Mrs. R.
Blanche, Mrs.
Blanchard, Sidney.
Broughton, Mrs.
C. M. F.
Campbell, James.
Casallon & Co., Messrs.
Caundoo, M. C.
Chopline, R. H.
Cooke, Capt. E. and Mrs. L.
Daniel, —.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Fletcher, S.
Gilbert, J.
Gomes, A. D.
Gomes, H.
Gomes, N.
Goodridge, R. E.
Goodwin, J. D. G.
Grant, F. J. G.
Gray, J.
Green, Harry.
Hackie, Master Willie.
Henry, J.
Huro Lal Roy.
Hynes, C.
John Bell & Co.
Lyell, Miss J.
Macneil, Capt. L.
Mausell, G. Z.
Matheson, F.
Moore, John.
(Manager, Merry Makers.)
Pickett, J.
Power, Mrs. C.
Rahemtoolah Mahomed Ibrahim & Co.
Robinson, Mrs. E.
Roopchand Sadhar.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Salmon, Monsieur Capt.
Sheilds, R.
Smith, Alexander.
Stewart, G. C.
Thomas, J. W.
Thompson, Henry D.
Waddell, Surgeon L. A.
Walmesley, C. C.
Wallace, J.
Watson, Revd.
Wings, Mrs.
Wootham Chund.
Wright, John (Ellis Grocery.)

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

Allen, Miss A.
Andrews, S. J.
Anson, Capt.
Austin, A. Godwin.
Bailly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Bernheim, Monsieur.
Blackton, T. W.
Brown, Miss Mary.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byford, H.
Caller, Monsieur L.
C. G. C.
Clayton, F. G.
Coombs, J. W.
Coote, Waller.
Crowlie, E. T.
C. W. S.
Dionysius, Haddens.
Evans, J.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.
Foster, E. (S. S. *Scotland*).
Garrick, D.
Godlu, Francis.
Goodridge, R. E.
Griffin, W. H.
Hewett, Lt. W. S.
Hopekirk, William.
Hughes, Pringle.
Hynes, Mrs.
Jackson, R. A.
Jackson, W.
Johnston, Capt.
Jopp, Major Keith.
Keighley, Mrs.
Kellock, R.
Lukes, Surgeon C. P.
Man, Alex.
Matson, E.
Michael, G.
Miller, Mrs. Annie.
Ottley, Captain J. W.
Pearson, Lewie.
Perks, M. J.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
"Prescilla," R.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Rishworth, J.
Sevastopulo. A. E.
Silvestri, Signore E.
Simpson, L.
Smallwood, Mrs. G.
Smallwood, Miss Ethel.
Smith, Douglas.
Stuart, F.
Strathmore, Miss W.
Sulton, Rev. G.
Temple, Miss E.
Thompson, W.
Thomas, Mrs. J.
Turner, Mrs. M.
Usborne, W.
Vaughan, —.
Warde, Mrs.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Willie.
Wilson, Alex.
Wright, H.

Newspapers.

Crowlie, E. T. — Prendergast, Mrs. — Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Beprodas Pal Chowdry. — Dubus, E. E. — Pickett, E.

Parcels.

F. Caldrigton.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* **This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta.** Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٗ

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هی اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جوكوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٗ

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٗ

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٗ

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Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes. *Annas 8.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mi iya and Kalbadevie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Vizindurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shastri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
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Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Anchorage. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnsrain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River. *Re. 1.*
Port Mount, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang I^ra *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., F.R.G.S. *Rs. 16 ; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Rs. 2.*

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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1880. *Re. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, 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. Compression $\frac{1}{292}$. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, Marine Survey of India, 1879. *Annas 8.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4. (Cancelled ; superseded by Notice No. 8).*
„ 3. Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. *Annas 4. (Cancelled ; superseded by Notice No. 18).*
„ 4. False Point Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Paunban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andhmun Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean. Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast, *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Vizindurg.
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands.
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and Adjacent Coast.
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad.
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1879.

Price, Anna 1 each :—

No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.
„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
„ 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in Bad Weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—Africa, South Coast.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons, Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light. Bay of Bengal—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Port of Alleppey.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port, Madras.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights on Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
„ 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.

No. 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the fixed Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.*

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Army List.

Corrected to 30th September 1880.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

☞ 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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

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E. J. DEAN,
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TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th October 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of September 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Abdul Rahman	Afghanistan	15th	Re-opened.
Dhakka	Ditto	3rd	Closed.
Kach	Ditto	28th	Re-opened.
Kandahar	Ditto	15th	Ditto.
Lawrencepore	Punjab	5th	Opened.
Pali	Rajputana	19th	Closed.
Peiwar Kotal	Afghanistan	11th	Ditto.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th September 1880.

No. 1478.—Under the provision of Section 15, Act XI of 1865, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to invest Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, C.S., 2nd Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and to declare that such powers shall be exercised by him in the Mhow Court of Small Causes, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Major Burlton.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 6th October 1880.

No. 1342 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—*Erratum.*—In this Office Notification No. 1059 G, dated 24th August 1880, published in the *Rajputana Official Gazette* of the 4th September 1880, at page 154, for "afternoon of the 2nd August 1880," read "forenoon of the 2nd August 1880."

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October 1880.

No. 54.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 399 M & C.-E. of 1st October 1880, Lieutenant F. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on rejoining the Military Works Branch, is posted to the Head Quarters Staff of the Inspector General of Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 5th October 1880.

The 8th October 1880.

No. 55.—Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 56.—Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Master, on return from furlough, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 57.—Mr. J. M. Harman, Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, on 8th September 1880.

The 11th October 1880.

No. 58.—Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th October 1880.

No. 25.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 14 of 5th July 1880, on the forenoon of the 28th September 1880.

No. 26.—Lieutenant J. T. Johnstone, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Meerut Division, Military Works, the latter of which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th September 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 11th October 1880.

No. 2246.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th October 1880.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th October 1880.

No. 23.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 317 of 29th September 1880, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, Class II, and Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, respectively, made over and received, charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of the 9th September 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th October 1880.

No. 135.—The five months' sick leave sanctioned in Notification No. 23, dated 11th September 1880, by the Engineer-in-Chief, Kandahar State Railway, Jacobabad Section, to Lalla Baboo Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is hereby confirmed.

No. 136.—Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

The 9th October 1880.

No. 137.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the examination in the Lower Standard in Hindustani, on the 6th September 1880.

No. 138.—Mr. P. D. Barclay, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, is appointed Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, but will continue in his present appointment till the return to duty of Mr. J. O'Callaghan, the Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, will officiate in his present appointment till relieved by Mr. Barclay.

Baboo Besheshur Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed Assistant to the Manager, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 5th October 1880.

No. 47.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, Jacobabad Section, on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—on the 28th August 1880.

Mr. C. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the 12th August 1880.

Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—on the 2nd August 1880.

Pundit Sivaditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the 2nd August 1880.

No. 48.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 126, dated 14th September 1880, in Part II, *Gazette of India*, Mr. L. C. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th August 1880, on this line.

The 7th October 1880.

No. 49.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Survey Division, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 28th September 1880, of the ten days' subsidiary leave and two years' furlough granted in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 100, dated Simla, the 16th July 1880.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 2nd October 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. E. H. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Pirchoki Extension of this Railway to the Mittree Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

This transfer is made in the interests of the public service.

No. 27.—Mr. A. E. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Pirchoki Extension of this Railway to the Jacobabad Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

This transfer is made in the interests of the public service.

No. 28.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 113, dated 18th August 1880, Mr. S. Jurman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival to this Section of Kandahar Railway, on forenoon of the 21st ultimo, and is attached to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 9th October 1880.

No. 32.—Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on transfer from Holkar and Sindia-Nimach State Railways, reported himself for duty to Engineer-in-Chief on the forenoon of the 9th instant, and is posted to 1st Division, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 5th October 1880.

No. 36.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 33 of 1st September 1880, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, returned from one month's privilege leave granted him under Director General of Railways' Notification No. 278, dated 17th August 1880, on the forenoon of the 1st October, and assumed charge from Captain Gracey, R.E.

The 7th October 1880.

No. 37.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 31, dated 27th August 1880, **Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Attock Bridge Division, to join the Peshawar Division on the forenoon of 9th September 1880.**

The 8th October 1880.

No. 38.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 34 of 6th September 1880, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of three months' leave on medical certificate, on the forenoon of the 6th August 1880, and not on the forenoon of the 4th August as therein stated.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 5th October 1880.

No. 14.—Referring to the Director General of Railways' No. 2512 E, dated 30th September 1880, Mr. H. S. Harrington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 12th September 1880.

CHAS. C. A. BULL,
Supdt. of Way and Works.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

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 September 1880.

Order of receipt.	Public Works (Buildings and Roads and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph. Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Coorg	July 1880	Sept. 14, 1880
2	Assam	Do. „	Do. 16, „
3	Port Blair	Do. „	Do. 21, „
4	Punjab ... ... Military Works Branch...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 23, „
6	Rajputana ... Quetta Agency ...	Do. „	Do. 23, „
7	Mysore ...		
10	Central Provinces	Do. „	Do. 24, „
11	British Burmah ... Central India ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
13	Bengal ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „
14	Hyderabad ... (Imperial) ... (Assigned ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
16	Madras	Do. „	Do. 29, „
17	Bombay	June „	Do. 9, „
	Telegraph.		
1	Indo-European ...	June 1880	Aug. 27, 1880
2	Indian ...	To. „	Do. 30, „

Order of receipt.	State Railways (Capital). Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	July 1880	Sep. 13, 1880
2	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 15, „
3	Umballa and Kalka ... Sindia ... Muttra-Harhras ... Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. „	Do. 18, „
4	Ghazipur-Dildarnazar ... Achnera-Muttra ... N.-W. P. Light Railway Surveys. Bareilly-Pilibhit ...	Do. „	Do. 21, „
11	Indus Valley ...	Do. „	Do. 23, „
	Mysore ... Nulhati ...		
13	Northern Bengal ... Tirhoot ...	Do. „	Do. 24, „
	Patna and Gya ... Bhopal ...		
18	Calcutta & South-Eastern ... Punjab Northern ... Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
	Rajputana ... Holkar ...		
21	Indore-Nasirabad ... Nazpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	Dhond and Manmad ... Kandahar ...		
28	Eastern Deccan ... Wardah Coal ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
30	Kathiawar ...	Do. „	Do. 30, „
31	Western Rajputana (North-ern Section).	Do. „	Do. 14, „
	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	June „	

Order of receipt.	Irrigation. Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	July 1880	Sep. 21, 1880
2	British Burmah ...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
3	Rajputana ...	Do. „	Do. 24, „
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 25, „
6	Punjab ...	Do. „	Do. 27, „
7	Bengal ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
8	Madras ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	Bombay ...	June „	Do. 9, „
	Guaranteed Railways.		
1	Bengal ...	July 1880	Sep. 27, 1880
2	Punjab ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 29, „
4	Bombay ...	June „	Do. 5, „

The 7th October 1880.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
C 78—77800 ...	20	Mrs. M. Shannon, Matron, Vepery Hospital, Madras.
K 2—30626 ...	20	Rowjee Khunderow Korde, of Baroda, in Guzerat.

AKOLA,
The 6th October 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W59 ...	M 34—82040 ...	20	Rungapa Soobro, Sersi.
	M 8—58789 ...	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H144 ...	M 50—10177 ...	10	L. P. Pereira, Bombay.
H145 ...	M 36—09181 ...	100	J. M. D'Silva, Bhasawal.
	„ —22526 ...	100	
	M 25—71402 ...	100	
	„ —79575 ...	100	
	„ —94096 ...	100	
H146 ...	M 43—10949 ...	100	Dulichand Deoria, Jubbulpur.
M62 ...	M 3—35409	5	Ibrahim Peer Mahomed, Bombay.
	„ —35408		
M63 ...	M 34—69703	20	O. Gyri, Bombay.
	„ —69723		

BOMBAY,
The 12th October 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 12—06962 ...	50	A. Cotterell Tupp, Esq., Glencoe, Ootacamund.

CALICUT.
The 7th October 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
86 ...	E 1—46581 ...	1,000	Sardar Lalmun and Bhai Hurdit Singh, Jummoo.
87 ...	E 1—46565 ...	1,000	Abdool Azeez, 107, Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
138 ...	E 13—77191 ...	100	Lieutenant G. H. Ovens, Benares.
139 ...	E 15—70908 ...	50	Fuzulud Din, of Nabha, through Wazir Bux, Gujrat.
142 ...	E 15—48583 ...	50	Dr. Robertson, through Dr. G. C. Hall. Allahabad.
	—48584 ...	50	
143 ...	E" 2—47586 ...	500	Kaka Mull, Jhelum.

LAHORE,
The 9th October 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
58 ...	B 47—01279 ...	5	Madalamutu Pillai, Pensioned Vaccinator, Putur Trichinopoly.
59 ...	B 61—52628 ...	50	Muhammad Ghous, care of Muhammad Manudin Sahib, Clerk, Pay Examiner's Office, Fort St. George.
	„ —53908 ...	50	
	„ —55879 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
121 ...	B 59—61638 ...	100	Nadiga Ranganna, Shimoga.
	B 62—98198 ...	100	
122 ...	B 62—98015 ...	100	Mr. John Walls, Tadpatri.
17 ...	B 57—61355 *	20	M. Venkatachala Nayadu, 117, Varada Mutiappen Street, Madras.
	„ —61354 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 4th October 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H13 ...	F 9—81678 ...	50	Mr. J. L. Clarke, of Jubbulpore.

NAGPUR,
The 7th October 1880.

GODREJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is

produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, on some date unknown in August 1880, certain treasure, to wit—

Sixty-one (49 double and 12 single) "lari" or wire coins, with the Mahomedan kalma stamped on them,

was found in the Battana village of Taluka Bassein, of the Thana Collectorate.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Thana, on the 1st day of March 1881, at his office, when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

THANA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th October 1880.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment of Foot, dated at Peshawar, this 7th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1629, Private Henry McMahon.	Parish and County in which Born.—Bangalore, East Indies.
Age,—22 years.	Marks,—None.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Trade,—None before enlistment.
Color of—	Coat or Jacket,— } Plain clothes of dark colour.
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark; Eyes, hazel.	Waistcoat,— ... } Plain clothes of dark colour.
Date of Desertion,—4 A.M., 5th October 1880.	Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Plain clothes of dark colour.
Place of Desertion,—Peshawar.	REMARKS,—This soldier was employed detached from the regiment on transport duty, and will probably have a sum of money in his possession.
Date of Enlistment,—6th December 1876.	
At what Place Enlisted,—Bangalore, East Indies.	

W. D. TOMPSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1-17th Regt.

NOTICE.

The halves of twelve 20-Rupee Notes of the following numbers have been found in Indore:—

TREASURIES.
Nagpore and Bombay.

Nos. F8—20487, 20489 to 20494, 20496 to 20498, 20500 and 23732.

Apply to—

H. L. ST. BARBE,
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " 1 " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	23rd Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 "	18th "	Str. *Khandalla*.
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6-30 "	19th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	6-30 "	20th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book post and pattern packets	6-30 "	19th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 "	21st "	Str. *Kilwa*.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Bassein and Rangoon	6-30 "	22nd "	Str. *Mahratta*.
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6-30 "	16th "	Fr. Str. *Meinam*.
Persian Gulf	6-30 "	16th "	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden, Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th October 1880.

Atkinson, Alexander.	Eskell, Dr. (Surgeon Dentist).	Macneil, Capt. L.
Bauey Madhub Dey.	Gabriel, C.	Mail, Mrs. E.
Blanche, Mrs.	Gasper, G.	Manager, Caledonia Press.
Blanchard, Sidney.	Gomes, H.	Morris & Co.
Broughton, Mrs.	Goodridge, R. E.	Patterson, J. W. K.
Browne, Arthur.	Goodwin, J. D. G.	Pelchel, Miss E.
Burns, Mrs. J.	Graham, W. A. F.	Peters, Mrs. James.
Burrows, C.	Grant, E. A., Mrs.	Peyton, J.
Butler, F.	Gray, J.	Rae, J. B.
Cassilon & Co., Messrs.	Gregory, R. A.	Regina, Madame.
Caundoo, M. C.	Green, Harry.	Rodgers, M.
Chopline, R. H.	Hackie, Master Willie.	Rogers, J. W.
Christy, H.	Hanley, W. D. A.	Roopchand Sadhar.
Christian, Solomon.	Hastings, Miss.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Cooke, Capt. E. and Mrs. L.	Hing, Mrs. E.	Salmon, Monsieur Capt.
Cross, Mrs. J.	Hynes, C.	Smith, Alex.
Daniel, Mrs. J. E.	Jones, Mrs. A.	Smith, G.
DaCosta, Miss J. C.	Kelly, Mrs. K.	Stewart, G. C.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Kowldharee Lall.	Thomas, J. W.
Delany, W. J. N.	Law, Monsieur James.	Wallace, J.
DeSouza, R. E.	Lendberg.	Williams, E. J.
Dorling, Mrs.	Lewis, F. T.	Williams, W. G.
Emes, R.	Lyell, Miss J.	Wise, J. W.
		Wright, Mrs.

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

Allen, Miss A.	Foster, E. (S. S. *Booldana*).	Pearson, Lewie.
Andrews, S. J.	Garrick, D.	Perks, M. J.
Anson, Capt.	Godlu, Francis.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Austin, A. Godwin.	Gordon, E. F.	"Prescilla," R.
Bailly, Harris.	Griffin, W. H.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Barker, T. W.	Hay, G.	Rae, William.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Reid, R.
Blackton, T. W.	Hopekirk, William.	Rislworth, J.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Hughes, Pringle.	Sevastopulo, A. E.
Bruce, Mrs.	Hynes, Mrs.	Simpson, L.
Bryne, Joseph.	Jackson, R. A.	Smith, Douglas.
Byford, H.	Jackson, W.	Stuart, F.
Caller, Monsieur L.	James, J. D. R.	Strathmore, Miss W.
C. G. C.	Johnston, Capt.	Sulton, Rev. G.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.	Jopp, Major Keith.	Thompson, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Keighley, Mrs.	Thomas, Mrs. J.
Coote, Waller.	Kellock, R.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Crowlie, E. T.	Man, Alex.	Usborne, W.
C. W. S.	Matson, E.	Waddell, Surgeon La.
Evans, J.	Michael, G.	Warde, Mrs.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
	Outley, Captain J. W.	Willie.
		Wright, H.

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.	Morton, M.	Usborne, W.
Crowtie, E. T.	O'Brien, S. H. G.	Wilson, J. H.
Grillin, W. H.	Prendergast, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Digumber Sal Chowdry. Dubus, E. E. Hobatt, E.

Parcel.

F. Caldrigton.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ،

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هی اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سولهٔ روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارهٔ آنه ،

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *vid* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	**3**	**0**	**0**
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	**1**	**8**	**0**
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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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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Complete set	„	4 0

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DÉPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

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. *Annas 8.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mirya and Kalbadavie Bays. *Re. 1.*
Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
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„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
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„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
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„ 4. Mooram Shulli Tivo Island, and Devil's Point, Gulf of Mannar.
„ 5. (1) Fixed light at Vizagapatam.
(2) Coral shoal of Caltura, Ceylon.
(3) Rock off Barberyn Island.
„ 6. Foundering of the Buoy Vessel *Mata Mata*, Rangoon.
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„ 4. (1) Pulo Brasse auxiliary Light, Malacca Strait.
(2) Island between Pulo Nias and Sumatra.
„ 5. Vessels trading to Reunion, Indian Ocean.
„ 6. Replacement of the Buoy on the western edge of Dolphin Shoal, Chittagong Coast.
„ 7. China Bakeer Light, Martaban Gulf.
(2) Intended exhibition of Light on the Oyster Reef.
„ 8. Fixed white Light at Veráwal.
„ 9. Buoyage of Kyouk Phyou, British Burma.
„ 10. Fixed white Light at Bet or Beyt (Gulf of Cutch), Kattywar.
„ 11. Fixed white Light at Porbandar, Kattywar.
„ 12. (1) Displacement of the Buoy in Narakel Roadstead, Cochin.
(2) Buoy marking the smooth-water anchorage to the southward of Alipee (Aulapolay), Travancore.
„ 13. (1) Intended Light on Pulo Pisang, Malacca Strait.
(2) Sunken reef in Siberoet Strait, Sumatra, West Coast.
No. 14. Deposit of stone mound at the end of the breakwater Colombo, Ceylon.
„ 15. Period of exhibition of the *blue* Light during the South-west monsoon, from the Eastern Channel Light-vessel at the entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 16. Rock near west end of Pulo Brasse.
„ 17. (1) Beacon on two-fathom patch off Batticaloa Road, Ceylon.
(2) Suspension of Light at Vizagapatam.
„ 18. Directions for Kurrachee Harbour.
„ 19. Beacon on two-fathom patch off Batticaloa Road, Ceylon.
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„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Red Lights at Port Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.
„ 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. "Intermediate" Light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 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, Kurrachee; 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, Krishna Shoal Light-vessel and Light at Pooree.
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„ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
„ 7. Kintoan Light-vessel, Yang-tse-Kiang.
„ 8. Burgess Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River, Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
„ 10. (1) Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Basses Rocks, Ceylon.
(2) Intended alteration in Great Basses Rocks Fog Signal.
„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
„ 13. Exhibition of Light on Little Basses Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. E. of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—Malay Coast.
„ 21. Additional information concerning the Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrein.
„ 22. Deposit of Stone, eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 23. Reported Shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
„ 24. Exhibition of blue lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 25. Deposit of Stone, eastward of Harbour Works, Madras (additional information).
„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near the Sub-marine, Telegraph Cable between Diamond Island and the mainland.
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„ 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
„ 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawar) and Mangalore on the Malabar Coast.
„ 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa Nugga) in the Gulf of Cutch.
„ 7. Fixed Light at the entrance to Toona Creek in the Gul of Cutch.
', 8. Fixed Light at Goapnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay'
, 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
„ 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
„ 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
„ 12. Delagoa Bay.—Removal of Cockburn Light-vessel in bad weather.
„ 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights—Burnett River Entrance, Australia. (2) Fixed Light on Flap-Top Islet—Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
„ 15. Flashing White Light on Puysegur Point—New Zealand.
„ 16. Dangerous rocks, N. N. W. and S. E. of the Southernmost of the Brothers Islands—Andaman Islands.
„ 17. Australia—South-coast. Gulf of St. Vincent. (1) Prohibited Anchorage near Telegraph cable. Port Phillip. (2) Buoys marking Battery Practice Range at Williams Town. (3) Fixed and Flashing Light on North Reef.
„ 18. Longitude of the Time Ball, Calcutta, and of Saugor Light-House, River Hooghly.
„ 19. (1) Discontinuance of additional Light at fourth Point—Sunda Strait—Java.
(2) Shoal in the Fairway to Batavia Road.
(3) Fixed Light on Meinder's Reef—Madura Strait.
„ 20. (1) Shoal ground westward of Durnford Point—South Coast of Africa.
(2) Distinguishing features marking the Entrance to Tugela River.
(3) Ditto, Entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 24. Buoys and Beacons. Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 25. Alteration of False Point Light—Coast of Orissa.
„ 26. Red Buoy marking smooth-water anchorage off Porcaud, Alleppey.
„ 27. Change in the anchorage limits of the Port of Madras.
„ 28. Intended discontinuance of Light at El-Weg (Sherm Wej-h), Red Sea.
„ 29. Interval of intended exhibition of Blue Lights and Rockets at False Point Light-house.
„ 30. Replacing of the Buoys at the entrance to Cochin Harbour and extinguishing of Narrakel Light.
„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
„ 32. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 33. Black Buoys laid down in Calicut Roadstead to mark the limits of Foul Ground.
„ 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the Buoys off Carwar Harbour (Sedashigar).
„ 36. Telegraph Buoy, south of Aden.
„ 37. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 38. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 39. Exhibition of a Leading Light in Suez Bay.
„ 40. Madras Semaphore.
„ 41. Black Buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
„ 42. Madras Semaphore.
„ 43. Buoys at Calicut.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.

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THE PRODUCTION of GOLD and SILVER, the DEMAND for GOLD, and the PRICE of SILVER compiled by R. H. Hollingbery. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas extra.*

Transport Regulations, Part II.—Transport of Troops by Railway. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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Report of a Mission to Yarkund in 1873, by Sir T. D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., with photographs. *Price, Rs. 25; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

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Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, *vid* Bhamô, by John Anderson, M. D., 1871. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva under General Perofski in 1839. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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Adam's Reports on Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar. By the Revd. J. Long. *Bound in cloth, lettered, Rs. 3; stitched with colored wrappers, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

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

The Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

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Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Behar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MacDonnell, of the Bengal Civil Service. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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. 8; postage, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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; post age, 3 annas.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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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Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. XXXV + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st July 1880. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.*

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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, 3 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
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The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

☞ 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 13th March 1880.

From the 3rd April next, 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 27th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be forwarded to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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 an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1880.

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BOMBAY.

Kenery (Kundari) Island Light—Intended Alteration.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st April 1881, a *red* ray will be shown from the Kenery (Kundari) island light. This ray will cover the dangers lying seaward of Alibagh and Choul, as also the Choul Kádu rocks; and will be visible between the bearings of North and N. N. W. ½ W.

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward. Variation 1° 0' Easterly in 1880.*]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 9th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 738, 2736 and 826. Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 125; also Light list for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1231 and 15. Light list for 1880. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 385.

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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 of 1880.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

SUNDA STRAIT—SUMATRA.

Flashing Light on Flat Cape.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 3 (1), issued from this Department on the 4th February 1878, on the intended establishment of a light on Flat cape (Vlakken hook or Pamantyoss point), north-west entrance point of Sunda Strait:—

The Netherlands Government has given further notice that the light is now exhibited:—

The light is a *Flashing* light, elevated 205 feet above high water, visible seaward between the bearings of S. 42° E. and N. 58° W., except where it is obscured by Little Fortune (Klein Fortuin or Batoe Ketyil) islet, between S. 72° E. and S. 76° E.: it should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

Position, approximate, lat. 5° 58′ 50″ S., long. 104° 30′ 40″ E.

[*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation ½° Easterly in 1880.*]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 15th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a* and 748*b*, and Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 170, and Light List for 1880.

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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 13 of 1880.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

JAVA—SUNDA STRAIT.

Destruction of First Point Lighthouse.

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that Telegraphic information, dated 8th September 1880, has been received from the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces in the Dutch Indies, to the effect that the stone lighthouse on First Point (Tanjong Koelong), the south point of entrance to Sunda Strait, has been thrown down by a violent earthquake.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
In charge of Office,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 16th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2056, 2761, 941*a* and 748*b*, and Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 161, and Light List for 1880.

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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1880.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

BALY ISLAND.

Harbour Light at Beliling.

The Netherlands Government has given notice that a harbour light is now exhibited at Beliling (Papejan Beliling), near Sangsit, north coast of Baly Island.

The light is a *fixed* white light, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

Position, lat. 8° 6′ S, long. 115° 3′ E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of Office,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 16th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 934 and 944*f* and Light List for 1880.

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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 15 of 1880.

CHINA SEA.

CARIMATA STRAIT.

Position of Gwalia Reef.

With reference to the existence of a shoal reported in lat. 1° 12½′ S., long. 108° 13¾′ E., on which the British ship *Gwalia* was totally wrecked on 15th February 1880:—

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that the following further particulars have been received from Lieutenant and Commander W. H. J. Nowell, H.M.S. *Foxhound*, resulting from an examination of the locality made in May 1880:—

This danger (*Gwalia reef*) is of coral formation, nearly circular in shape, and about half a mile in diameter; the general depths over it are from 3 to 4 fathoms, but there are two patches, breaking at low water, on which the least depth found was 4 feet; the reef lies with the following bearings, *viz.*—

Carimata peak . . . S. 34° E.
Panambungan North peak . S. 81° E.

Position as given, lat. 1° 3′ S., long. 108° 33′ E.

During the *Foxhound's* stay the current set W.S.W. from one to two knots per hour; the rise of tide was observed to be about 7 feet, one high and one low water occurring in the 24 hours.

[*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1¼° Easterly in 1880.*]

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
in charge of office,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department,
The 18th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 2160, 941*a*, and 748*b*., and Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 317, Hydrographic Notice No. 10 (page 6) of 17th May 1880.

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.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1880.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. W. Apperley has been appointed to act as Agent at Cawnpore during the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Sterndale.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1880.

No. 39.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 35, dated 18th September 1880, Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent, Indian Museum, has returned from privilege leave, and took over charge of his office on the forenoon the 7th October 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1880.

No. 21.—Mr. R. DeG. Naylor, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1880.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. C. Duffin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month and ten days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th October 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 6th October 1880.

No. 192.—Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave, from 1st to 30th November next, preparatory to retirement from the service.

The 11th October 1880.

No. 193.—Captain T. H. Holdich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

No. 194.—Captain G. W. Martin, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of his availing himself of it.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1880.

No. 195.—Mr. M. G. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

R. V. RIDDELL, *Capt., R.E.,*
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge, Surveyor General's Office.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st October 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1880.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 12.—Mr. G. Jarbo, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil

Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th October 1880.

No. 12.—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), was granted 30 days' preparatory leave, with effect from the forenoon of 19th September 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 15th October 1880.

No. 1696.—Captain D. W. K. Barr, 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 11th September to the forenoon of the 5th October, during the absence, on special duty at Simla, of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.

H. D. DALY,
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October 1880.

No. 59.—Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 60.—With reference to Public Works Department No. 1680 G., dated 28th September 1880, Captain W. H. Pierson, R.E., Executive Engineer, resumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Inspector General, Military Works, on the forenoon of 17th September 1880.

The 18th October 1880.

No. 61.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, during the absence of Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Walsh received charge of the Sialkot Division on the afternoon of 5th October 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th October 1880.

No. 24.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Salt Branch Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, availed himself on the forenoon of the 27th September of the two months' privilege leave granted in this office Notification No. 22 of 27th ultimo.

No. 25.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283 of 20th August 1880, Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line, on the afternoon of the 25th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th October 1880.

No. 139.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, of the Public Works Code, on the 4th October 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 4th October 1880.

No. 47.—With reference to Consulting Engineer Lahore's Notification No. 20, dated 15th September 1880, Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave therein granted him on the forenoon of the 27th September 1880.

The 6th October 1880.

No. 48.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 317, dated 29th September 1880, Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of the charge of Khanpur Division by Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the afternoon of 8th September 1880.

* * * *

J. A. LITTLE, *Capt., S.C.*,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 17th September 1880.

No. 45.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 259, dated 7th August 1880, Captain C. E. Shepherd, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, Kandahar State Railway, on the forenoon of the 5th August 1880.

No. 46.—Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th August 1880.

The 9th October 1880.

No. 50.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 126, dated Simla, the 14th September 1880, transferring Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, to the Office of Port Store-keeper, Karachi, Babu Bamapado Roy, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade, took charge of the Office of Store-keeper, Sibi, on the afternoon of the 16th August 1880.

R. N. HODGES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 16th October 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, temporary 4th Grade, reported his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 19, dated 1st June 1880, on the forenoon of this day.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 14th October 1880.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 283, dated 20th August 1880, Pundit Prem Nath, Deputy Examiner, joined the Accounts Office of this Line on the forenoon of 8th September 1880.

The 16th October 1880.

No. 22.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 12, dated 9th July 1880, Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent, returned from the privilege leave therein granted on the afternoon of 2nd October 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 15th October 1880.

No. 8.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 9th October 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Rathial-Pindi Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 14th October 1880.

No. 15.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 133 of 2nd October 1880, on forenoon of the 5th August 1880, making over charge to Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 16.—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, returned to duty from the leave granted to him in Director General of Railways' No. 133 of 2nd October 1880, on forenoon of the 27th September 1880, and took over charge of Office of Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, from Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on same date.

C. A. BULL,
late Supdt. of Works.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th October 1880.

No. 19.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, District Traffic Superintendent, Bandikui District, is granted six weeks' privilege leave of absence under Chapter VI, Section 42, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.*,
Manager.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 4	Holiday.					
" 5	...	50,497	630	...	39,56,573	8,58,698
" 6	...	...	...	...	38,56,585	8,58,698
" 7	...	...	...	...	36,56,538	8,58,998
" 8	Holiday.					
" 9						

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 20th Oct. 1880.* J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.*, *Mint Master.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal ending 7th October 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,279	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 86,09,780 15 10)	2,42,41,945	4	7
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,56,32,164 4 9)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,45,47,211	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,21,932	8	5
Sundries	11,89,336	5	9
RUPEES	7,26,89,705	0	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,24,92,356	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	63,87,624	13	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	52,04,569	14	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,13,54,944	0	11
Balances with other Banks	5,91,840	2	4
Bullion	63,375	12	0
Dead Stock	10,75,859	11	2
Stamps	8,225	14	0
Sundries	3,79,822	11	0
	3,75,58,618	15	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,32,69,848 0 1)	3,51,31,086	0	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,18,61,238 0 8)			
RUPEES	7,26,89,705	0	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 21st October 1880.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Depy. Secy. & Treasurer.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 21st Oct. 1880 ... Rs. 1,15,35,417-15-3.

J. WESTLAND,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 22nd October 1880.*

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
155	... D 8—34689 ...	500	Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.
156	... D 17—03784 ...	50	T. Rama Chendra Rao, Mysore.
24	... D 12—20483 * ,, —20484 *	5	T. H. Kavanagh, Esq., V.C., Lucknow.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD, *The 20th October 1880.*

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W60	... M 35—30302 ...	50	W. Robinson, Allahabad.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H147	... M 34—06417 ...	20	B. Ramaswamiengar, Shimoga.

BOMBAY, *The 19th October 1880.*

W. D. COWLEY, for *Offg. Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
220	... O 73—63449 ...	1,000	Babu Kedar Nath Ghose.
221	... O 74—10494 ...	1,000	Babu Upendra Kumar Raha
	,, —10495 ...	1,000	
	O 71—03567 ...	500	
223	... O 68—83797 ...	100	Abasanlen Azim.
224	... O 68—46600 ...	100	Babu Brindabun Chander Sarcar.
225	... O 84—63939 ...	10	Babu Ashootosh Dey
	,, —63941 ...	10	
	,, —63942 ...	10	
	,, —63943 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs.	
246	... O 82—24408 ...	10	Mr. S. W. Nickels
247	... O 52—88552 ...	10	Babu Bhoopendra Lal Mitter.

CALCUTTA, *The 22nd October 1880.*

FRED. GREENWAY, *Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
90	... E 1—50164 ...	1,000	Mohamed Butt and Ahmed Butt, Ludhiana.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
117	... E 7—99709 to ,, —99719 E 7—99892 to ,, —99900 and E 7—99890	5 each.	Major W. Anderson, 13th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Mean Meer.
123	... E 2—44993 ...	500	Ram Nath and Mool Chand, Munecbs of Goberdhan Das, through Hust Mul, Jullundher.
136	... E 16—89416 ...	10	Mr. J. Falcomer, of S. P. and D. Railway, Kurrachee.

LAHORE, *The 16th October 1880.*

C. G. VANSITTART, *Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
123	... B 60—70794 ...	10	Strinivasa Chariar, Kupum.,
124	... B 51—50671 ...	500	Kumaria Din, Periamet
	,, —50672 ...	500	Madras.
125	... B 66—20841 ...	100	A. P. R. A. Nachiappa
	,, —20857 ...	100	Chetti, Coral Merchant
	,, —20877 ...	100	Street, Madras.
126	... B 66—13811 ...	100	Ch. Nathamuni Chetti, Merchant, 20, Chulai Strinivasapuram Arni Muthia Mudali Street, Madras.
127	... B 47—03421 ...	5	W. E. Clarke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calicut.
128	... B 57—85790 ...	20	P. Ramaswami Nayadu, late Draughtsman, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 11th October 1880.*

C. HALL, *Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,* for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
W2	... F 10—75738 ...	100	Dwarka Nath Singha, Head Clerk, School of Industry, Jubbulpore.

NAGPUR, *The 14th October 1880.*

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *Offg. Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th October 1880.

No. 8184.—Mr. M. Percy, Presidency Post Master, Madras, has been granted one year's furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. Percy made over charge of his Office to Mr. J. G. Combes on the afternoon of the 31st August 1880.

E. R. DOUGLAS, *Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6-30 P. M.	30th Oct.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6-30 ,,	25th ,,	Str. *Africa.*
Madras and Ceylon	6-30 ,,	25th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Gwalior.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6-30 ,,	27th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern packets	6-30 ,,	26th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6-30 ,,	28th ,,	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6-30 ,,	29th ,,	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6-30 ,,	23rd ,,	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6-30 ,,	29th ,,	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6-30 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd October 1880.

Barnes, A.	DeSouza, R. E.	Peyton, J.
Blundon, R.	Drozario, Mrs.	Poorno Chundra Sircar.
Brown, Lelia, Miss.	Graham, W. A. F.	Regina, Madame.
Browne, Arthur.	Gray, W.	Reynold, C. Mc. D.
Burns, Mrs. J.	Gray, J.	Richards, Geo.
Burrows, C.	Green, Capt. J. E.	Rodgers, M.
Butler, F.	Halliday, E.	Roopchand Sadhar.
Caldwell, Matthew.	Hamilton, W. H.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Campagnac, A. G.	Jarvis, N. A.	Silva, Miss H.
Christy, H.	Kelly, Mrs. K.	Simmon, Jacob.
Clargn, T.	Kingsley, Mrs.	Stack, J. C.
Clinton, H.	Kowidharee Lall.	Waller, C.
Cliza, L.	Lendberg, H.	Walters, Mrs. P.
Cox, G.	Lewis, F. T.	Weise, Berta.
Cross, Mrs. J.	Macdonald, D.	White, G. G.
DaCosta, Miss J. C.	Manley, H. A.	Williams, Mrs.
Daniel, Mrs. J. E.	Maundrell. A. W. J.	Williams, W. G.
Debendro Chundra Bose.	Payne, Mrs. J.	Wise, J. W.

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

Albers, A. H.	Foster, E. (S. S. *Booldana*).	Pearson, Lewie.
Anson, Capt.	Garrick, D.	Perks, M. J.
Austin, A. Godwin.	Godlu, Francis.	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Bailly, Harris.	Griffin, W. H.	"Prescilla," R.
Barker, T. W.	Harford, J.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Rae, William.
Blackton, T. W.	Hay, G.	Reid, R.
Bromur, A. W.	Hewett, Lt. W. S.	Rishworth, J.
Brown, Miss Mary.	Hopekirk, William.	Scanlon, C. A. E.
Bryne, Joseph.	Hughes, Pringle.	Sevastopulo, A. E.
Byford, H.	Hynes, Mrs.	Simpson, L.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Jackson, R. A.	Smith, Douglas.
C. G. C.	Jackson, W.	Stuart, F.
Cavanagh, J.	James, J. D. R.	Strathmore, Miss W.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.	Johnston, Capt.	Thompson, W.
Coombs, J. W.	Keighley, Mrs.	Thomas, Mrs. J.
Coote, Waller.	Kellock, R.	Turner, Mrs. M.
Crowlie, E. T.	Man, Alex.	Usborne, W.
C. W. S.	Matson, E.	Vaughan, —
Evans, J.	Michael, G.	Waddell, Surgeon La.
Evans, Mrs. P. A.	Miller, Mrs. Annie.	Warde, Mrs.
	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
		Wright, H.

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.	Morton, M.	Usborne, W.
Crowlie, E. T.	O'Brien, S. H. G.	Wilson, J. H.
Griffin, W. H.		

Registered Letters.

Beprodas Pal Chowdry.	Dubus, E. E.	Pickett, E.

Parcel.

F. Caldrigton.

E. C. GEORGE, *Presidency Post Master.*

NOTICE.

The halves of twelve 20-Rupee Notes of the following numbers have been found in Indore :—

TREASURIES.

Nagpore and Bombay.

Nos. F8—20487, 20489 to 20494, 20496 to 20498, 20500 and 23732.

Apply to—

H. L. ST. BARBE, *2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.*

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd „ „ 1 „ „

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

یہہ دوا کوئینالین کے خوب قایم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ٬

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Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

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BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 25th October 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 2nd, and Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, on account of the Hindu festival "Kalee Poojah."

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secretary & Treasurer.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1880.

No. 13.—Mr. P. Ford, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from forenoon of the 7th September 1880.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st October 1880.

No. 1739.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistant, who has passed his Septennial Professional Examination, is advanced to the next

higher class, with effect from the date specified against his name:—

NAME.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	14 years' service.	7 years' service.		
WITH ENGLISH QUALIFICATIONS. *To be 1st Class Hospital Assistant.*				
Wazeah-ood-Deen	Sept. 30, 1880	...	Oct. 14, 1880	Oct. 1, 1880

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 18th October 1880.

No. 1400 *G.*—LEAVE.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias in Central India and Rajputana, is granted twenty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th October 1880.

Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, will perform the current duties of the Banswara and Pertabgurh Assistancy, in addition to his own, during Captain Dalrymple's absence.

The 19th October 1880.

No. 1404 *G.*—LEAVE.—Major F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave from 13th October, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to 5th November 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October 1880.

No. 62.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 21st October 1880.

No. 63.—Lieutenant H. W. Duperier, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from field service, is posted to the headquarters staff of the Inspector General's Office, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

No. 64.—Lieutenant W. G. Bowyer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 65.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 337, dated 16th October 1880, Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the head-quarters staff of the Inspector General of Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 21st October 1880.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 66.—Lieutenant E. Glennie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 25th October 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Lieutenant J. T. Johnston, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), respectively made over and received charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 22nd October 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 25th October 1880.

No. 14.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 11, dated the 6th August, Mr. W. H. King, C.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, returned from the two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave granted in this Office No. 8 of 20th July 1880, on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 15.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 43 of 10th ultimo, Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, has been posted to Fort William Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 22nd October 1880.

No. 2402.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 59, dated 14th October 1880, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, joined this Command on the forenoon of the 19th October 1880, and is attached to this Office as a temporary arrangement from that date.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 347, dated the 22nd instant, Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 25th October 1880.

W. H. JOHNSTONE, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

Lahore, the 20th October 1880.

No. 26.—The leave on medical certificate for one month granted to Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, in Notification No. 1 of 9th June 1877, by the Director of State Railways, Western System, is commuted to privilege leave.

The 22nd October 1880.

No. 27.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 11 of 1880, Mr. W. H. Freeman is retransferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1880.

No. 140.—Mr. J. Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State extension of three months' leave on medical certificate in excess of that notified in this Office Notification No. 94, dated 10th July 1880.

The 23rd October 1880.

No. 141.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 28th January 1880, it is now ruled that the Jacobabad Section of the Kandahar State Railway shall be extended to the fourteenth mile from Sibi, shall include the Pirchowki Extension, and shall be called the Lower Section, and that the Section beyond the fourteenth mile from Sibi shall be called the Upper Section, of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 142.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 341, dated 20th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted temporarily to the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, and placed under orders of Consulting Engineer, Lahore.

No. 143.—Consequent on the opening of the Punjab Northern Railway to Rawalpindi, the Rathial-Pindi Section is abolished, and the Open Line is divided into the following executive charges:—

1.—The Lahore Division.

From Lahore to north distant signal, Jhelum Station, and the Salt Branch, from Lala Musa to Miáni.

2.—The Jhelum Division.

From north distant signal, Jhelum Station, to north-west distant signal, Rawalpindi Station.

3.—The Rathial Ravines Division.

No. 144.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 143, dated 23rd October 1880, the following Officers are placed under the orders of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore for service on the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway:—

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. H. S. Harington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 145.—The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division, which is hereby constituted as part of the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Railway, viz.

Mr. F. A. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—from the Rathial-Pindi Section, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Bombay Railway Establishment.

Mr. S. Rebsch,—from the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 146.—The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Bhopal-Jhansi Survey Division, which is hereby constituted as part of the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhopal Railway Survey:—

Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—from unemployed list.

Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—from the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Baboo Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 147.—Mr. W. deW. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is, on return

from furlough, posted to the Upper Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

No. 148.—Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Lower Section of the Kandahar State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Harnai and Gulistan Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 19th October 1880.

No. 51.—Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, under orders of the Military Department, rejoined this line of Railway on the forenoon of the 26th September 1880.

No. 52.—Mr. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his return from the three months' special leave granted in Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 37, dated 17th July 1880, on the forenoon of the 12th October 1880.

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

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th October 1880.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 283, dated 20th August 1880, Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 25th idem.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 62nd Regiment of Foot, dated at Peiwar, this 18th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 38Bde.—394, Lance Corporal Wm. Jas. Hogan.
Age,—24 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—15th October 1880.
Place of Desertion,—At Chakrata, off furlough.
Date of Enlistment,—12th April 1875.
At what Place Enlisted,—Devizes.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Annes, Lancashire.
Marks,—Scar on left shin.
Trade,—Foundryman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Absent, off furlough at Chakrata. Supposed to be at Meerut.

W. J. CHADS, *Col.,*
Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 62nd Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 8th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Rawalpindi, this 24th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1854, Private Albert Shackleton.
Age,—23 years.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which Born,—Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire.
Marks,—Eye-brows meet, scar on back of right thumb, light tattooing on back of left forearm, brown patch on back of left knee.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,—Blue serge.
Waistcoat,—None.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Blue serge.
Date of Desertion,—18th October 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Cherat.
Date of Enlistment,—9th August 1876.
Place of Enlistment,—London.
REMARKS,—None.

J. W. CHAPLIN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 8th Regt. of Hussars.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th October 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,269	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 55,00,113 4 8)	1,87,29,679	5	10
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,32,29,566 1 2)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,72,99,171	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,80,285	14	0
Sundries	11,79,499	7	4
RUPEES	7,99,77,905	9	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,33,90,473	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	59,10,293	4	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	44,54,602	14	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,20,28,585	6	2
Balances with other Banks	4,65,338	7	6
Bullion	56,199	11	9
Dead Stock	10,74,549	7	11
Stamps	7,951	8	0
Sundries	3,69,557	11	0
	3,77,57,551	7	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 2,12,23,615 0 11)	4,22,20,354	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,09,96,739 1 4)			
RUPEES	7,99,77,905	9	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th October 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secy. & Treasurer.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 18	Holiday.					
,, 19						
,, 20	1,81,890	92,068	...	1,81,890	34,56,823	7,65,050
,, 21	...	...	...	1,81,890	32,56,805	7,65,050
,, 22	...	...	...	1,81,890	31,56,775	7,65,050
,, 23	...	...	...	1,81,890	31,56,741	7,65,050

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 25th Oct. 1880.*

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 28th Oct. 1880 ... Rs. 1,27,15,254-0-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th October 1880.

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 PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 7—36308 ...	5	Dr. Ruttonjee Hormusjee, Assistant Surgeon, Ahmedabad.
K 3—22528 ...	50	Mr. Kenneth Murchison, Station-master, Oomrawattee, Berar.

AKOLA,
The 22nd October 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
210	... D 18—56184 ...	100	Jawanda Mull and Jay Dyal Mull, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
157	... D 11—95798 ...	10	Mr. J. David, Allahabad.
25	... D 5—45904 } —45905 } *	20	Syed Mustafa Hossein, Etawah.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 27th October 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W62	... M 53—05587 ...	20	Khan Mahomed Kanji, Goa.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H148	... M 43—26275 ...	100	Pe Jose Agostino Pintode Rozay, Bassein.

BOMBAY,
The 26th October 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst Commissioner

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
227	... O 70—97450 ..	500	Debendra Nath Saha and Jogendra Nath Saha.
	O 68—36022 ...	100	
	,, —85124 ...	100	
	O 31—39016 ...	50	
	O 59—05947 ...	20	
	O 58—89196 ...	20	
	O 49—24144 ...	10	
	O 52—80664 ...	10	
	,, —87095 ...	10	
	O 79—65681 ...	10	
	,, —10475 ...	10	
	,, —70414 ...	10	
	O 78—85524 ...	10	
	O 54—71072 ...	10	
	O 47—72842 ...	10	
	O 81—16301 ...	10	
	O 76—53242 ...	10	
	L 6—30238 ...	10	
229	... O 68—66988 ...	100	Babu Shamboonath Hazra.
	,, —66989 ...	100	
231	... O 68—54668 ...	100	Golam Nasaf.
232	... O 69—20869 ...	100	Babu Seeta Nath Hazra.
	,, —20870 ...	100	
	,, —20871 ...	100	
	,, —20872 ...	100	
	,, —20873 ...	100	
233	... O 68—72465 ...	100	Babu Woomes Chunder Chatterjee.
238	... O 68—79918 ...	100	Nundo Lal Baboo.
	O 31—66476 ...	50	
	,, —12651 ...	50	
239	... O 35—92468 ...	100	The Dy. Post Master General, British Burma, Rangoon.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
160	... O 36—75329 } ,, —75328 }	5	Mr. Geo. Hodson.
161	... L 20—38673 } ,, —38676 }	5	Babu Nilmony Dutt.
162	... L 88—09341 } ,, —09314 }	10	Chotty Lal.
163	... O 45—67187 } ,, —85502 }	10	Toolsee Das Sadkhan.
164	... O 80—59187 } ,, —59188 }	10	Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co.
165	... O 25—79378 } ,, —79379 }	20	B. U. Ahmad.
248	... O 83—30099 ...	10	Babu Wooma Churn Sett.
249	O 50—28782 ...	10	Moumohini Dasee.
250	O 68—45494 ...	100	Babu Radha Kissur Mukerjee.
251	... O 43—14067 ...	10	The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces, Allahabad.
252	O 58—92214 ...	20	Babu Rajmohan Rai Choudhuri.
	O 15—95562 ...	10	
	L 56—01893 ...	5	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th October 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—50265 ...	10	Mrs. J. Cowley, of Hyderabad.
G 7—55137 ...	10	Major F. H. Marsh, Superintendent, Native Army Schools, Umballa.
G 9—32282 ...	50	Mr. D. L. Lobo, Guard, Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.

KURRACHEE,
The 22nd October 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
91	... E 17—41435 ...	20	The Post Master General, Lahore.
	E 15—72250 ...	50	
92	... E 13—93985 ...	100	Jawanda Mall and Jaydial Mall, Lahore.
	„ —93986 ...	100	
	„ —93987 ...	100	
	„ —93989 ...	100	
	„ —78104 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
33	... E 16—77883 „ —59233	10	Colonel H. T. Forbes, Barrackpur.
131	... E 12—74032 ...	20	Miss Corden, Darjeeling.
144	... E 13—78903 ...	100	Mr. G. W. Lawrie, Umballa.
145	... E 8—30942 ...	5	Tej Rai, Bareilly.
146	... E 16—79859 ...	10	Kishen Sahai, Meerut.
149	... E 7—47267 ...	5	Mr. R. Carr, Allahabad.
	„ —48956 ...	5	
	E 10—97103 ...	10	
150	... E 2—50538 ...	500	Khurka Shah, Sealkote.

LAHORE,
The 23rd October 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accott. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62	... B 60—52060 ...	10	T. A. Nagappa Pillai, Head Clerk, Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly.
	„ —65930 ...	10	
	„ —73874 ...	10	
	„ —81817 ...	10	
63	... B 60—66568 ...	10	Mr. F. Reynolds, Chandrapudi Estate, Kadur District.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
129	... B 42—98032 ...	20	R. Carr, Esq., G. W. Secretary to the Grand Lodge of India of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Allahabad.
130	... B 58—73551 ...	100	P. S. Shanmugam Pillai, Cloth Merchant, Tuticorin.
131	... B 56—82312 ...	10	A. V. Ram Rao, Kandapur, South Canara District.
	B 60—52834 ...	10	
	B 58—12131 ...	100	
132	... B 61—37423 ...	50	P. Rajah Rao, Sleeper Contractor, Mysore State Railway, Karikhanhully, *vid* Bangalore.
133	... B 46—85988 ...	5	S. Raja Ram Rao, Sub-Registrar, Palni.
134	... B 47—25642 ...	5	Mrs. L. E. Hannyngton, Salem.
	B 57—59672 ...	20	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 18th October 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880-81.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W3	... F 10—65518 ...	100	Abadeen Kasumjee Lakadsha, Merchant of Nagpur.
	„ —76312 ..	100	

NAGPUR,
The 21st October 1880.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. to Depy. Accts. Genl., Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th October 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	6th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	1st „	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6 „	2nd „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6 „	3rd „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 „	2nd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	4th „	Str. *Purulia.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6 „	5th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf.	6-30 „	30th Oct.	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th October 1880.

Alexander, A. M.
Alston, Capt. Thomas.
Anderson, John.
Anderson, Mrs. C.
Augustin, Butler.
Baxter, Miss.
Bernard, Mrs. A.
Bernard, A. F.
Blundon, R.
Booth, Miss L. E.
Campagnac, A. G.
Carter, Miss.
Canfield, Mrs. Georgina.
Connor, J. L.
Cotton, Lt., Bengal Police.
Counsell, William.
Crichton, Mrs. Jane.
Cross, Mrs. J.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Dias, Francis.
Drozario, Mrs. W.
Eliza, Mrs. L.
Escomb, Brass & Co.
Ewen, W.
Farmer, Mrs. P.
Fetcher, H. James.
Gallagher, Mrs. Marian.
Galloway, A. S. F.
Gardiner, —, (S. S. *Ellora.*)
Ghlord, Love & Co.
Gray, W.
Gray, G.
Greenbergh, M. J.
Hall, F. R. King.
Hamilton, W. H.
Hamilton, R. C. A.
Hamilton, G.
Harrison, J. (Engineer, Ice Factory.)
Harris, P. H.
Harvey, G. M.
Hashman, Miss Blanche.
Haslam, P.
Humprey, Major J. C. T.
Jarvis, N. A.
Jones, Mrs. E. W. Warde.
Knight, William.
Macdonald, D.
Mason, —.
Mayle, E.
Meyer, E.
Mosile, S.
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Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

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ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

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1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd „ „ 1 „ „

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Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

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No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

☞ **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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1880.

RED SEA.

HÁNISH ISLANDS.

Position of Parkin Rock.

The British Hydrographic Office has notified that the following information has been received from Commander J. E. Pringle, H. M. S. *Falcon*, relative to the position of Parkin rock, lying about 3½ miles eastward of Rugged island, one of the Suyúl Hánish group.

The rock, which appeared to be about 8 feet above water (in August), lies with the following bearings, *viz.*:—

South-east point of Quoin islet, N. 3° 40′ E.

South point of Rugged island, S. 83° 40′ W., distant 4¼ miles.

These bearings place Parkin rock S. S. W. one mile from the position formerly assigned to it.

(*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4½° Westerly in 1880.*)

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr.* (*late I.N.*),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 29th October 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No. 8*e*, Red Sea, with plan of Hánish islands. Sailing Directions; Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 16 (addenda) 33. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 165.

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.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 30th October 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday, the 10th, and Thursday, the 11th proximo, on account of the Hindoo festival "Juggodhatree Poojah."

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 26th October 1880.

No. 1766.—Mr. Bala Prashad, Inspector of Police, officiated as Superintendent of Police, Holkar and Sindia-Nimach State Railways, from 29th March to 20th October 1880.

The 1st November 1880.

No. 1799.—Major M. G. Gerard, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' privilege leave to England from the 15th November 1880, or date of departure.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th October 1880.

No. 1425 *G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 906 G., dated 24th July 1880 (published in the *Rajputana Official Gazette* of 31st July 1880), and assumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie on the forenoon of the 15th October 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th October 1880.

No. 67.—Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from field service, is granted three months' privilege leave under the orders contained in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1841 G., dated 21st October 1880.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 68.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Headquarters' staff of the Inspector General, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 30th October 1880.

No. 28.—Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, which he joined on the forenoon of 1st October 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 1st November 1880.

No. 2433.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 64, dated 21st October 1880, Lieutenant W. G. Bowyer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 7th October 1880, and is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

No. 2434.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 330, dated the 12th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch, on the forenoon of the 20th September 1880.

Lieutenant H. Finnis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th September 1880. This Officer is posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the above date.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 26th October 1880.

No. 81.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, reported his return from three months' language leave, at Umballa, on the afternoon of the 18th October 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 323, dated the 1st October 1880, Captain W. H. Johnstone, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Temporary Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, assumed, charge of the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, on the forenoon of this date.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 26th October 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sukkur Division, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, on the 18th August 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 1st November 1880.

With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 323, dated 1st October 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., made over, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1880.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th October 1880.

No. 149.—Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, was granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of ten days' furlough in excess of the one month's extension notified by the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, in his Notification, dated 3rd December 1879.

The 29th October 1880.

No. 150.—The under-mentioned Officers are, on return from military duty, re-posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank.)

Captain F. W. Joseph, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 1st November 1880.

No. 151.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 14th October 1880, from the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 317, dated 29th September 1880, and took over charge of his appointment as Director of State Railway Stores, from Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., on the afternoon of the 25th October 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 20th October 1880.

No. 51.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 47, dated 4th October 1880, Mr. R. W. L. Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th October 1880.

JOHN A. LITTLE, *Capt., S.C.,*
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 25th October 1880.

No. 19.—With reference to Notification No. 27, dated 22nd October 1880, by the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, Mr. W. H. Freeman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Sukkur on the forenoon of 4th October 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 23rd October 1880.

No. 53.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class (temporary rank), and Engineer-in-Chief, 3rd Grade, temporarily transferred to the Military Depart-

ment for field service, in Public Works Department Notification No. 250, dated 20th July 1880, rejoined this Railway, and assumed charge of the Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

No. 54.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 51, dated 19th October 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the charge of Survey Division, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of this Railway.

No. 55.—Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, temporarily transferred to the Office of Port Store-keeper, Kurrachee, for service, in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 126, dated 14th September 1880, resumed charge from Baboo Bamapada Roy, Sub-Store-keeper, 1st Grade, of the Stores Magazine at Sibi, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section of the Kandahar State Railway, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1880.

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

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th October 1880.

No. 24.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 22, dated 16th October 1880, *for* the word "afternoon," *read* "forenoon."

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 1st November 1880.

No. 39.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 112 of 18th August 1880, Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Kurram Valley Railway Survey, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 15th September 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 29th October 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 844, dated 21st October, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, was relieved of the charge of the Pind Sultan Division, on the afternoon of the 4th September.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 28th October 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 19 of the 19th October 1880, Mr. P. Rainier, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, 4th Class, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Jacob made over, and Mr. Rainier took, charge on the forenoon of the 25th October 1880, from which date Mr. Jacob availed himself of privilege leave.

The 1st November 1880.

No. 21.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 517, dated 29th October 1880, Doctor R. Willmot, Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the furlough and subsidiary leave therein granted on the 26th idem.

No. 22.—With reference to Rajputana State Railway Notification No. 21 of this date, Surgeon Major A. Hilson, Civil Surgeon, Agra, assumed temporary charge of the office and duties of Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1880, pending arrival of the Officer appointed to officiate for Doctor Willmot.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 27th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 629, Private William Davis.	Trade,—Groom.
Age,—23 years.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals (white clothing).
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Date of Desertion,—25th October 1880.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bristol, Somersetshire.	Date of Enlistment,—9th November 1876.
Marks,—Tattooed on left forearm.	Place of Enlistment,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
	REMARKS,—None.
	Under 4 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lt.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-6th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-6th Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 27th day of October 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 777, Private Walter Duckworth.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers— ... } Regimentals (white clothing).
Age,—22 years 9 months.	Date of Desertion,—25th October 1880.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.	Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.
Color of—Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey blue.	Date of Enlistment,—15th January 1877.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ironbridge, Salop, Worcestershire.	Place of Enlistment,—Solihull, Warwickshire.
Marks,—Scar on right wrist.	REMARKS,—None.
Trade,—Stamper.	Under 4 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Lt.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2-6th 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 30th September 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS STERLING PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1882.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	REDUCED 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.					
Balance of 15th September 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,40,92,400	1,10,58,300	1,79,05,400	3,04,67,100	45,84,000	4,49,000	90,14,800	8,37,73,200	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	72,300	18,97,54,665
Add—																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	500	...	...	3,000	7,000	...	...	...	...	18,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	30,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1880	...	...	...	...	...	93,000	8,000	4,200	33,500	3,000	...	2,46,500	11,01,500	...	3,000	...	...	14,92,700
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,89,546	30,50,100	2,41,85,400	1,10,74,300	1,79,09,600	3,05,01,100	45,87,000	4,49,000	92,84,300	8,48,91,700	1,01,700	34,38,000	65,800	72,300	19,12,95,865
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	59,306	...	4,43,000	...	97,000	46,100	...	...	51,000	12,09,000	...	3,000	...	1,000	19,09,406
Balance on 30th September 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,50,100	2,37,42,400	1,10,74,300	1,78,12,600	3,04,55,000	45,87,000	4,49,000	92,33,300	8,36,82,700	1,01,700	34,35,000	65,800	71,300	18,93,86,459

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st July 1880, enfaced from India, 3,921 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,323 lakhs.
„ 1st Aug. 1880 to 15th Aug. „ „ „ 4 „ „ „ 17 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „ 5 „ „ „ 25 „
„ 1st Sept. „ to 15th Sept. „ „ „ 7 „ „ „ 23 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ „ „ 15 „ „ „ 19 „

3,952 lakhs. 3,407 lakhs.
3,407 „

Balance against London . 545 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th October 1880.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Dy. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal ending 30th October 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,269	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 51,36,860 13 8)	1,80,33,582	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,28,96,722 1 2)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,13,84,281	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,23,775	1	4
Sundries	11,93,182	10	5
RUPEES	8,34,24,090	13	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,34,54,211	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	59,35,406	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	43,29,771	6	6
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,23,89,984	8	5
Balances with other Banks	4,15,931	10	2
Bullion	54,959	1	9
Dead Stock	10,74,436	9	6
Stamps	7,834	5	0
Sundries	3,69,944	6	0
	3,80,32,479	4	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 2,46,90,324 7 9)	4,53,91,611	8	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,07,01,287 1 2)			
RUPEES	8,34,24,090	13	7

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 4th November 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Depy. Secy. & Treasurer.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 25	...	...	...	1,81,890	31,56,704	7,65,050
„ 26	...	...	...	1,81,890	30,56,672	7,65,050
„ 27	...	...	1,79,563	116	31,25,703	9,34,563
„ 28	...	...	...	116	29,25,634	9,34,563
„ 29	...	...	...	111	27,26,692	9,34,563
„ 30	...	...	...	111	26,26,960	9,34,563

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st Nov. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 4th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 1,05,89,415-8-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th November 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, in the month of June 1880 (exact date not known), certain treasure (Chandwadi Rupees 149-11) was found in the house of one Vithoba Patil, of Borkund, Taluka Dhulia, of the Khandesh Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure in whole or in part, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 7th March 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an inquiry according to law.

———,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,
The 27th October 1880.

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H149	... M 37—22292 ...	100	Abdegalli Abdool Cader, Bombay.
H150	... M 42—33085 ...	10	Mrs. M. Willcox, Igatpuri.
M65	... M 9—49603	5	Kistoorchand Mooltan Mull, Neemuch.
	„ —49632		

BOMBAY,
The 30th October 1880.

W. D. COWLEY,
for *Offg. Asst. Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
241	... O 69—18723 ...	100	The Secy. and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	„ —32786 ...	100	
	„ —17525 ...	100	
	„ —34297 ...	100	
	„ —37214 ...	100	
	„ —34153 ...	100	
	„ —38301 ...	100	
	„ —20806 ...	100	
	„ —32549 ...	100	
	„ —33544 ...	100	
	„ —42894 ...	100	
	„ —37215 ...	100	
	„ —24246 ...	100	
	„ —20909 ...	100	
	„ —31485 ...	100	
	„ —39198 ...	100	
	„ —37331 ...	100	
	„ —36145 ...	100	
	„ —03734 ...	100	
	„ —38684 ...	100	
	„ —36313 ...	100	
	„ —41617 ...	100	
	„ —42917 ...	100	
	„ —30741 ...	100	
	„ —28416 ...	100	
	„ —36146 ...	100	
	„ —04487 ...	100	
	„ —21119 ...	100	
	„ —33175 ...	100	
	„ —32714 ...	100	
	„ —32709 ...	100	
	„ —36810 ...	100	
	„ —36829 ...	100	
	„ —11758 ...	100	
	„ —42916 ...	100	
	„ —08743 ...	100	
	„ —31809 ...	100	
	„ —37312 ...	100	
	„ —39831 ...	100	
	„ —38717 ...	100	
	„ —24326 ...	100	
	„ —37313 ...	100	
	„ —39830 ...	100	
	„ —32785 ...	100	
	„ —45212 ...	100	
	„ —28418 ...	100	
	„ —34784 ...	100	
	„ —33160 ...	100	
	„ —30655 ...	100	
	O 32—03907 to —03986	50 each	
242	... O 69—24779 ...	100	Ramfal Ram Hanuman Das.
	O 32—01626 ...	50	
	„ —01627 ...	50	
243	... O 69—48683 ...	100	Babu Behari Lal Poramanick.
	„ —48684 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

166	... O 52—06297 „ —06296	10	Babu Umes Chunder Poddar
167	... O 58—47258 „ —44269	20	Hurruck Chand Mohan Lal.
168	... O 54—47204 O 80—80279	10	Babu Jodunath Roy.
169	... O 25—37025 „ —30842	20	Chottey Lal Omed Mull.
	L 57—27812 „ —27819	10	
170	... O 57—60327 „ —60328	20	Mr. R. M. Waller, C.S.
171	... O 12—04879 O 45—89333	10	Babu Ramrutton Dhur.
172	... O 13—87069 O 7—74462	10	Babu Janokeynath Naug.
173	... O 58—47256 „ —47258	20	Babu Jagannath Sen.
174	... L 40—52302 „ —52309	10	Babu Nobin Chunder Choudhury.
253	... L 56—96207 ...	5	Babu Umes Chunder Poddar.
	„ —96209 ...	5	
254	... O 44—38418 ...	10	Babu Atul Chunder Ghose.
255	... O 54—44581 ...	10	Babu Behary Lal Das.
	„ —44587 ...	10	
256	... O 61—19180 ...	20	Messrs. Raja Ram & Co.
257	... L 11—01113 ...	5	Babu Hari Das Mitra.
	L 10—01669 ...	5	
258	... L 72—57954 ...	10	Messrs. Jadoo Roy & Co.
	„ —57955 ...	10	
259	... O 79—68056 ...	10	Babu Obhoy Churn Chatterjee.
260	... L 25—12657 ...	5	Babu Jagobundoo Banerjee.
261	... O 59—54753 ...	20	Mrs. C. Boerresen.
	„ —59821 ...	20	
	O 41—45597 ...	10	

CALCUTTA,
The 5th November 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—53349 ...	100	Sala Ravuther Mahomed Hussen Sahib, Vaniembady.
J 9—43615 ...	10	R. Venkat Ramiah, Palladom.
J 9—48454 ...	10	A. Ramasami Iyengar, Kolar.
J 8—12059 ...	5	W. E. Clarke, Esq., Calicut.
J 9—51609 ...	10	B. Lovery, Esq., Madras.
J 5—98846 ...	20	Revd. G. O. Newport, Kilpank.
J 7—29529 ...	5	T. Mathooranoyagam Pillay, Bangalore.
J 9—49392 ...	10	V. Sawmy Pillay, Calicut.

CALICUT,
The 20th October 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 9—30647 ...	50	Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee, Timekeeper, Harbour Works, Kurrachee.
G 10—38083 ...	100	Esmaeljee Jeevunjee, Shopkeeper, Kurrachee,
G 10—53652 ...	100	Lieutenant M. L. Shipley, 14th Bengal Lancers, Lahore.
„ —53653 ...	100	
G 9—30672 ...	50	Wazirbux, of Gujrat, Punjab.
G 7—81712 „ —81713 *	10	Kheema Versee, Salt-dealer, Kurrachee.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 25th October 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., K. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
93	... E 17—07516 ...	20	Mr. C. B. Carbery, Kurnal.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

140	... E 8—33060 ...	5	Baboo Dyal Chunder Dey Calcutta.
154	... E 73—56298 ...	100	Private Henery Smart, 72nd Regiment, Meean Meer.

LAHORE,
The 29th October 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
135	... B 60—76987 ...	10	C. M. Kumaraswami Mudali, Salem.
136	... B 56—15649 ...	10	M. Farried Khan, Kadur, Nagar Division.
137	... B 62—26782 ...	100	Sidapa Chetti, Kurg.
	„ —36426 ...	100	
	„ —54737 ...	100	
	„ —61344 ...	100	
	„ —62396 ...	100	
	B 51—36876 ...	500	
138	... B 46—97871 ...	5	Mr. Ira A. Richards, B.A., Richmond Town, Bangalore.
139	... B 47—28125 ...	5	Mr. Coshan, St. Xavier's Street, Madras.
140	... B 42—13438 ...	20	Muhammad Khan, 3rd Munshi, District Office, Bangalore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 25th October 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October 1880.

No. 8631.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, 3rd Class Marine Officer, has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* 2nd Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. Todd.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Supernumerary Assistant Marine Officer, has been appointed to be *sub. pro tem.* Marine Officer, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Ingle.

POSTAL CIRCLE, EASTERN BENGAL.

Moulvi Habibur Rahmon has been appointed to be Superintendent, Post Offices, Chittagong Division.

Mr. R. Rose has been appointed to be Deputy Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BRITISH BURMA.

Mr. J. B. Short has been appointed to be Examiner of Post Office Accounts.

G. J. HYNES,

for *Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Calcutta, the 5th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	13th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	8th ,,	Str. *Chanda.*
Madras and Ceylon . . .	6 ,,	8th ,,	P. and O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	6 ,,	10th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 ,,	9th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits .	6 ,,	11th ,,	Str. *Oriental.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6 ,,	12th ,,	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	6 ,,	13th ,,	French Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf.	6 ,,	6th ,,	From Bombay.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th November 1880.

Adolphus, J.
Alston, Capt. Thomas.
Anderson, Mrs. C.
Bernon, Monsieur T.
Bernard, Mrs. A.
Bernard, A. F.
Bholanath Ghose.
Braybrooke, Mrs. J.F.G.
Campbell, W.
Canfield, Mrs. Georgina.
Connor, J. L.
Cotton, Lt., Bengal Police.
Crichton, Mrs. Jane.
Dass, R.
David, J. S.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Dias, Francis.
Drozario, Mrs. W.
DuBois, H. C.
Escomb, Brass & Co.
Farmer, Mrs. P.
Frances, W. G.
Franklin, —.
Galloway, A. S. F.
Gangoody, T.
Gibert, Grimmer.
Gilford, Love & Co.
Gomes, Frank.
Grant, J.
Gray, G.
Grenberg, M.
Hall, F. R. King.
Hancock, W.
Hanton, W.
Harris, T. H.
Harvey, G. M.
Harvey, J. R.
Harwood, W. L.
Haslam, P.
Hervey, J. L.
Jacks, Mrs.
James, Mrs.
Jones, Mrs. E. W. Warde.
Kay, T. W.
Lantwar, L. A.
LeMarchand, A.
Macdonald, Mrs. G.
Mackenzie, R. C.
Mason, —.
Meyer, E.
Mick, Rev. M.
Moore, Capt. F. G.
Mosile, S.
Packer, William.
Pereira, Miss Agnes.
Rotherham and Sons.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Scott, Mrs. J. R.
Simpson, J. A.
Simmington, Mrs.
Smith, Madame Anna M.
Surgeon Smith, W. F, (passenger steamer *Nepaul.*)
Suart, R.
Thomas, Miss B.
Tonnet, Monsieur Themy.
Weise, Berta.
Williams, Mrs. F.
Wilson, Mrs.

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

Anson, Capt.
Bailly, Harris.
Barker, T. W.
Bernheim, Monsieur.
Blackson, T. W.
Bryne, Joseph.
Buckland, Fred.
Byron, E. C. A.
Cailler, Monsieur L.
C. G. C.
C. W. S.
Canham, John.
Cavanagh, J.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.
Coan, John.
Coombes, J. W.
Coombes, M. C.
Cooper, John.
Coode, Walter.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.
Evans, J.
Fancland, C.
Foster, E. (S. S. *Bokhara.*)
Frank, Gretha.
Garrick, D.
Gibbons, E. J.
Gibbons, Rev. B.
Goulu, Francis.
Gordon, E. F. (P. W. D.)
Griffin, W. H.
Harford, J.
Harman, J. M.
Hastings, C. G. W.
Hay, G.
Hewett, H. J.
Hopekirk, William.
Hughes, Pringle.
Hynes, Mrs.
Jackson, R. A.
Jackson, W.
Johnston, Capt.
Kohn, Herr Josef M.
Lankfield, F.
Main, Alex.
Meenoly, James McG.
Outley, Captain J. W.
Owen, H. M.
Pearson, Lewis.
Perks, M. J.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Pogose, John.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Richardson, Capt.
Richworth, J.
Roe, Lt. R. J.
Sandman, W. A.
Scanlon, C. A. R.
Sevastopulo, A. E.
Simpson, L.
Sinclair, J. L.
Smith, A. A.
Stuart, F.
Thompson, W.
Tobin, John.
Usborne, W.
Van Laek, Mrs.
Wakfield, Surgeon La.
Wardle, Mrs.
Wiesnaw, Dr. C.
White, Mrs. M. M. J.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Williams, E. J.
Williamson, Capt. W. J.
Withe.
Wilson, Alex.

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.
Griffin, W. H.
Morton, M.
O'Brien, S. H. G.
Usborne, W.

Registered Letters.

Farmer, G. K.
Flawker, J. hn.
Jolly, S. John.
Jennings, T.
Lustig, A.
Rosa, Lorenzo.
Scanlan, C. A. R.
Shury, C. T.
William, Smyth (late of *Castle of Clyde.*)

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gachidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd „ „ 1 „ „

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

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Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 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, 2 annas.*

Settlement Manual, 1879. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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 Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*

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

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 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, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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.
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Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
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Vol.	XX.	Fisheries and Botany of Bengal, with General Index.
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Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1880. *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, 3 annas.*

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, 3 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
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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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Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II	... Rs.	6 0 0

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Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

☞ **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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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.

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

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17 of 1880.

INDIAN OCEAN—MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

MADAGASCAR—WEST COAST.

Shoal south-west of Barren Islands.

The following account has been recently published by the Spanish Government—on the authority of D. Francisco Viñes, Captain of the Corvette *Rosa del Juria*—of the existence of a detached shoal lying south-west of Barren islands, west coast of Madagascar, nearly 50 miles distant from that group:—

This danger (*Bajo del Viñes*) was sighted from the *Rosa del Juria* at 10 A.M., on 22nd December 1871, bearing to the west-south-west, distant about 1½ miles—the vessel being then in 41 fathoms over sand and shells. On nearing it to the distance of about half a mile, the depth of 3¾ fathoms over coarse sand was obtained. Captain Viñes then landed on the bank, and describes it as being composed of sand, almost circular, about 14 yards in diameter and to dry about 2 feet at low water, with 1¾ fathoms at the distance of half a cable around.

Position as given, lat. 18° 51′ 30″ S., long. 43° 1′ 25″ E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.)*,

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 5th November 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 759, 597, 748*a* and 2483. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 548.

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.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of October 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Budeshkheyl	Afghanistan	18th	Closed.
Dehra Dhoon	N.-W. P.	8th	Opened.
Gunesh Khind	Bombay Presdy.	18th	Closed.
Karikal	Madras	4th	Opened.
Khusialghur	Punjab	11th	Closed.
Koorum Fort	Afghanistan	15th	Ditto.
Lawrencepore	Punjab.	23rd	Ditto.
Mahableshwar	Bombay Presdy.	1st	Re-opened.
Matheran	Ditto	1st	Ditto.
Mundoorie	Afghanistan	20th	Closed.
Pir Chowkey	Beluchistan	14th	Opened.
Saugor	Central India	25th	Closed.
Shalofzan	Afghanistan	7th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1880.

No. 23.—Mr. P. M. Madge, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th October 1880.

The 8th November 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. H. A. Kirk, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st November 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 6th November 1880.

No. 23.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the colloquial examination required by Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 20.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 3rd November 1880.

No. 1454 *G.*—Surgeon D. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is granted the usual subsidiary leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same to enable him to proceed to Ahmedabad to appear before a Medical Board.

The 5th November 1880.

No. 1490 *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Abdoola Khan, of the Abu Dispensary, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st October 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

No. 69.—Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 20th October 1880.

No. 70.—Lieutenant-Colonel Æ. Perkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st November 1880, under the orders contained in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1841 G., dated 21st October 1880.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 71.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Major Manderson, Executive Engineer, received charge of the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, from Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, on the forenoon of 25th October 1880.

No. 72.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on being relieved of the charge of that Command, is transferred to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The 6th November 1880.

No. 73.—Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 82.—Lieutenant E. Glennie, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Kasauli, on the afternoon of the 26th October 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November 1880.

No. 152.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, *for* "Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Pindi-Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway," *read* "Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Bombay Railway Establishment."

The 3rd November 1880.

No. 153.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction Peshawar Section, to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 154.—Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Kohat to the Pindi Junction Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 155.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line, to the Kandahar State Railway, Lower Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 5th November 1880.

No. 20.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 317, 323 and 334, dated 29th September and 1st and 15th October 1880, respectively, Mr. J. Ramsay received, and Captain J. A. Little, S.C., made over, charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, on the forenoon of 2nd November 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 30th October 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways' Notification No. 27, dated 22nd October 1880, Mr. W. A. Freeman, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of 2nd idem.

The 4th November 1880.

No. 26.—With reference to late Engineer-in-Chief Rathial-Pindi Section's Notification No. 13, dated (blank) September 1880, *vide Gazette of India*, Part II, page 547, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the afternoon of 5th October 1880.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 6th November 1880.

No. 40.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 38, dated 8th October 1880, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of 25th October, from three months' sick leave granted him in Director General of Railways'. Notification No. 119, dated 31st August 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 6th November 1880.

No. 10.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 148, dated 23rd October, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Pindi-Kohat Section on the forenoon of the 9th October 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th November 1880.

No. 23.—Under instructions from the Director General of Railways, Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 8th November 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 24.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145 of the 23rd October 1880, Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from this Railway on the 28th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1602.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to May 1879.	April to May 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	3,829,458	3,427,773	...	401,685
II.—Tributes	698,000	129,820	129,837	17	...
III.—Forest	688,400	61,709	36,414	...	25,295
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	455,579	522,759	67,180	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	140,146	46,830	...	93,316
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	533,127	496,034	...	37,093
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	401,248	392,273	...	8,975
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	1,235,108	1,192,239	...	42,869
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	1,574,893	1,568,707	...	6,186
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	530,283	540,560	10,277	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	37,464	46,936	9,472	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	65,045	17,536	...	47,509
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	173,688	190,858	17,170	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	18,524	78,736	60,212	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	5,673	6,310	637	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	91,261	96,565	5,304	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	32,828	36,104	3,276	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	21,721	26,598	4,877	...
XIX.—Education	137,000	23,779	27,857	4,078	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	13,496	4,359	...	9,137
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	5,774	8,655	2,881	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	183,169	118,042	...	65,127
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	13,501	12,324	...	1,177
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	40,162	35,578	...	4,584
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—6,932	923	7,855	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	9,610,524	9,060,807	...	549,717
XXIX.—Army	800,200	120,335	128,744	8,409	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	48,623	56,044	7,421	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	10,338	25,414	15,076	...
XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	1,892,781*	1,220,322	...	672,459
XXV.—State Railways	4,720,000	198,903	1,003,281	804,378	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	9,100	13,584	4,484	...
TOTAL	71,217,400	11,890,604	11,508,196	...	382,408
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	55,722	54,757	...	965
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	11,946,326	11,562,953	...	383,373

* Includes £616,016 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

Second month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to May 1879.	April to May 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	368,380	427,487	59,107	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	33,651	23,224	...	10,427
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	49,814	60,007	10,193	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	446,868	455,136	8,268	...
5.—Forest	527,600	47,543	30,050	...	17,493
6.—Excise	111,000	29,244	33,221	3,977	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	6,966	2,810	...	4,156
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	3,679	4,468	789	...
9.—Customs	204,000	33,154	32,484	...	670
10.—Salt	368,000	45,890	40,911	...	4,979
11.—Opium	2,159,500	989,556	980,923	...	8,633
12.—Stamps	77,500	12,564	12,898	334	...
13.—Registration	166,000	22,643	28,409	5,766	...
14.—Mint	91,500	12,411	11,550	...	861
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	166,074	215,489	49,415	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	58,641	62,889	4,248	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	200,453	201,693	1,240	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	57,339	58,728	1,389	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	529,056	519,881	...	9,175
20.—Police	2,513,000	389,936	404,883	14,947	...
21.—Marine	419,000	53,801	52,805	...	996
22.—Education	1,015,800	145,846	154,729	8,883	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	25,769	26,189	420	...
24.—Medical	701,400	101,598	101,863	265	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	50,981	58,009	7,028	...
26.—Political	393,000	53,438	69,781	16,843	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	223,175	288,658	66,483	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	558	822	264	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	157,850	195,839	37,989	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	49,543	43,356	...	6,187
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	4,441	14,162	9,721	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	423,003	571,067	148,064	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	4,792,865	5,184,421	391,556	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	2,179,305	2,160,545	...	18,760
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	294,663	146,668	...	147,995
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	91,960	85,332	...	6,628
32.—Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	510,593*	384,584	...	126,009
32.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,300	31,323	515	...	30,808
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	...	...	...	...
32.—Land and Supervision	69,500	9,909	8,845	...	1,064
32.—State Railways	1,630,200	158,879	805,548	646,669	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	520,882	643,423	122,541	...
TOTAL	56,422,800	8,590,379	9,419,881	829,502	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,638,755	2,140,707	501,952	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	10,229,134	11,560,588	1,331,454	...
38.—*Productive Public Works*— Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	327,592	380,026	52,434	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	64,596	55,272	...	9,324
TOTAL	3,312,000	392,188	435,298	43,110	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	10,621,322	11,995,886	1,374,564	...

* Includes £114,375 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th September 1880.

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	3,549	6,57,053 13 10	1,203	3,11,666 12 9	866 11 8	23,04,548 12 5
Assam	11	701	1,14,590 1 1	246	49,307 3 9	197 9 11	3,34,815 14 7
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	48	4,448	5,26,508 9 5	724	1,98,605 7 4	455 0 9	15,85,851 5 4
Punjab	23	1,445	1,67,081 14 0	427	1,17,707 14 10	307 0 3	12,53,730 9 5
Central Provinces	18	473	1,22,826 3 3	143	23,928 0 5	60 7 3	4,51,585 10 1
British Burma	13	522	88,474 7 4	192	41,547 8 1	189 2 2	2,38,739 6 3
Berar	4	150	37,539 15 0	37	4,351 7 9	0 4 10	1,42,285 15 9
India	9	819	1,15,719 10 4	216	36,334 10 6	142 10 11	3,99,693 0 5
State Railways	13	6,558	75,747 12 4	160	10,502 8 10	24 8 1	88,855 12 0
TOTAL	184	18,695	22,05,542 6 7	3,348	7,93,951 10 3	2,243 7 10	68,00,106 6 3

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th November 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th November 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,37,85,310	7	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,269	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	59,58,940	5	1
Public Deposits at Head Office 64,06,068 2 3				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	49,77,747	5	6
Public Deposits at Branches 1,38,77,220 2 1	2,02,83,288	4	4	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,27,21,300	15	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,32,79,893	0	8	Balances with other Banks	294,730	14	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,27,176	1	8	Bullion	50,535	15	11
Sundries	12,78,357	11	5	Dead Stock	10,72,989	10	8
				Stamps	8,042	1	0
				Sundries	3,70,012	15	0
					3,92,39,610	9	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 2,57,41,152 0 2	4,82,18,673	8	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 2,24,77,521 8 1			
RUPEES	8,74,58,284	2	1	RUPEES	8,74,58,284	2	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 12th November 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on: General Treasury.	Certificates issued on: Currency Department.	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 1	...	...	...	111	25,25,571	9,34,563
,, 2	Holidays.					
,, 3						
,, 4	...	...	...	111	24,27,877	9,34,563
,, 5	...	...	118	...	23,37,638	9,34,675
,, 6	...	...	...	...	22,37,638	9,34,675

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th Nov. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 80,71,765-8-10.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th November 1880.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that, on the 6th August 1880, a brass pot containing some silver and gold jewels valued at about Rs. 82, was found in the compound of the house of Jalapareddy Pitchireddy and Papereddy, in Atmakur, Atmakur Taluq.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Nellore, on the 10th March 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1880.

J. GROSE,
Collector.

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th October 1880.

Descriptive Return of a Man belonging to 2-8th King's Regiment, who deserted on the 6th November 1880 whilst on the line of march.

Rank and Name,—Private William Robinson.
Height,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Age,—30 years 2 months.
Complexion,—Fresh and sharp.
Hair,—Brown.
Eyes,—Brown,
Service,—9 years 2 months.
Dress,—Khaki coat and trowsers, regimental boots, white flannel shirt, socks, no helmet.
Place of Desertion,—Camp Gagan.
REMARKS,—Escaped from hospital tents about 5 A.M., 6th November 1880. Was a patient in hospital for lunacy. Direction in which gone not known.

C. E. GROGAN, *Colonel,*
Commdg. 2-8th King's Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the A Battery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, dated at Ludhiana, this 8th day of November 1880.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 885, Gunner John Roberts.
Age,—26 years.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Parish and County in which Born,—Melbourne, Australia.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Clerk.
Coat or Jacket,—White clothing.
Waistcoat,—White clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers,—Had apparently blue clothing with him.
Date of Desertion,—29th October 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa, was on leave for shooting, 27th to midnight, 28th October 1880.
Date of Enlistment,—8th September 1875.
Place of Enlistment,—Dublin.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 6 years' service.

A. CAMPBELL, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. A Batty., C Bde., R. H. A.

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 WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
211	D 16—05488	10	Heera Singh, Ghazipur.
	,, —14137	10	
212	D 18—56701	100	Syud Ally, Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

158	D 14—45074	20	Watten J. Collis, Esq., Allahabad.
159	D 11—77232	10	H. J. F. Pratt, Esq., Bareilly.
	D 14—06832	20	
	,, —06837	20	
	,, —06838	20	
160	D 12—33920	5	Ram Pershad Sunder Lall, Cawnpore.
161	D 16—10775	10	J. T. Crawford, Esq., C. S., Fyzabad.
	D 17—08383	50	
	D 18—47150	100	
	,, —48257	100	
	,, —50535	100	
162	D 16—27411	10	Mr. H. F. Nettles, Meerut.
	,, —27412	10	
163	D 8—27437	500	Molvi Obaidul Ruhman, Allahabad.
26	D 17—06808 *	50	Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co., Calcutta.
	,, —06807 *		
27	D 10—54312 *	5	Messrs. Hajee Ahmud & Co., Calcutta.
	,, —54309 *		
	D 16-24165 *	10	
	,, —24158 *		

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th November 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1880.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W63	M 46—42618	50	Manual St. Ann D'Souza, Surat.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H151	M 31—36107	10	Pandharinath Bhagwants, Buramati.
H152	M 1—66020	5	Hari Mohonraj, Bhavnagar.
	M 2—75445	5	
H153	M 49—05050	10	H. F. Nettles, Meerut.
H154	M 46—04291	50	E. H. Hallum, Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY,
Th 9th November 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
244	O 90—17264	10	Babu Dhurmo Das Bose.
	,, —45466	10	
	,, —45465	10	
	,, —45463	10	
	O 38—62762	5	
245	O 69—47410	100	Hurryhur Sing Saheb Sing.
	,, —25024	100	
	,, —12872	100	
248	O 31—72416	50	Mr. D. Webester.
251	O 70—27479	500	Babu Mohesmohan Ghose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
262	O 80—51683	10	Babu Bhola Nath Mukerjee.
263	O 68—78458	100	Mr. O. Weynton,
264	O 60—22309	20	Mr. W. J. Collis,
175	A 95—91704	10	The Superintendent of Post Offices, Burdwan Division.
	A 97—81784		
176	O 59—94435	20	Babu Mohes Chunder Sircar.
	,, —94139		
177	O 36—08446	5	Babu Hurro Lal Sircar.
	,, —08445		
178	L 56—30294	5	Syed Rohim Ali.
	L 55—63008		

CALCUTTA,
The 12th November 1880.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 8—10555 ...	5	Commissioner of Paper Currency, fo Arunagiri Mudali, Head Classifier, Revenue Settlement Party No. III, Udunalapetta, Coimbatore.
J 9—49620 ...	10	

CALICUT,
The 5th November 1880.

J. C. WINSCOM,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 14—23229 ...	100	Mr. P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu, Barrister-at-Law, of Vizagapatam.

COCONADA,
The 26th October 1880.

Actg. Depy. Collr.,
In charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
94	E 16—82681 ...	10	W. Woodward, Esq., Murree.
95	E 15—56574 ...	50	Fakeer Chand, Lahore.
	„ —56359 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
155	E 13—46842 ...	100	Dr. T. H. White, through Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.
157	E 15—56020 ...	50	Sunder Das, Wazeerabad.
	„ —55819 ...	50	
	E 13—58532 ...	50	
158	B 1—48561 ...	1,000	The Manager, Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Limited, Naini Tal.
159	B 5—30666 ...	5	Mr. G. Smith, Lance Corporal, 72nd Highlanders, Meean Meer.
	„ —30647 ...	5	

LAHORE,
The 24th November 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,

Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
67	B 61—55073 ...	50	Mr. E. Enright, Overseer, P. W. D., Pulicat.
68	B 47—10823 ...	5	Mr. J. Chalon, Supervisor, D. P. W., Chillikerri, Chittledroog District.
	„ —10824 ...	5	
68	B 60—34869 ...	10	C. Arnageri Mudali, Udamalpet, Coimbatore.
69	B 57—47715 ...	20	A. Balakrishna Sastri, Madura.
70	B 62—80173 ...	100	Surgeon G. L. Walker, Cocanada

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
141	B 47—11694 ...	5	K. Govindu Charier, Bangalore.
142	B 66—24590 ...	100	C. V. Mutia Chetti, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	„ —26544 ...	100	
143	B 59—82788 ...	100	Lutiff Gunny, Bombay.
	B 66—15842 ...	100	
144	B 62—51408 ...	100	Arni Annaswami Mudali, Mint Street, Madras.
	B 66—20391 ...	100	
145	B 60—40484 ...	10	A. Ramaya Chetti, Black Town, Madras.
146	B 59—05305 ...	100	Chinnabussappa Chetti, Black Town, Madras.
	B 51—44891 ...	500	
147	B 56—97117 ...	10	Mr. J. H. Pollutt, Vellore.
	B 60—33777 ...	10	
148	B 47—10897 ...	5	E. C. Suchedanandam Pellai, Chintamani, Kolar District.
19	B 66—16826 *	100	Hafiz Imamudeen & Co., Merchants, Aligarh.
	„ —17726 *		
20	B 60—65242 *	10	M. Purung Sing, Black Town, Madras.
	„ —65289 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th November 1880.

C. HALL,

Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	20th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	15th „	Str. *Sirdhana.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *via* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	6 „	16th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	6 „	17th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 „	16th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	18th „	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . . .	6 „	19th „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	6 „	13th „	French Str. *Meinam.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	6 „	16th „	Strs. *Japan* and *Moray.*
Persian Gulf.	6 „	13th „	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th November 1880.

Banerjee, G. Chunder (merchant).
Barnett, W.
Batel, W.
Beau, W. D.
Bepin Behary Mukerjee.
Bermon, Monsieur T.
Bholanath Ghose.
Biswas, Messrs. A. C. & Co.
Blanchard, S.
Braybrooke, Mrs. J.F.G.
Cadwallader, W. G.
Campbell, W.
Christianna, Miss.
Cohen, M. E.
Cummins, Mrs. L. A.
Dass, B.
David, J. S.
Debendro Chundra Bose.
Denison, —.
Duncan, James.
Davies, Mrs. H. H., care of Joy Kissen Chand.
Franklin, —.
Gangoody, T.
Gomes, Frank.
Gomes, A.
Gordon, C. W.
Grant, J.
Greenberg, M.
Harrison, E. F.
Harvey, G. M.
Herbert, E.
Hickman, J.
Hicks, Major N., H.
Ivey, W.
Jacks, Mrs.
Jelly, Stephen J.
Jennings, T.
Jones, Mrs. A. B.
Kay, T. W.
Kemp, J. W.
Kuppel, G.
Lepper, F.
Lovelock, Arthur.
Macdonald, Mrs. G.
Mackenzie, R. C.
Mackradt, H. C.
Manager, Beadon Press.
Meyer, E.
Moore, Capt. F. G.
Morgan, W. F.
Murray, Mrs. H.
Neish, Mrs. J.
Nester, P. Patrick.
Pane, E.
Rodan, A.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Scott, Mrs. J. E.
Shaw, A.
Simpson, J. A.
Simmington, Mrs.
Smith, W. F.
Smith, W. F.
Stacie, G., (steamer *Electric.*)
Stewart, S.
Strada, E.
Strada, Mrs. Veronica.
Tonnet, Monsieur Thomy.
Walch, F. W.
Warden, Messrs. C. T. & Co.
Welsh, E.
White, Miss.
Wigmore, Lieut. A. E.
Williams, Capt. T. W.

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

Amey, Mrs. A. W.	Gilbert, Benjn. (Gunner.)	Pogose, John.
Antonietto, Monsieur Verginio.	Godlu, Francis.	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Bailly, Harris.	Gordon, E. F. (P. W. D.)	Rae, William.
Balzer, Mrs. Rosina.	Gya Singh.	Reid, R.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Griffin, W. H.	Rishworth, J.
Blackton, T. W.	Harford, J.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Bryne, Joseph.	Harman, J. M.	Roopchand Saddhar.
Byron, E. C. A.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Sandeman, W. A.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Hay, G.	Scanlon, C. A. R.
C. W. S.	Hughes, Pringle.	Sevastopulo, A. E.
Canham, John.	Jackson, R. A.	Sherman, A.
Cavanagh, J.	Jackson.	Simpson, L.
Clarke, Lt., 29th Regt. Foot.	Johnston, Capt.	Sinclair, J. L.
Coombs, J. W.	Kaiser, —.	Thomas, Miss
Coondoo, M. C.	Kohn, Herrn Jasef M.	Thompson, W.
Cooper, John.	Landfield, F.	Usborne, W.
Coote, Waller.	Meeredy, James McG.	Waddell, Surgeon L. A.
Crafter, Geo.	Moolla, Monsieur N. J.	Warde, Mrs.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Whyte, Mrs. M. M. J.
Frank, Gretha.	Owen, H. M.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Garrick, D.	Pearson, Lewie.	Williams, E. J.
Gibbons, E. J.	Perks, M. J.	Willie.
Gibbons, Rev. B.	Pratt, William D.	Wilson, Alex.
	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.	Wilson, G. A.
	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.	

Newspapers.

Bachanan, Beverley.	Morton, M.	Usborne, W.
Griffin, W. H.	O'Brien, S. H. G.	

Registered Letters.

Farmer, G. K.	Johnson, T. S.	Scanlan, C. A. R.
Jelly, S. John.	Lustig, A.	Shury, C. T.
Jennings, T.	Rosa, Lorenzo.	Wilson, P. W.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.
2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd „ „ 1 „ „

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٔ

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هی اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٔ

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ'

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانونمین بکتی ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ '

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„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8 *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
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„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast, Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

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„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
„ 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
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„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
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Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

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

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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.
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Just published, pp. xxxv + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances, and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

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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 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 20, 1880.

☞ 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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1880.

Mr. Shirley Tremearne having taken charge of his Office on the forenoon of this day, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in terms of the Court's Notification dated the 25th of August last, is cancelled at his own request.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1880.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

CALICUT.

Intended Alteration in Light Apparatus.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended to exhibit a 4th order Fixed White Dioptric Light, instead of the light at present exhibited, at Calicut; and that from the 8th of December 1880, and during the time the alteration is being carried out, a temporary light will be shewn from a platform in front of the light-house column.

The platform will be about 25 feet above the level of high water, and the temporary light should be visible in clear weather, in every direction seaward, from a distance of about 9 miles.

Further notice relative to the new light will be given when the change is effected.

By Direction of the Government of India,

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 15th November 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 64, 747, 2737 and 827. West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 85. Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 15*a*. Light list for 1880. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 405.

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.

COMMISSIONER, INLAND CUSTOMS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 18th September 1880.

No. 1776 *B.*—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, is granted three months' privilege leave.

No. 1776 *B.*—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Didwana, is appointed to the Sambhar Assistant Commissionership, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. T. Lyon.

The 27th September 1880.

No. 1846 *B.*—Mr. L. Verrieres, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner at Didwana, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. Synnott.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 2145 *B.*—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines, is transferred to Pachbudra.

The 13th November 1880.

Nos. 2155 & 2156 *B.*—Mr. W. C. Howard, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Pachbudra to Didwana.

No. 2158 *B.*—Mr. J. Bolster, Inspector, is appointed to the charge of Assistant Commissionership, Punjab Mines, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

W. S. HALSEY,
Commissioner, Inland Customs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1880.

No. 196.—Captain C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, having returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the date of his return.

No. 197.—The following reversion is made with effect from the same date:—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 16th November 1880.

No. 198.—The subsidiary leave for one month granted in Notification No. 192, dated the 6th ultimo, to Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, preparatory to retirement, will take effect from the 13th instant, instead of the 1st instant, as previously notified.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 4th November 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 339 of the 22nd October 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd idem, Surgeon W. Owen reported his arrival at Port Blair, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant, and relieved Dr. S. S. Morton of his duties on the forenoon of this day.

T. CADELL, *Lieut.-Col,*
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 11th November 1880.

No. 13.—Major H. J. Nuthall, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General, for Biluchistan, under Notification of the Public Works Department No. 284, dated 20th August 1880, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 1st October 1880, and was placed on special duty till further orders.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 14.—Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, for Biluchistan, under Notification No. 225, dated 9th July 1880, was posted to the Biluchistan Division, from the forenoon of 1st July 1880.

No. 15.—Lieutenant Kellie, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, whose services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, for Biluchistan, was posted to the Biluchistan Division, from the forenoon of the 28th July 1880.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 26th October 1880.

No. 2808 *S.*—Mr. C. F. Gilbert, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Establishment under this Administration by the Government of India, *vide* Public Works Department Notification, No. 308, dated the 21st September 1880, reported himself at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 19th October 1880, and is posted to the Ajmere Division, which he joined the same day.

The 9th November 1880.

No. 2861 *S.*—In pursuance of the re-organization of the Public Works Divisions in this Province, promulgated in the Local Administration's Public Works Department Resolution No. 261—84 C.-S., dated the 31st January 1880, the two Divisions of Nasirabad and Abú and Deesa were amalgamated into one Division, designated the Military Works and Roads Division, on the afternoon of the 2nd October 1880, on which date Mr. D. Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over, and Major H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, received over, the charge of the Nasirabad Division.

Major H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to the charge of the new Division.

No. 2867 *S.*—Mr. E. Foy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Military Works and Roads Division, Rajputana, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in paragraph 20 of the Public Works Code, 4th Edition, Chapter II, Section i.

No. 2892 *S.*—With reference to Notification No. 2688 S., dated 24th September 1880, Mr. D. Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Pali, and took over charge of the special Survey Division, on the forencon of the 13th October 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 2934 *S.*—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 328 and 329 of 12th October 1880, posting the under-mentioned Assistant Engineers to Rajputana, the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to attach them to the following Divisions:—

Mr. F. St. G. M. Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Special Survey Division at Pallee.

Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Mayo College Division at Ajmere.

No. 2952 *S.*—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to Rajputana, with effect from 1st September 1880:—

Names.	From	To	REMARKS.
Adams, Sergeant J., R.E.	Overseer, 1st Grade.	Supervisor, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.
Abdool Majeed	Overseer, 3rd Grade.	Overseer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., Rajputana, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 10th November 1880.

No. 1510 *G.*—Captain A. C. Talbot, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, from the 3rd October to 3rd November 1880, both days inclusive, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., on duty at Simla.

E. R. C. BRADFORD,
Agent to the Governor General.

No. 1513 *G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1224 G., dated 18th September 1880, (published in the *Rajputana Official Gazette* of the 25th September 1880), on the forenoon of the 31st October 1880.

The 13th November 1880.

No. 1538 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1867 G.-G., dated 24th September 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, and Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, from Major A. R. T. McRae, on the afternoon of the 1st November 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November 1880.

No. 74.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 75.—With reference to Public Works Department No. 1822—50 G., dated 21st October 1880, Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), was granted privilege leave from 26th May to 23rd July 1880.

The 12th November 1880.

No. 76.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 59, dated 14th October 1880, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, rejoined the Military Works Branch on the 4th October 1880.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 11th November 1880.

No. 16.—Lieutenant A. H. Kenney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, attached to the Fort William Division, Military Works, has been granted special leave on his return from field service, for a period of one month. Lieutenant Kenney availed himself of the leave from the 8th ultimo.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 9th November 1880.

No. 2557.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, reported return on the afternoon of the 5th November 1880, from the one month's privilege leave granted per this Office Notification No. 2216, dated the 11th October 1880.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 13th November 1880.

No. 83.—Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted fifty days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 24th October 1880.

No. 84.—Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of 1st instant.

No. 85.—Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, made over, and Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 29th October 1880.

The 15th November 1880.

No. 86.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to Lahore and Sirhind Command, Military Works, on return from field service, reported his arrival at Mian Mir on the forenoon of the 5th November 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th November 1880.

No. 156.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred to the Upper Section of the Kandahar State Railway :—

Mr. W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Baboo Labdha Ram Sahin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Open Line.

No. 157.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date he is relieved by Mr. T. Wood, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, who has been placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to act as Store-keeper, Indus Valley State Railway, during Mr. Cunliffe's absence, or until further orders.

No. 158.—Mr. T. Wood, Port Store-keeper, Bombay, on furlough, is placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

No. 159.—Major J. B. Sparks, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned to duty at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 30th October 1880, and is transferred to the Upper Section of the Kandahar State Railway, for special duty.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nimach, the 10th November 1880.

No. 34.—Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the 1st Division of this line, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 15th November 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 13th November 1880.

No. 41.—Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 10th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi-Kohat Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 9th November 1880.

No. 11.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 154, dated 4th instant, Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Section, on the forenoon of the 26th October 1880.

T. GRACEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 11th November 1880.

No. 25.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 136, dated 8th October 1880, Mr. Campbell Thomson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 4th November 1880, and took over charge of the Agra Division of the Rajputana State Railway, from Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the same day.

No. 26.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself, on the morning of the 8th November 1880, of the privilege leave granted in Manager's Notification No. 23 of the 2nd November 1880.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. J. R. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 6th November 1880, from the three months' language leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 17, dated 1st September 1880.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, on the 4th March 1880, certain treasure (old copper coin to the value of Rs. 12-14) was found near the house of one Isrám wd. Dasrya Mahar, in an open ground belonging to him, in the village of Pimpalgaon Bk. Taluka Pachora, of the Khandesh District, in the Bombay Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure in whole or in part, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Khandesh, on the 21st March 1881, at his camp, when he will proceed to hold an inquiry according to law.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

The DHULIA, *November 1880.*

Report of a Deserter from the 68th Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Meean Meer, this 13th day of November 1880.

Name,—Edgar Rich.	Place of Enlistment,—Wisbeach, St. Peters.
Age,—31 years 5 months.	Parish where Born,—Wells.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.	County,—Norfolk.
Color of— Complexion, florid; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Former Trade or Occupation,—Painter.
Peculiar Marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar of wound on right leg; large mole on the neck.	Dress at the time of Desertion,— Coat or Jacket,— } White clothing Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals Breeches or Trowsers— ... }
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1880.	**REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion.**— None.
From whence Deserted,—Meean Meer.	
Date of Enlistment,—13th November 1871.	

A. TUCKER, *Lt.-Col.,*
Comdg. 68th Light Infy.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th November 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,209	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,05,41,954 12 3)	2,28,20,563	12	7
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,22,78,609 0 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,32,13,262	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,43,134	13	1
Sundries	12,99,082	6	5
RUPEES	8,99,65,252	11	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,39,01,166	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,22,448	4	3
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	40,09,705	3	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,29,88,718	9	5
Balances with other Banks	3,62,982	9	7
Bullion	49,859	15	10
Dead Stock	10,72,613	6	4
Stamps	7,755	2	0
Sundries	3,70,186	15	0
	3,87,85,436	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 2,87,87,410 7 0)	5,11,79,816	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,23,92,405 10 5)			
RUPEES	8,99,65,252	11	1

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 12th November 1880.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

2 b

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1880.

Agents:

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
Nagpore,—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore,—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.
Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
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N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. (It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agents as above be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service, before indenting on this Department.) The *cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored.	Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
GENERAL MAPS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles.			
Assam, Index to the 1 Inch = 8 Mile Sheets of—	Foolscap	0 4	0 6
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.			
Assam Province, Sheets Nos. 2 and 9	Imperial	1 0	1 4
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 92 S. W., Parts of Bastar and Chanda (Central Provinces)	½ Sheet Atlas	0 12	0 12
Quetta to Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Girishk. A rough combination of Surveys and Reconnaissances, 1878-79-80	2 Sheets D. Impl.	4 0*	
Sibi to Quetta and Thal Chotiali to the Pishin Valley. A rough combination of Surveys and Reconnaissances, 1878-79-80	Double Imperial	2 0*	
DISTRICT MAPS.			
Jalpaiguri (Bengal)	Atlas	1 0	1 4
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TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS. *Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.*			
Central Provinces, Sheet No. 8 (*Second Edition*). Part of Betul District	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Hyderabad, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14 and 17. Parts of Upper Godavari Taluks	Ditto	1 0	1 4
Khandesh and Bombay Native States, Sheet No. 32. Part of Khandesh District	Ditto	1 0	1 4
Mahore and Ramgir Circars, Hyderabad (Nizam's)	30 Sheets Impl.	20 0	22 0
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS. *Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.*			
Sirsa, Index to the 1 Inch Sheets of—	½ Sheet D. E.	0 4	0 4
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Maldah District, Sheets Nos. 4 and 7	Double Royal	1 8	1 12
Midnapore District, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 and 12	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
Sirsa District, Sheets Nos. 3 to 16	Ditto	1 8	1 12
GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS.† *Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.*			
Guzerat, Sheet No. 6, Section 1	Double Elephant	1 12	2 0
" " 7, " 4	Ditto	1 8	1 12
" " 27, " 1, 2, 3 and 4	Ditto	1 12	2 0

* For copies printed on cloth.
Ditto on paper, Rs. 3-8 and 1-12 each.
† Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

By Order,
JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 26th October 1880.

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 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loans of 1863-64.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4½ per cent. Loans Transfer of 1866.	4½ per cent. Loans Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Transfer Loan of 1875 Seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan 15 years, Re-payable June 1892.	6 per cent. Loan of 1855-57.	6½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th September 1880	54,100	38,508	15,30,240	30,50,100	2,37,42,400	1,11,04,600	1,78,80,600	3,04,50,500	45,90,000	4,49,000	92,21,800	8,30,25,000	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	71,300	18,98,86,459
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1880	...	...	...	...	...	5,935 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,340 lakhs.											1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1880	...	...	...	...	...	5,935 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,340 lakhs.			3,000	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1880	...	...	...	3,000	86,700	5,935 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,340 lakhs.	72,000	10,000	500	...	53,500	78,800	...	3,000	...	...	3,87,700
	54,100	38,508	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,38,29,100	1,11,04,600	1,79,52,600	3,04,60,500	45,93,500	4,49,000	92,74,300	8,31,25,800	1,01,700	34,39,000	65,800	71,300	18,98,73,159
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	60,100	80,000	4,000	14,500	500	...	65,000	8,36,500	...	3,000	...	...	10,33,600
Balance on 15th October 1880	54,100	38,508	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,37,69,000	1,11,04,600	1,78,80,600	3,04,50,500	45,90,000	4,49,000	92,21,800	8,30,25,000	1,01,700	34,36,000	65,800	71,300	18,88,44,559

Note.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Aug. 1880, enfaced from India, 5,935 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,340 lakhs.
" 16th Aug. 1880 to 31st " " " 25 " " "
" 1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. " " 23 " " "
" 16th " " to 30th " " 19 " " "
" 1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. " " 10 " " "
3,417 lakhs.
Balance against London . 839 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 13th November 1880.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department, up to the 5th November 1880.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
	STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).		
1	Umballa and Kalka	Aug. 1880	Oct. 6, 1880
2	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do.	Do. 8, ,,
3	Northern Bengal	Do.	Do. 12, ,,
4	Indus Valley	Do.	Do. 18, ,,
5	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do.	Do.
6	Mutra-Hathras	Do.	Do.
7	Ghazipur-Bidamasar	Do.	Do.
8	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	Do.	Do.
9	Achnera-Muttra	Do.	Do. 20, ,,
10	N.-W. P. and Oudh Light Railway Surveys.	Do.	Do.
11	Bareilly-Pilibhit	Do.	Do.
12	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do.	Do. 22, ,,
13	Lala Moosa to Chak Nizam	Do.	Do.
14	Punjab Northern	Do.	Do.
15	Bhopal	Do.	Do.
16	Kandahar (Jacobabad Section.)	Do.	Do. 23, ,,
17	Sindia	Do.	Do.
18	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do.	Do. 25, ,,
19	Dhond and Manmad	Do.	Do.
20	Bombay (Eastern Section)	Do.	Do.
21	Holkar	Do.	Do. 26, ,,
22	Kandahar (Harnai Section)	Do.	Do. 27, ,,
23	Mysore	Do.	Do.
24	Indore-Nasirabad	Do.	Do. 28, ,,
25	Bhowanee and Gondal	Do.	Do.
26	Western Rajputana (Northern Section).	Do.	Do. 29, ,,
27	Rajputana	Do.	Do. 30, ,,
28	Nalhati	Do.	Do. Nov. 1, ,,
29	Tirhoot	Do.	Do. 3, ,,
30	Patna and Gya Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	Do.	Do. 4, ,,
31	Billary and Karwar	Do.	Do.
32	Wardah Coal	July	Sep. 10, ,,
	PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.		
1	Assam	Aug. 1880	Oct. 9, 1880
2	Coorg	Do.	Do. 14, ,,
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do.	Do. 21, ,,
4	Military Works	Do.	Do.
5	Punjab	Do.	Do. 22, ,,
6	British Burmah	Do.	Do. 23, ,,
7	Quetta Agency	Do.	
8	Central Provinces		
9	Hyderabad (Imperial)		
10	Central India	Do.	Do. 25, ,,
11	Hyderabad (Assigned District.)		
12	Mysore	Do.	Do. 27, ,,
13	Port Blair	Do.	Do. 28, ,,
14	Madras	Do.	Do. 29, ,,
15	Bengal	Do.	Do. 31, ,,
16	Bombay	Do.	Do. Nov. 6, ,,
17	Rajputana	July	Sept. 23, ,,
	TELEGRAPH.		
1	Indo-European	July 1880	Oct. 2, 1880
2	Indian	Do.	Do. 4, ,,
	IRRIGATION.		
1	Assam	Aug. 1880	Oct. 9, 1880
2	Rajputana	Do.	Do. 11, ,,
3	British Burmah	Do.	Do. 15, ,,
4	Punjab	Do.	Do. 22, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do.	Do. 27, ,,
6	Madras	Do.	Do. 28, ,,
7	Bengal	Do.	Do.
8	Bombay	Do.	Do. Nov. 1, ,,
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab	Aug. 1880	Oct. 22, 1880
2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do.	Do. 25, ,,
3	Madras	Do.	Nov. 6, ,,
4	Bengal	Do.	Do.
5	Bombay	Do.	Do.

A. J. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SIMLA,
The 5th November 1880.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 8	...	...	...	...	21,37,688	9,34,675
,, 9	3,12,164	...	...	3,12,164	21,39,236	9,34,675
,, 10	Holidays.					
,, 11						
,, 12	...	...	...	3,12,164	20,34,605	9,34,675
,, 13	...	...	...	3,12,164	20,34,005	9,34,675

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th Nov. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 18th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 61,34,699-13-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th November 1880.

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 WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
213	... D 8—35487 ...	500	The District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
164	... D 16—25165 ...	10	Pundit Ratan Lall, Agra.

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th November 1880.

W. T. PIERCY, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
H155	... M 41—35124 ...	10	Bhugwandas Baloobhoy, Sidhpur.
H156	... M 48—10552 ...	10	Dewji Doyal, Bombay.
H157	... C 78—33838 ...	20	Jooseph Salay Mahomed, Bombay.
H158	... M 43—65458 ,, —71188	100	Syed Jelaludin, Madras.
M67	... C 84—78314 ,, —78315	20	Bapooji Framji, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 16th November 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner, in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
256	... O 71—06548 ...	500	Babu Ramgopal Bornic.
	O 69—55206 to ,, —55211	100 each.	
	,, —27537 ,, —27548 to ,, —27555	100 each.	
	O 32—07203 to ,, —07218	50 each	
	,, —05221 ...	50	
	,, —05222 ...	50	
	,, —05223 ...	50	
	,, —04126 ...	50	
257	... O 69—50277 ...	100	Mr. Gnamaioung.
	O 68—65542 ...	100	
	,, —48333 ...	100	
	O 66—57336 ...	100	
260	... O 62—34264 ...	20	Mrs. C. Wise.
262	... O 69—35480 ...	100	Babu Radhamadhub Sing.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
179	... L 22—63755 ,, —63756	5	Babu Jodu Nath Ghose.
180	... L 2—48919 ,, —48916	10	Hursa Mull Gobordhun Das.
181	... O 62—06612 —06615	20	Babu Kashi Nath Banerjee.
182	... L 14—03359 ,, —05129	20	Babu Wooma Churn Das.
183	... O 37—84230 ,, —84232	5	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
184	... O 43—23206	10	Girdhari Lal Chowbay.
	,, —64164		
	L 22—16187	5	
	L 24—61924		
185	... O 42—57606	10	Babu Gopal Chunder Dey.
	,, —57607		
	L 24—41331	5	
	,, —41330		
265	... A 52—51358 ...	20	Messrs. Hajee Ahmed and Company.
	L 9—14750 ...	5	
266	... O 46—02154 ...	10	Babu Srinath Kundoo.
267	... O 88—57886 ...	10	Babu Narayan Prosad Dutta.
268	... O 49—04454	10	Lt. A. J. Preston.
	,, —34423 ...	10	
269	... L 69—31566 ...	100	Babu Raghunath Sahai.
270	... L 40—33754 ...	10	Major F. S. Terry.
271	... O 68—18128 ...	100	The Offg. Collector of Champarun.
	O 31—73610 ...	50	
272	... O 47—82748 ...	10	The Agent, Indian Agency, Calcutta.
273	... O 24—42854 ...	20	Pundit Suriya Narayan.
274	... O 1—84373 ...	10	Mr. A. Rustomjee Moonsi.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th November 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
96	... E 15—79651 ...	50	Mota Sing and Mitha Banga, of Hoti Mardan, now at Lahore.
	E 13—98337 ...	100	
	,, —98338 ...	100	
	,, —98339 ...	100	
	E 2—50443 ...	500	
	,, —50444 ...	500	
97	... E 15—48610 ...	50	The Post Master General, Punjab.
	E 13—55969 ...	100	
	,, —55970 ...	100	
98	... E 15—45965 ...	50	Ahmed Bux, Teacher, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
162	... E 13—68008 ...	100	Ramsahai Mal, care of Lala Goorsahai Mull, Lahore.
	,, —65912 ...	100	
35	... E 8—11898 ,, —11896	5	Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co., Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 12th November 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880-81.		Rs.	
H14	... F 8—71442 ...	20	Dulichund Deoria, of Jubbulpore.
H16	... F 7—75857 ...	10	Mr. John A. Brown, Comptroller's Office, C.P.

NAGPUR,
The 11th November 1880.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. Comptroller, Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	27th Nov.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 ,,	22nd ,,	Str. *Madura*.
Madras and Ceylon	6 ,,	22nd ,,	P. and O. Str. *Deccan*.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6 ,,	24th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 ,,	23rd ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	25th ,,	Str. *Mecca*.
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6 ,,	26th ,,	Str. *Bosheer*.
Persian Gulf	6 ,,	26th ,,	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	9 ,,	26th ,,	Str. *Satara*.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 19th November 1880.

Amos, C. D.
Anderson, W. P.
Bachelor, David.
Barnett, W.
Batel, W.
Bean, W. D.
Bepin Behary Mukerjee.
Boyd, R. G.
Brandt, Monsieur J.
Tauri.
Cadwallader, W. G.
Caston, H. P.
Christianna, Miss.
Cleardon, E. G.
Cohen, M. E.
Cohn, W.
Collins, T.
Cook, H. G.
Dass, R.
Denison, —.
Duncan, James.
Davies, Mrs. H. H., care of Joy Kissen Chand.
D'Arcy, Miss (S. S. *Chyebassa*).
Entwistle, Mrs.
Evans, H. G.
Farguharson, Mrs.
Foster, G.
Fleming, G. W.
Franklin, —.
Gibb, H.
Glazebrooke, H. K.
Gomes, A.
Gondell, C.
Hayter, Major C.
Hays, W.
Heegan, R. M.
Henry, E.
Hickman, J.
Ivey, W.
Jackson, C. J.
Jelly, Stephen J.
Jennings, T.
Jenkins, C. J. D.
Jones, A.
Key, T. W.
Kemp, J. W.
King, F.
Kuppel, G.
Lepper, F.
Leeson, Mrs.
Malet, Mrs. M.
Martin, W.
Meyer, E.
Molloy, W. M.
Montgomery, Mrs. L.
Morgan, W. F.
Paul, E.
Ray, T. W.
Rodan, A.
Ryves, G. F. C.
Serrell, A. C.
Shaw, A.
Smith, W. F.
Smith, A. W.
Stephens, W.
Steven, C. F.
Stewart, S.
Strada, R.
Strada, Mrs. Veronica.
Taylor, G. N.
Waugh, John.
Webb, E.
Webber, Dr.
White, Miss.
Wigram, Lieut. A. R.
Williams, J. O.
White, G. G.
Wilson, F.
White, J.
Woodward, F.

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

Amey, Mrs. A. W.
Abeel, Frederick.
Antonietto, Monsieur Virginio.
Ashton, Captain Sam.
Baily, Harris.
Balzer, Mrs. Rosina.
Barnes, W.
Bell, W. & Co. (Milliner).
Bernheim, Monsieur.
Bing, Monsieur S.
Blackton, T. W.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byron, E. C. A.
Caller, Monsieur L.
C. W. S.
Canham, John.
Cavanagh, J.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.
Coombs, J. W.
Coondoo, M. C.
Coote, Walter.
Crafter, Geo.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.
Duzovity, Cleanences.
Dykes, L. F. B.
Frank Gretha.
Garrick, D.
Gibbons, E. J.
Godsons, Rev. B.
Gilbert, Bengn. (Gunner.
Gotlid, Francis
Gordon, L. C. (P. W. D.
Gye Smith.
Gritten, W. H.
Harford, —.
Hastings, C. G. W.
Hay, G.
Hickling, Miss.
Hughes, Pringle.
Jackson, R. A.
Jackson.
Kaiser, —.
Kohn, Herrn Jasef M.
Landfield, F.
Mackinon, T. A. B.
Manwell: George P.
Mecredy, James McG.
Moolla, Monsieur N. J.
Moore, R. C.
M. K. W.
Otley, Captain J. W.
Pearson, Lewie.
Perks, M. J.
Pratt, William D.
Prado, Demetrio.
Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Pearce, John.
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Rice, William.
Rainsworth, J.
Rev. D. R. J.
Rungachal Siddhar.
Ratan, H.
Sandeman, W. A.
Seamon, C. A. R.
Schore, T. C.
Sherman, A.
Simpson, L.
Sinclair, J. L.
Slade, J.
Thomas, Miss
Thompson, W.
Van Lack, Mrs.
Waudell, Surgeon L. A.
Warde, Mrs.
Will, Peter D.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
Williams, E. J.
Willie.
Wilson, Alex.
Wilson, G. A.
Young, Mrs. J.

Newspapers.

Bachanan, Beverley.
Bepin Behary Mookerjee.
Brooks, F. G.
Byron, E. C. A.
Cameron, Keith R.
Cavanagh, J.
D'Osmond, Le Comte.
Edward, George.
Fitzsimmons, John.
Griffin, W. H.
Miller, Captain William.
Molla, Monsieur N. J.
Morton, M.
O'Brien, S. H. G.
Prada, Demetrio.
Sale, M.
Tobin, John.
Usborne, W.
Wilson, J. H.

Registered Letters.

Farmer, G. K.
Hoctor, Mrs. Bertha.
Jelly, S. John.
Jennings, T.
Marchand, Miss M. R.
Rosa, Lorenzo.
Scanlan, C. A. R.
Shury, C. T.
Wilson, P. W.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.
2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

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Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٔ

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکٹه کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٔ

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„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
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„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.

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No. 13, ,,	I for 1878-79, with Review	...	,, 5,	,,	,, 6.
,,	II Coasting Trade	...	,, 5,	,,	,, 6.
No. 14, ,,	I Foreign Trade for 1879-80	...	,, 5,	,,	,, 6.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

A Manual of Tibetan, being a Guide to the Colloquial Speech of Tibet, in a Series of Progressive Exercises, by Major T. H. Lewin, F.R.G.S., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.*

Copies are to be had at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Revised edition, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas: interleaved copy, Rs. 5; postage, 8 annas.*

☞ *Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly, at Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.*

Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands in Bengal, May 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 5; postage, 2 annas.*

Settlement Manual, 1879. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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 Report of the Rent Law Commission, with the Draft of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. Vols. I and II. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 9 annas.*

Annual Report on Colonial Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, 12 annas per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, Third Edition. *Price—*
To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the public at large. *Rs. 4.*
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Bengali Translations of the Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act issued by the Governments of India and Bengal. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1878-79. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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

List of the Trees, Shrubs, and large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. By J. S. GAMBLE, M.A., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 1 anna.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 5; Colored Map, Rs. 2-8.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja in Bengal. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 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, 6 annas.*

Prices of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in Bengal from 1866 to 1878, compiled in the Bengal Secretariat, Statistical Department. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 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, 4 annas.*

Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Chittagong. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 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; post free, 3 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1875-76. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 7 annas.*

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

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8; postage, 10 annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 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, 4 annas.*

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.*

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.
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Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu, compiled by SHAIK AKBAR ALLY, Civil Hospital Assistant, Dinapore. *Price, 8 annas per copy; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Just published, pp. XXXV + 253.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan; Member of the Rent Commission.

A limited number of copies is available to the public at the Bengal Secretariat Press. *Price, Rs. 5 per copy.* Orders accompanied by remittances and 5 annas for packing and postage of each copy, may be sent to the Accountant, Bengal Secretariat.

Buddha Gayá, the Hermitage of Sákya Muni. By Rájendralála Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Physical Class of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna; Corresponding Member of the German and of the American Oriental Societies; of the Royal Academy of Science, Hungary, and of the Ethnological Society of Berlin; Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, &c., &c. *Price, Rs. 30; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records. Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st October 1880. *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, 3 annas.*

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, 3 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
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The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COTTON, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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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, 10 annas.*

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

The Book named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of Emigrant vessels, is now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted:—

West India Pilot, Vol. II ... Rs. 6 0 0

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

☞ **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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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 public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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

Gordon Robb, of No. 17, Old Court House Street, in the Town of Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta, Chemists and Druggists, at Calcutta, on the 25th December 1879.

James Forbes, Superintendent of the Government Gun Cap Factory at Dum-Dum, at Dum-Dum, on the 7th February 1879.

James Drummond Buller Elphinstone, of Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, in England, on the 8th March 1857.

Johann Frederick Fasting, of Rangati Tea Garden, in the District of Julpigoree, a Tea Planter, at Rangati Tea Estate, on the 20th June 1880.

Oswald Bell Wood, of the Bengal Police, and a Local Lieutenant, in the Transport Department at Thull, at Thull, on the 2nd May 1880.

John Boyd, of Mullagool Tea Garden, in the District of Sylhet, a Tea Planter, at Mullagool Tea Garden, on the 7th October 1879.

Elizabeth Fraser, wife of Sergeant S. Fraser, Supervisor, Public Works Department, at Saidpur, on the 5th March 1880.

Blanche Anderson, of Lucknow, widow, at Lucknow, on the 5th March 1878.

Grace Verboon, of No. 15, Dhobypara Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Spinster, at Calcutta, on the 30th July 1880.

Adam Elijah Clarke, a Veterinary Surgeon in the Royal Horse Artillery, at Murree, on the 13th October 1879.

Thomas Thornville Cooper, Officiating Political Agent at Bhamo, at Bhamo, on the 24th April 1878.

Robert Leggett Thompson, of Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, a British subject, at Allahabad, on the 8th June 1880.

Henry Alfred Chatham Gray, a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Department, at Peshawur, on the 3rd July 1879.

George Burd Reddie, of No. 10, Somerset Place, in the City of Bath, in the County of Somerset, a retired Major-General of Her Majesty's Indian Army, in England, on the 17th March 1880.

A. Mayes, a Driver, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, in the Locomotive Department, Allahabad, in Australia, on the 30th August 1879.

Peter Henry Holmes, of Calcutta, a Merchant, at ——, on the 11th August 1853.

Samuel Frederick Rice, of No. 2, Privy Road, Kilburn, in the Parish of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex in England, in England, on the 18th January 1867.

Charles Grant, a Tea Planter and Managing Proprietor of the Bannockburn Tea Estate' Darjeeling, at Calcutta, on the 29th July 1880.

Antonio Serville, of Akyab, in British Burmah, an Italian, at Akyab, on the 12th January 1880.

Henry James Barr, a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 8th 1880.

William Henry Smith, of No. 8, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, Bengal Civil Service, at Paris, on the 1st June 1879.

George Rae, of the Survey Department, at Shillong, on the 2nd February 1880.

In the following Estates certificates have been granted by the Administrator General under Section 36 of Act II of 1874, and all persons having claims against the said Estates should communicate with the persons to whom certificates have been granted:—

William Arratoon Agacy, an Apprentice Boilermaker in the East Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpore, died at Jamalpore, on the 28th July 1879, to Susan Charlotte Gomez, mother of the deceased.

Frances Richards Love, of Dinapore, in the Province of Behar, at Dinapore, on the 2nd August 1880, to Marian Elizabeth Stirling, Executrix of the deceased's will.

William Stacey, of Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 20th October 1847, to Sarah Rose Johnson, daughter of the deceased.

F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1880.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 19 of 1880.

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.

Suez Bay—Lights at Port Ibrahim.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 9, issued from this Department on 7th August 1880, the Controller General of Egyptian Light-houses at Alexandria points out that the information therein contained—which was reprinted from the Notice to Mariners, No. 111, issued by the British Hydrographic Office on 5th July 1880—is inexact in some particulars. The following revised information is therefore published:—

1. Two floating light-buoys painted black are placed 897 yards seaward of the entrance of the harbour, from which lights may be exhibited on application at the Port Office —*red* on the northern side of the channel; *green* on the southern side.

2. A fixed *red* light is shown from the extremity of the north mole head; a fixed *green* light, from the extremity of the south mole head.

3. A fixed *white* light is shown from the extreme (western) end of the inner pier of the harbour.

NOTE.—The foregoing green and red lights mark the channel into the port.

Entering Port Ibrahim—the *red* lights are left on the port hand, the *green* lights on the starboard hand, the vessel being steered for the white light on the inner pier.

Buoyage.

Also, that a buoy has been placed on each side of the channel to Port Ibrahim, 568 yards from the mole heads—the northern buoy in a line with the red lights, the southern buoy in a line with the green lights.

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

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 19th November 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 25[illegible] 757, 233 and 734. Sailing Directions; R[illegible] Pilot, 1873, pages 23 and 36. Light L[illegible] 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1[illegible] also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 27.

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.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1880.

No. 199.—Messrs. W. Oldham and J. O. Hughes, Assistant Surveyors, 3rd Grade, having been allowed to resign their appointments, the latter on the 20th September 1880, the following promotion is made, with effect from the 21st September:—

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1880.

No. 25.—Mr. J. Burke, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-four days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th November 1880.

The 24th November 1880.

No. 26.—Mr. F. E. Dempster, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th October 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 15th November 1880.

No. 1549 *G.*—Captain and Brevet Major O. [illegible]ugh, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, and 2nd-[illegible]nd, Merwara Battalion, having been [illegible]ed by a Medical Board for eighteen [illegible]urlough to England on medical certifi-[illegible] granted subsidiary leave not exceeding [illegible]s, with effect from the date he may [illegible] himself of the same, to enable him to proceed [illegible] the port of embarkation.

The 18th November 1880.

No. 1581 *G.*—Major F. W. Boileau, Command-[illegible] Merwara Battalion, returned from the privi-[illegible] leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1404 G., dated 19th October 1880, on the 3rd November 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 18th November 1880.

No. 29.—Major H. McV. Crichton, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Mr. P. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, respectively, received and made over charge of the Chakrata Division, Military Works, on afternoon of 9th instant.

The 20th November 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to this Office Notifications Nos. 21 and 22 of 30th August last, Major A. C. Paddy, R.E., Executive Engineer, returned to duty on afternoon of the 12th instant, and took over charge of the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, from Mr. M. Birkbeck, on the forenoon of the 13th idem.

The 23rd November 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 55 of 8th October 1880, Lieutenant A. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 13th instant.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 87.—Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Umballa Division, Military Works, transferred to the Punjab Provincial Branch, Public Works Department, reported his departure for Kohat on the afternoon of the 31st October 1880.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th November 1880.

No. 160.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General's Notification No. 141, dated 23rd October 1880, omit the parts referring to the extensions of the Lower Section to the 14th mile from Sibi.

The 17th November 1880.

No. 161.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 247, dated 26th July 1880, Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the State Railways under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

The 19th November 1880.

No. 162.—The formation of the following Divisions on the Bhopal State Railway is sanctioned:—

The Nerbudda Division—from Itarsi to the Gadariya Viaduct.
The Bhopal Division—from the Gadariya Viaduct to Bhopal.

No. 163.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted fifteen months' furlough to England with the usual subsidiary leave.

The 20th November 1880.

No. 164.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 389, dated 18th November 1880, Major J. B. Sparks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay.

No. 165.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Stock-verifier for State Railways, and Officiating Port Store-keeper, Bombay, is transferred to Karachi as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department.

No. 166.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Karachi, is appointed Stock-verifier for State Railways.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hoshangabad, the 18th November 1880.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 359, dated 3rd instant, Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 11th October 1880.

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 364, dated 6th instant, Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 18th October 1880.

The 23rd November 1880.

No. 6.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 21st instant.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 20th November 1880.

No. 21.—It is hereby notified that the following Telegraph Offices on the Indus Valley State and Lower Section Kandahar Railways have been opened and closed for public messages :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Remarks.
Nowshera	Northern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	Closed.
Pano Akil	Southern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	
Sibi		
Adamwahan.	Northern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	Opened.
Laki	Southern Section, Indus Valley State Railway.	
Shikarpur	Lower Section, Kandahar Railway.	
Jacobabad		
Sibi		

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Jacobabad Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Jacobabad, the 16th November 1880.

No. 32.—Mr. James Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), held charge of the Mittree Division from the 20th December 1879 to 18th March 1880, both days inclusive.

No. 33.—Lalla Babumull, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the five months' leave on medical certificate granted him under Notification No. 23 of 11th September 1880, on the forenoon of the 9th instant, and is posted to the Jacobabad Division.

H. F. STOREY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nimach, the 19th November 1880.

No. 35.—CORRIGENDUM.—Instead of the word "2nd instant" in this Office Notification No. 29, dated 8th September 1880, read "1st instant" as the date on which Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by the Director General, Railways.

No. 36.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 30, dated 10th September 1880, Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough, reported his arrival at Neemuch on the forenoon of 17th August 1880.

WM. B. CARTER, *C.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd November 1880.

No. 27.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 143, dated 23rd October 1880, the following postings to the three new Divisions, specified therein, are made :—

Lahore Division.

Mr. A. Brereton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), in charge.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Jhelum Division.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in charge.

Mr. H. S. Harrington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. L. G. Prickett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Rathial Ravines Division.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, in charge.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd November 1880.

No. 28.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 22 of the 1st November 1880, Surgeon-Major A. Hilson, Civil Surgeon, Agra, was relieved of the Office and duties of Medical Officer, Rajputana State Railway, by Surgeon K. M. Downie, M.D., on the forenoon of the 18th November 1880.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 15	...	...	...	3,12,164	20,56,385	9,34,675
" 16	...	...	...	3,12,164	20,75,199	9,34,675
" 17	...	...	2,99,075	712	23,86,[illegible]	12,46,128
" 18	...	...	...	712	24,28,455	12,46,128
" 19	...	...	...	468	24,28,450	12,46,128
" 20	...	...	...	468	24,28,450	12,46,128

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 22nd Nov. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,* *Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 25th Nov. 1880 ... Rs. 58,53,499-5-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 26th November 1880.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd November 1880.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				22,89,209	0	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,66,447	9	4	1,83,55,005	2	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,07,88,557	9	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,63,69,727	2	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,72,639	4	0
Sundries				13,42,638	15	10
RUPEES				8,87,29,219	9	6

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				1,32,22,980	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				60,62,289	0	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				40,00,011	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,41,45,790	13	4
Balances with other Banks				3,36,121	12	9
Bullion				47,297	12	4
Dead Stock				10,73,054	9	0
Stamps				7,705	7	0
Sundries				3,70,378	10	6
				3,92,65,629	5	3
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,84,72,058	6	5	4,94,63,590	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,09,91,531	13	10			
RUPEES				8,87,29,219	9	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 25th November 1880.* } J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans										5 per cent. Debenture for 15 years, Repayable June 1882.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1869-70.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1864-65.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings Sterling per cent. Portion.		
Balance of 16th October 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,53,100	2,37,69,000	1,11,04,500	1,78,80,600	3,04,52,000	45,90,000	4,52,000	92,21,800	8,30,25,000	1,01,700	71,300	65,800	18,88,44,659
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1880	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	2,01,400	...	...	...	4,07,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1880	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,000	6,22,200	...	...	...	7,45,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1880	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	11,000	...	...	3,000	75,000	4,23,000	...	...	...	5,23,500
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,54,600	2,39,51,500	1,11,14,500	1,78,91,600	3,04,52,000	45,90,000	4,52,000	94,22,800	8,42,71,600	1,01,700	71,300	65,800	19,05,21,659
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	8,000	2,45,300	49,900	1,97,000	3,44,900	...	...	1,70,000	9,97,000	...	8,400	2,900	20,33,500
Balance on 31st October 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,46,600	2,37,13,200	1,10,64,600	1,76,94,600	3,01,07,100	45,90,000	4,52,000	92,52,900	8,32,74,600	1,01,700	62,900	62,900	18,84,88,159

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Aug. 1880, enfaced from India, 3,930 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,365 lakhs.

1st Sept. 1880 to 15th Sept.	15	7	23		
16th " to 30th "	15	15	19		
1st Oct. " to 15th Oct.	4	5	10		
16th " to 31st "	16	16	20		
	3,872 lakhs.	3,437 "	3,437	lakhs.	
Balance against London	535 lakhs.				

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th November 1880.

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
214	... D 18—57354 ...	100	The Munsiff of Lucknow.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
165	... D 10—85949 ...	5	Sujja Ram, Cawnpore.
166	... D 12—24981 ...	5	R. C. Sharpe, Esq., Roorkee.
167	... D 17—11842 ...	50	Sardar Man Singh, Lahore.
28	... D 10—14925 * " —14926 *	5	Sreedhur Rockhit and Behari Lall Bhur, Calcutta.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th November 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880		Rs.	
W64	... M 52—10121 M 51—14093 M 52—17859 M 50—19768 M 52—55667 M 50—57993	10	J. Hodges, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
H159	... M 41—42412 ...	10	Mrs. Jemima Coleman, Bombay.
	M 46—04431 ...	50	
M68	... M 23—43326 M 35—96297	50	Narayen Bhaoo Godsey, Poona.
M69	... M 52—06773 " —06774	10	Jijibhoy Jehangirji, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 23rd November 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General,
in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
263	... O 61—27613 ...	20	Babu Chunder Kumar Kundoo.
	O 60—84520 ...	20	
	O 53—08591 ...	10	
	O 77—54492 ...	10	
	O 81—84861 ...	10	
	O 76—37398 ...	10	
	O 36—00171 ...	5	
	O 37—00301 ...	5	
	L 29—50976 ...	5	
264	... O 74—35714 " —35713	1,000 each	Hameer Sing Sumer Mull.
265	... O 82—46640 ...	10	Babu Kailas Chunder Ghose.
266	... O 34—21156 ...	100	Ram Kishore.
	O 68—72769 ...	100	
	O 30—78721 ...	50	
	O 80—59195 ...	10	
	O 53—05846 ...	10	
	O 78—26534 ...	10	
	O 38—26845 ...	5	
267	... O 66—11806 ...	100	Babu Rajnarayan Singh.
270	... O 32—08332 " —08338	50 each	Mr. T. Shaw.
271	... O 32—07275 ...	50	Mrs. M. A. Jarvis.

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
275	... O 82—84713 ...	10	Mr. C. Dacosta.
276	... O 61—35392 ...	20	Mr. R. N. Matthewson.
	O 82—91317 ...	10	
277	... L 11—24703 ...	5	Babu Krishna Gopal Sanyel.
278	... O 26—46166 ...	20	Babu Soorendranath Pramanic.
279	... O 4—87545 ...	20	Babu Soorendranath Pramanic.
	O 25—41877 ...	20	
	O 24—47831 ...	20	
	O 26—59089 ...	20	
	O 61—20520 ...	20	
	" —04116 ...	20	
	O 55—82715 ...	20	
280	... A 79—18040 ...	10	Babu Grish Chunder Singha.
281	... L 66—30374 ...	50	Hurryher Sehoy.
186	... O 82—34958 " —39658	10	Babu Ram Shunker Sen.
187	... L 72—57954 " —57955	10	Messrs. Jadoo Roy & Co.
188	... O 15—38729 " —38732	10	Gonesh Das Parek.
189	... L 24—98703 " —98702	5	Babu Denonath Chakravarti.
190	... L 22—48385 " —48384	5	Babu Annada Prosad Dey.
191	... L 55—61209 " —61208	5	Babu Grish Chunder Chatterjee.
192	... L 1—30335 " —30395	10	Babu Gunga Prosad Mukerjee, M. B.
193	... O 44—08446 " —08449	10	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
194	... L 26—65910 D 10—73674	5	Babu Ramrutton Dhur.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 13—47286 " —47287	5	Mr. Eduljee Uspundiarjee, Kurrachee.

KURRACHEE,
The 19th November 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
99	... E 13—84572 ... " —84573 ...	100 100	District Superintendent of of Police, Purneah.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
153	... E 13—76327 ...	100	Khem Chand and Bhugwan Das, Delhi.
165	... E 13—45053 ... " —64366 ...	100 100	Captain V. Eyre, 23rd Pioneers, Meean Meer.

LAHORE,
The 20th November 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Accti. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
71	... B 62—94211 ...	100	Major McCarthy, Secunderabad.

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
149 ...	B 62—81608 ...	100 }	Harun Sett, Merchant, Udipi, South Canara.
	B 66—07657 ...	100 }	
150 ...	B 60—49856 ...	10	P. Viraswami Vathiar, Viraswami Naiker Street, Karikal.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 15th November 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	4th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports . . .	6 ,,	29th Nov.	Str. *Booldana.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *via* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies .	6 ,,	30th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay .	6 ,,	1st Dec.	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 ,,	30th Nov.	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 ,,	2nd Dec.	Str. *Simla.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	6 ,,	3rd ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf.	6 ,,	27th Nov.	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th November 1880.

Abreu, Mrs. Isabella.	Doyne, Capt R. J.	Obed & Co.
Adams, Mrs. E.	Duncan, James.	Paterson, A. D.
Allen, Miss Rose.	Dwarka Nath Dass.	Potter, Mrs.
Anderson, G.	Entwistle, Mrs.	Roy, Mrs. J.
Anderson, J. L.	Eskell, W. E.	Ryves, G. F. C.
Anderson, W. P.	Evans, H. G.	Sageman, Mrs. H. E.
Bachelor, David.	Glazebrooke, H. K.	Slouth, John.
Bancroft, J. H.	Harris, W.	Smart, Mrs. E.
Barckley, J. F.	Hays, E. J.	Smith, Mrs. A.
Bayley, Miss A.	Heenan, R. M.	Stewart, Miss J.
Beecher, Mrs. A.	Henry, E.	Taylor, G. N.
Bennett, Lieut. L.	Hemsted, Surgeon A.	Taylor, W. M.
Bepin Behary Mukerjee.	John, Geo.	Turner, J.
Brandt, Monsieur J. Tauri.	Jones, A	Wallace, A. S.
	Leeson, Mrs.	Webber, Dr.
Courage, A. G.	Mahany, H. C.	Wills, Surgeon-Major (C. S.)
Daniel, Mrs. M.	Manuel, R. A.	Wilson, Mrs.
Dass, R.	McLean, J.	Woodward, F.
DeCruze, P. M.	Molloy, W. M.	

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

Allen, L. T.	Gilbert, Benju. (Gunner.)	Prendergast, Mrs. C. L.
Amey, Mrs. A. W.	Godlu, Francis.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Antonietto, Monsieur Verginio.	Gya Singh.	Pogose, John.
	Griffin, W. H.	P. W.
Ashton, Captain Sam.	Harford, J.	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Balzer, Mrs. Rosina.	Hastings, C. G. W.	Rae, William.
Blair, T.	Hay, G.	Reid, R.
Bernheim, Monsieur.	Hickling, Miss.	Rishworth, J.
Blackton, T. W.	Jackson, R. A.	Roopchand Saddhar.
Bryne, Joseph.	Johnson, J. C.	Ryder, H.
Byron, E. C. A.	Kaiser, —.	Scanlon, C. A. R.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Kohn, Herrn Jasef M.	Schore, T. C.
C. W. S.	L. H.	Sherman, A.
Canham, John.	Landfield, F.	Simpson, L.
Cavanagh, J.	Mackinon, T. A. B.	Sinclair, J. L.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.	Manweli, George P.	Slade, J.
	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Tapper, J.
Coondoo, M. C.	Meeredy, James Mett.	Thomas, Miss
Coote, Waller.	Moolla, Monsieur N. J.	Warde, Mrs.
Crafter, Geo.	Moore, R. C.	Will, Peter D.
Dickinson, Harry.	Murphy, Revd. J. B. C.	Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.	M. K. W.	Willie.
Duzovity, Cleamenes.	Ottley, Captain J. W.	Wilson, Alex.
Garrick, D.	Pearson, Lewie.	Wilson, G. A.
Gibbons, E. J.	Perks, M. J.	Young, Mrs. J.
Gibbons, Rev. B.		

Newspapers.

Bachanan, Beverley.	Edward, George.	O'Brien, S. H. G.
Bepin Behary Mookerjee.	Fitzsimmons, John.	Sale, M.
Brooks, F. G.	Griffin, W. H.	Tobin, John.
Byron, E. C. A.	Miller, Captain William.	Usborne, W.
Cavanagh, J.	Molla, Monsieur N. J.	Wilson, J. H.
D'Osmond, Le Comte.	Morton, M.	

Registered Letters.

Hoctor, Mrs. Bertha.	Rosa, Lorenzo.	Shury, C. T.
Marchant, Miss M. R.	Scanlan, C. A. R.	

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ٬

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه ٬

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ **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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1880.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, Original Side, has obtained privilege leave of absence from 22nd November instant, to 11th December next, both days inclusive, under Section 44a of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1880.

No. 200.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 22nd ultimo, *vice* Mr. C. A. R. Scanlan, Surveyor, 4th Grade, who retired on the 30th September last, and Mr. P. Ford, Surveyor, 4th Grade, who died on the 21st ultimo:—

Mr. A. James, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. McCay, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Keating, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1880.

No. 27.—Mr. P. M. Madge, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for 35 days, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd December 1880.

This cancels Notification No. 23, dated 6th November 1880.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1880.

No. 51.—Dr. John Anderson, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, returned from the furlough granted him in Home Department Notification, No. 273, dated 5th November 1879, and took over charge of his Office from Mr. Wood-Mason, on the forenoon of the 30th November 1880.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Honorary Secretary, Trustees, Indian Museum.

COMMISSIONER, INLAND CUSTOMS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th November 1880.

Mr. A. R. Shaw, on his return from furlough, assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, on the forenoon of the 16th November 1880.

Mr. A. R. Shaw, on transfer, made over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, on the afternoon of the 16th November 1880.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 9.—The Government of India having, by order in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3868, dated 26th November 1880, established a Lower and Upper Division of the Internal Branch with head-quarters at Benares and Agra respectively, Mr. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Internal Branch, is posted to the charge of the Lower Division.

Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Sambhar Lake Division, is posted to the charge of the Upper Division.

W. S. HALSEY,
Commissioner, Inland Customs.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 30th November 1880.

No. 1951.—Major H. M. Buller, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in November on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1953.—Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Officiating 1st Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in November on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 26th November 1880.

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 388 of 17th instant, Mr. J. M. Harman, C.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, lately attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, reported his departure for Rangoon on the 21st instant.

The 1st December 1880.

No. 18.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 52, dated the 2nd October last, Captain B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Saugor on the forenoon of 19th ultimo, and took over charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, from Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 27th November 1880.

No. 2706.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 61, dated the 18th October 1880, Honorary Lieutenant J. Walsh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Sialkot Division, Military Works, to Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

No. 2707.—With reference to Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 634, dated the 12th of November 1880, Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his departure from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, from the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 88.—Lieutenant Edward Glennie, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Kasauli Division, Military Works, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 15th December 1880, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Government of India No. 1822-50 G. of the 21st October 1880.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 26th November 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to Notification by Director General of Railways' No. 161, dated 17th November 1880, Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 25th November 1880.

Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 383, of the 15th November 1880, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of, and Mr. R. N. Burn, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, resumed, his duties in the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1880.

The unexpired portion (eight days) of Mr. R. N. Burn's privilege leave is cancelled.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd November 1880.

No. 167.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated 3rd November 1880, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division of the Sindia State Railway.

No. 168.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred to the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section from the Open Line of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 169.—Mr. G. F. Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 4th October 1880.

No. 170.—Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Gwalior-Jhansi Division of the Sindia Railway.

The 25th November 1880.

No. 171.—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 4th October 1880.

The 29th November 1880.

No. 172.—Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 16 to 19, on the 15th November 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hoshangabad, the 24th November 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 162, dated 19th instant, the under-mentioned Officers are posted as follows:—

To Nerbudda Division.

Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Babu Shiv Dayal, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

To Bhopal Division.

Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 29th November 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, Baboo Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 27th instant.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mooltan, the 24th November 1880.

No. 22.—Mr. P. Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 10th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, and Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), made over, charge of the Khanpur Division, Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of the 11th November 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY,
Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 9th November 1880.

No. 56.—Insupersession of Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No. 22, dated 15th May 1880, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of six days' subsidiary leave granted in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 61, dated 15th April 1880, on the forenoon of the 12th April 1880, and reported his departure from Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th April 1880, on six months' special leave under Section 31 of Civil Leave Code.

No. 57.—Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3nd Grade, is granted twenty-five days' privilege leave from the forenoon of 23rd October 1880.

No. 58.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 56, dated 9th November 1880, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Bombay from six months' special leave, on the forenoon of the 15th October 1880, and is granted the usual subsidiary leave for joining his post.

No. 59.—With reference to Director General of Railways' No. 2758 E., dated 29th October 1880, the under-mentioned officers returned from military duty to this line, on the dates specified against their names :—

Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the forenoon of 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant C. F Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the forenoon of 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant J. Nevelle, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th October 1880.

No. 60.—Lieutenant S. A. E. Hickson is permitted to avail himself of ninety days' privilege leave granted by Public Works Department Notification No. 352, dated 27th October 1880, on the forenoon of 1st November 1880.

No. 61.—In continuation of No. 58, Mr. W. de W. Peel, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported arrival on the forenoon of 23rd October 1880, and is posted to Office of Engineer-in-Chief; the eight days' taken in joining, is granted as subsidiary leave.

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

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th November 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. L. C. D. Beau, Traffic Probationer, passed the Lower Standard Examination on 3rd November 1879.

The 25th November 1880.

No. 29.—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 5th October 1880, by the late Superintendent of Works, Rathial-Pindi Section, Mr. H. S. Harrington, Assistant Engineer, returned from leave on the forenoon of 13th November 1880.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dholpur, the 24th November 1880.

No. 7.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145, dated 23rd October 1880, the under-mentioned Officers, posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division, reported their arrival on the dates specified against each :—

Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of 3rd November 1880.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—afternoon of 29th October 1880.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 8.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of the 27th November 1880.

H. D. LaTOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Sindia State Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 7th August last, treasure consisting of silver current coins valued at Rs. 147-8, were found in the village of Vallam, Vadakku Setti, Tanjore Taluq, Tanjore District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office on the 11th day of April 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

FORSTER WEBSTER,
Collector.

The 11th November 1880.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th November 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,209	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 84,81,282 13 7)	1,61,29,430	1	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 76,48,147 4 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,73,16,312	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,54,174	15	0
Sundries	13,41,766	5	7
RUPEES	8,74,30,892	10	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,34,93,010	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	60,30,110	2	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	37,36,206	13	7
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,35,13,401	10	9
Balances with other Banks	3,82,507	8	5
Bullion	59,739	8	10
Dead Stock	10,73,194	6	1
Stamps	7,492	2	0
Sundries	3,70,143	5	6
	3,86,65,805	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 2,82,84,334 14 10)	4,87,65,087	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 2,04,80,752 2 2)			
RUPEES	8,74,30,892	10	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 2nd December 1880.*

J. GORDON, *Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Report of a Deserter from the 51st Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Umballa, this 25th day of November 1880.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 8Bde.—883, Private John Jones.
Age,—27 years 3 months.
Size,—About 5 feet 6½ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh, but sunburnt; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—20th November 1880.
Place of Desertion,—Umballa.
Date of Enlistment,—7th June 1877.
Place where Enlisted,—Halifax, Yorkshire.
Parish and County at which Born,—Wells, Somersetshire, Post Town, Wells.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Cost or Jacket,—Took away a great coat and forage cap belonging to a man of 100th Regiment.
Breeches or Trowsers—Supposed to be khakee.
REMARKS,—None.
Under 4 years' service.

C. C. SMYTH, *Capt.,*
Comdg. Det. 51st Light Infy.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 23		...	...	468	24,38,395	12,46,128
,, 23	4,01,062	...	493	4,01,062	24,38,863	12,46,596
,, 24	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,38,094	12,46,596
,, 25	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,38,094	12,46,596
,, 26	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,38,762	12,46,596
,, 27	...	...	...	4,01,062	24,34,181	12,46,596

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 29th Nov. 1880.*

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 53,80,148-5-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 3rd December 1880.*

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 WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
215	D 18—31343 ...	100	Mrs. A. Boughey, Landour.
	,, —61592 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

168	D 12—22520 ...	5	Captain W. F. Hill, Lucknow.
169	D 14—06806 ...	20	Messrs. Oldemeyer and Hadenfeldt, Calcutta.
170	D 16—13258 ...	10	Surgeon-Major A. H. Hilson M.D., Agra.
	,, —13259 ...	10	
171	D 17—15738 ...	50	R. Smeaton, Esq., C.S., Allahabad.
	D 18—56237 ...	100	

ALLAHABAD, *The 1st December 1880.*

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G., In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1880			
H160	M 43—26558 ...	100	Ticumdass Kassidass, Baranpur.
H161	M 53—52691 ...	20	Capt. C. H. Bagat, R.E., Roorkee.
H162	M 43—54762 ...	100	Jamsetji Nowroji, Baroda.
	M 46—52355 ...	50	

BOMBAY, *The 30th November 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General, in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
273	... O 71—01685 ...	500	Hari Ram Raja Ram.
	O 68—38327 ...	100	
274	... O 69—36946 ...	100	Babu Jounerdun Mukerjee.
275	... O 68—91360 ...	100	Babu Juggeshur Shaw.
276	... O 69—66144 ...	100	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
277	... O 62—90510 ...	20	Inspector W. Ferris.
	„ —90511 ...	20	
	„ —90512 ...	20	
	„ —90513 ...	20	
279	... O 79—85641 ...	10	The Deputy Collector in charge Treasury, Cuttack.
	O 81—40195 ...	10	
	„ —44262 ...	10	
	O 80—89516 ...	10	
	O 69—07569 ...	20	
281	... O 59 -58612 ...	20	Babu Woomesh Chunder Mukerjee.
	O 38—51841 ...	5	
282	... O 68—98866 ...	100	Miss E. T. Elder.

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CALCUTTA,
The 4th December 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

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M39	... E 12—32493 „ —32494	20	W. J. Skeaf, Esq., Allahabad.

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Madras Circle.

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		Rs.	
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	B 61—66126 ...	50	
	B 62—92976 ...	100	
73	... B 61—58808 ...	50	T. S. Narasinga Rao, Pleader, District Court, North Arcot.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
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Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

Nagpur Circle.

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1880-81.		Rs.	
H17	... F 13—40479 ...	5	Ramnath Wittoba of Nagpur.

NAGPUR,
The 25th November 1880.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE,
Offg. Asst. Comptroller, Central Provinces, in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	11th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	6th „	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 „	6th „	P. and O. Str. *Pekin.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6 „	8th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 „	8th „	
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	7th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	6 „	9th „	Str. *Kilwa.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6 „	10th „	Str. *Madras.*
	6 „	11th „	French Str. *Meinam.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	4th „	From Bombay.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th December 1880.

Ackrell, C. J.
Adams, Mrs. E. S.
Alexander, G.
Arnovitz, B.
Aspa, A. G.
Barnard, Mrs. E.
Barnby, J.
Bennett Lieut. L.
Benson, T. Monsieur.
Brown, Miss Louisa.
Burnes, S. K.
Bust, H.
Brandt, Monsieur J. Tauri.
Cheke, A. J.
Courage, A. G.
Craik, James.
Dames, H.
Daniel, Mrs. M.
Dass, R.
Ensemine, Gustave.
Fagan, H.
Graves, H.
Hurro Lall Roy.
John, Geo.
Kay, T. W.
McDonald, Samuel.
McLean, J.
O'Connor, D.
Paterson, A. D.
Pratt, H.
Rebeiro, Miss C.
Saunders, Mrs. E.
Smart, Mrs. E.
Spalding, Mrs. W. H
Spurgeon, J. S.
Stephens, C. L. Rev.
Tonnet, Thonny.
Vellamil, R. de Monsieur.
Wade, A. F. S.
Walton, W. M.
Wallace, A. S.
Woodward, F.

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

Amey, Mrs. A. W.
Antonietto, Monsieur Verginio.
Ashton, Captain Sam.
Balzer, Mrs. Rosina.
Blackton, T. W.
Blair, T.
Bernheim, Monsieur.
Brown, A. W.
Brundage, J. D.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byron, E. C. A.
Caller, Monsieur L.
C. W. S.
Canham, John.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.
Constantine, Courrier Geo.
Cooper, John.
Coote, Waller.
Cotton, C. B.
Cratter, Geo.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.
Doyne, Robert W.
Garrick, D.
Gibbons, E. J.
Gibbons, Rev. B.
Gilbert, Benjn. (Gunner.)
Godin, Francis.
Godman, F. D'Cam.
Griffin, W. H.
Harford, J.
Hastings, C. G. W.
Hornby, Mrs. L.
Jackson, R. A.
Johnson, J. C.
Kalser, —.
Kohn, Herrn Jasef M.
L. H.
Landfield, F.
Lindesay, Harris M.
Mackinon, T. A. B.
Marchant, Miss M. R.
Meeredy, James McG.
Moolla, Monsieur N. J.
Moore, R. C.
Murphy, Revd. J. B. C.
M. K. W.
Neill, Major E.
Oxley, Captain J. W.
Pankow, Paul.
Pearson, Lewie.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Rae, William.
Reid, R.
Rishworth, J.
Schore, T. C.
Sinclair, J. L.
Slade, J.
Tapper, J.
Tarring, C. J.
Thomas, Miss.
Tupper, W.
Warde, Mrs.
Walton, Mrs.
Wells, J.
Willie.
Wilson, Alex. S.
Yates, Mr.

Newspapers.

Ackrell, C. J.
Buchanan, Beverley.
Bepin Behary Mookerjee.
Brooks, F. G.
Byron, E. C. A.
Cameron, Keith R.
Cavanagh, J.
D'Osmond, Le Comte.
Edward, George.
Fitzsimmons, John.
Griffin, W. H.
Miller, Captain William.
Molla, Monsieur N. J.
Morton, M.
O'Brien, S. H. G.
Sale, M.
Tobin, John.
Usborne, W.

Registered Letters.

Hoctor, Mrs. Bertha.
Marchant, Miss M. R.
Rosa, Lorenzo.
Shury, C. T.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٭

يهه دوا کوئينائين کے خوب قايم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٭

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ٭

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ٭

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ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.
2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

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Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

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Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

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2nd „ „ 1 „ „

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The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

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„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
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„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.
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„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

☞ **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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Thursday the 23rd, Friday the 24th, and Saturday the 25th instant, on account of the "Christmas" Holidays, also on Saturday the 1st proximo, "New Year's Day."

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 30th November 1880.

No. 16.—During the absence of Major Dowden, R.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Biluchistan, on three months' privilege leave, or till further orders, the following arrangements are ordered:—

Major Macartney, R.E., to carry on the duties of Superintending Engineer.

Major Nuthall, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Biluchistan Division.

Lieutenant Kelly, R.E., to take charge of the Pishin Division.

Major Clarke, R.E., to retain charge of Sibi, Hurnai and Thull, Lower Bolan, Jacobabad and Dadur Road, which will be separated from the Biluchistan Division, and constituted an executive charge, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 2nd December 1880.

No. 1966.—Major G. R. Peart, 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 16th to the forenoon of the 25th November 1880.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Parowli, the 29th November 1880.

No. 1654 *G.*—MEDICAL.—Hospital Assistant Philip Holder, of the Abu Dispensary, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government from the 8th November 1880.

No. 1655 *G.*—Hospital Assistant Gurucharn Laskar, of the Rajputana Agency, is appointed to the charge of the Abu Dispensary from the same date.

No. 1656 *G.*—Hospital Assistant Asiff Zuman (Supernumerary), is appointed to the Rajputana Agency from the same date.

Camp Rajnagar, the 1st December 1880.

No. 1661 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 582 G.-G., dated 11th March 1880, Surgeon-Major H. D. S. Compigné re-assumed medical charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 14th November 1880.

No. 1669 *G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, was on privilege leave from the 14th October to 16th November 1880.

Camp Oodeypore, the 4th December 1880.

No. 1718 *G.*—Captain Percy Smith, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 14th November 1880.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th December 1880.

No. 32.—Major C. N. Judge, Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, returned to duty, on forenoon of 30th November, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Government of India letter Nos. 1822-50 G. of 21st October 1880, and took over charge of the Agra Division, Military Works, from Mr. G. F. Lamb, on forenoon of 1st December 1880.

G. P. DEPALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 30th November 1880.

No. 2773.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 74, dated the 11th November 1880, Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 24th November 1880.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 4th December 1880.

No. 89.—Mr. O'Hoernle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the 25th November, preparatory to his departure for Bengal.

The 5th December 1880.

No. 90.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted fourteen days' privilege leave, which he availed himself of on the 5th November 1880, reporting his return therefrom on the 18th idem.

No. 91.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred from this to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, reported his departure on the 21st November 1880.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 4th December 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 145, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. F. L. Dibblee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 30th September 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 366, dated 9th November 1880, Mr. I. Sherlock Hubbard and Captain S. Biscoe, S.C., respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Government Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th November 1880.

No. 173.—On the abolition of the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, Mr. J. Patterson, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lahore, for employment on the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 174.—The branch of the Kandahar State Railway from Sibi to the foot of the Bolan Pass is hereby constituted a division of the Lower Section of the Kandahar State Railway, under the name of the "*Pirchowki Division.*"

Calcutta, the 7th December 1880.

No. 175.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 392, dated 1st December 1880, Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division of the Sindia State Railway.

That part of Director General of Railways' Notification No. 116, dated 23rd October 1880, transferring Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is cancelled.

The 10th December 1880.

No. 176.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 406, dated 9th December 1880, Mr. E. H. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Gwalior-Jhansi Survey Division of the Sindia State Railway.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hoshangabad, the 3rd December 1880.

No. 9.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, the following postings are made :—

To the Bhelsa Survey Division.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Sirdar Dharm Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

To the Saugor Survey Division.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 4th December 1880.

No. 10.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Upper Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Nari, the 12th November 1880.

No. 62.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Gulistan Division, is transferred from the 1st November 1880 to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

This transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

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

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 27th November 1880.

No. 30.—It is hereby notified that public telegraph messages will, on and after this date, be received for transmission at the following stations on the Punjab Northern State Railway (under the terms of the rules for the conduct of public message traffic), *viz.* :—

Name of Railway Station.	Distance from Lahore.
Dina	113 miles.
Dimeli	122 „
Sohawa	131 „
Gujur Khan . . .	143 „
Mandra	152 „
Rewat	161 „
Rawalpindi . . .	174 „

This is in supersession of Consulting Engineer's Notification No. 4 of 24th March 1880.

No. 31.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 142, dated 20th October 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to Jhelum Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 21st September 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Director General of Railways' No. 2671 E., dated 23rd October 1880, transferring Sardar Dharum Singh Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Bhopal State Railway, that officer was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 15th November 1880.

The 30th November 1880.

No. 33.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 366, dated 9th November 1880, Captain J. S. Biscoe, S.C., made over, and Captain A. G. Beghie, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this line on the forenoon of 27th idem.

The 4th December 1880.

No. 36.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 6, dated 21st June 1880, Mr. F. J. Ivens, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, returned from leave on the forenoon of 29th November 1880.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 29th November 1880.

No. 42.—With reference to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 116 of 24th August 1880, Mr. E. W. Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival on forenoon of 16th July last, and is posted to Nargala Division.

The 3rd December 1880.

No. 43.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 154 of 4th November, Mr. T. E. Curry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival on afternoon of 26th October 1880, and is posted to Attock Bridge Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 2nd December 1880.

No. 29.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, District Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, Bandikui District, returned from the six weeks' privilege leave granted him in Manager's Notification No. 19 of the 19th October last, on the 24th November 1880, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. P. Rainier, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on the forenoon of the same date.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

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

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 29	...	...	2,53,544	1,37,072	26,98,171	16,10,586
,, 30	...	...	1,45,242	564	28,35,102	16,47,094
Dec. 1	...	...	...	474	28,35,062	16,47,094
,, 2	...	...	...	474	28,35,062	16,47,094
,, 3	...	...	...	474	28,35,044	16,47,094
,, 4	...	...	499	...	28,35,515	16,47,589

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 6th Dec. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,* *Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 49,49,007-5-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 10th December 1880.* }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th December 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,209	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 90,25,552 3 6)	1,59,18,693	14	2
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 68,93,141 10 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,68,64,773	1	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,89,898	10	0
Sundries	13,51,128	3	9
RUPEES	8,67,13,702	13	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,38,30,121	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	58,66,839	0	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	39.91,148	3	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,46.35,034	3	1
Balances with other Banks	3.83,017	2	8
Bullion	47,748	0	2
Dead Stock	10,75.625	0	2
Stamps	7.456	3	0
Sundries	3,73,373	12	10
	4,02,10,362	9	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 2,68,36,643 7 0)	4,65,03,340	4	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,96,66,696 13 2)			
RUPEES	8,67,13,702	13	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 9th December 1880.* }

J. GORDON, *Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department, up to the 4th December 1880.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
State Railways (Capital).			
1	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Sept. 1880	Nov. 6, 1880
2	Umballa and Kalka	Do.	Do. 19, ,,
	Nalkatti	,,	
	Tirhoot	,,	
	Patna and Gya	,,	
	Rajputana	,,	
	Mutira-Hathras	,,	
3	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad	Do.	,, Do. 22, ,,
	Ghazipur-Bullia	,,	
	Lohara-Mooltan Chak Nizam	,,	
	Bareilly and Pilibhit	,,	
	Kelpi Railway Survey	,,	
14	Western Rajputana (Northern Section).	Do.	,, Do. 24, ,,
16	Dhond and Manmad	Do.	,, Do. 25, ,,
	Punjab Northern	,,	
	Holkar	,,	
17	Indore-Nasirabad	Do.	,, Do. 26, ,,
	Bhopal	,,	
21	Kandahar Railway Stores Branch.	Do.	,, Do. 28, ,,
	Sindia	,,	
22	Nazpur-Chhattisgarh	Do.	,, Do. 29, ,,
	Indus Valley	,,	
	Mysore	,,	
	Nuzzergar and Gondal	,,	
28	Bombay Rajputana (Eastern Deccan).	Do.	,, Dec. 2, ,,
	Western Rajputana (Southern Section).	,,	
29	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do.	,, Do. 4, ,,
31	Northern Bengal	,,	
	N.-W. P. Light Railway Surveys.	Aug.	,, Do. 20, ,,
32	Bellary and Karwar	Do.	,, Nov. 4, ,,
33	Wardah Coal	Do.	,, Dec. 1, ,,
34	East Indian	July	,, Nov. 30, ,,
Irrigation.			
1	British Burmah	Sept. 1880	Nov. 13, 1880
2	Punjab	Do.	,, Do. 15, ,,
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	,,	
3	Rajputana	Do.	,, Do. 22, ,,
5	Bengal	,,	
6	Madras	Do.	,, Do. 26, ,,
7	Bombay	,,	,, Dec. 4, ,,
		Aug.	,, Nov. 6, ,,
Guaranteed Railways.			
1	Punjab	Sept. 1880	Nov. 30, 1880
2	Benares	Do.	,, Do. 29, ,,
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	,,	
4	Madras	Do.	,, Dec. 4, ,,
5	Bombay	Aug.	,, Nov. 6, ,,
Public Works (Buildings and Roads) and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph.			
1	Assam	Sept. 1880	Nov. 15, 1880
2	Military Works Branch	Do.	,, Do. 19, ,,
	Coorg	,,	
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do.	,, Do. 22, ,,
6	Punjab Buildings under Quetta Agency.	Do.	,, Do. 23, ,,
7	Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do.	,, Do. 24, ,,
	Central Provinces	,,	
	Rajputana	,,	
8	Berars	Do.	,, Do. 25, ,,
	Sirpur (Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)	,,	
11	Port Blair	,,	
	British Burmah	,,	Do. 26, ,,
13	Central India	,,	Do. 29, ,,
	Mysore	,,	
16	Madras	Do.	,, Dec. 4, ,,
17	Bombay	Aug.	,, Nov. 6, ,,
Telegraph Dept.			
1	Indo-European	Aug. 1880	Nov. 15, 1880
2	Indian	Do.	,, Do. 16, ,,

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, *The 9th December 1880.* }

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1813.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to June 1879.	April to June 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	6,289,603	6,153,040	...	136,563
II.—Tributes	698,000	178,043	180,811	2,768	...
III.—Forest	688,400	82,713	72,107	...	10,606
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	708,888	789,383	80,495	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	305,767	143,785	...	161,982
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	839,613	819,983	...	19,630
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	549,117	576,437	27,320	...
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	1,815,617	1,859,506	43,889	...
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	2,385,107	2,418,125	33,018	...
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	828,627	857,612	28,985	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	61,032	76,090	15,058	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	80,689	24,241	...	56,448
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	254,676	284,887	30,211	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	57,433	99,197	41,764	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	10,508	14,579	4,071	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	144,598	149,349	4,751	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	51,355	57,867	6,512	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	35,610	42,793	7,183	...
XIX.—Education	137,000	35,088	39,108	4,020	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	16,366	6,174	...	10,192
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	10,391	13,333	2,942	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	209,854	161,439	...	48,415
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	26,561	25,907	...	654
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	60,608	55,461	...	5,147
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—15,277	12,970	28,247	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	15,022,587	14,934,184	...	88,403
XXIX.—Army	800,200	218,982	219,913	931	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	70,310	96,633	26,323	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	23,571	39,427	15,856	...
XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange.	7,500,000	2,787,810*	1,751,702	...	1,036,108
XXV.—State Railways	4,720,000	294,473	1,585,623	1,291,150	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	1,770	6,386	4,616	...
TOTAL	71,217,400	18,419,503	18,633,868	214,365	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c.	203,800	66,241	17,126	...	49,115
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	18,485,744	18,650,994	165,250	...

* Includes £956,664 as traffic receipts for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

third month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to June 1879.	April to June 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	603, 70	703,291	99,521	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	51,985	47,012	...	4,973
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	79,010	86,162	7,13[illegible]	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	677,412	669,669	...	7,743
5.—Forest	527,600	70,903	57,192	...	13,711
6.—Excise	111,000	35,531	39,761	4,230	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	9,645	4,644	...	5,001
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	8,354	10,694	2,340	...
9.—Customs	204,000	50,272	49,049	...	1,223
10.—Salt	368,000	73,081	80,087	7,006	...
11.—Opium	2,159,500	1,117,728	1,075,120	...	42,608
12.—Stamps	77,500	20,147	20,217	70	...
13.—Registration	166,000	34,833	42,896	8,063	...
14.—Mint	91,500	19,960	17,778	...	2,182
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	251,992	337,100	85,108	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	87,966	95,004	7,038	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	304,553	315,480	10,927	...
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	83,074	87,191	4,117	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	803,480	789,007	...	14,473
20.—Police	2,513,000	582,027	604,584	22,557	...
21.—Marine	419,000	93,770	81,975	...	11,795
22.—Education	1,015,800	222,811	231,114	8,300	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	38,474	38,545	71	...
24.—Medical	701,400	152,317	151,667	...	650
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	72,465	103,838	31,373	...
26.—Political	393,000	84,969	92,000	7,031	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	352,824	405,408	52,584	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	749	1,047	298	...
29.—Superannuation	646,300	205,208	260,639	55,431	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	67,918	60,771	...	7,147
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	7,573	76	...	7,497
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	614,995	856,440	241,445	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	6,879,799	7,415,458	535,659	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	3,396,960	4,305,393	998,433	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	414,416	299,605	...	114,811
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	151,826	155,518	3,692	...
32.—Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange.	4,675,000	959,821*	578,003	...	381,818
32.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss	450,300	192,071	33,802	...	158,269
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss	9,000	...	494	494	...
32.—Land and Supervision	69,500	14,469	12,658	...	1,811
32.—State Railways	1,630,200	250,692	1,306,456	1,055,764	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	1,234,866	1,245,683	10,817	...
TOTAL	56,422,800	13,404,920	15,353,070	1,948,150	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	1,861,454	2,764,309	902,855	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	15,266,374	18,117,379	2,851,005	...
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	544,821	723,542	178,721	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	101,126	150,706	49,580	...
TOTAL	3,312,000	645,947	874,248	228,301	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	15,912,321	18,991,627	3,079,306	...

* Includes £261,112 as working expenses for East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1880.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS										5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE FOR 15 YEARS, RE-PAYABLE JUNE 1852.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1860-61.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Of 1870.	Of 1871.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings sterling per cent. portion.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance of 31st October 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,46,600	2,37,13,200	1,10,64,600	1,74,14,500	2,99,58,400	45,90,000	4,60,000	92,52,800	8,32,74,600	1,01,700	65,900	62,900	18,84,89,150
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	2,42,000	...	...	...	2,62,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	5,000	...	...	2,08,100	12,88,000	...	...	...	15,01,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1880	...	...	...	...	5,000	4,000	7,000	1,14,000	3,000	...	5,000	70,100	6,53,900	...	...	...	8,04,100
	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,51,600	2,37,17,200	1,10,72,300	1,75,28,500	3,01,15,100	45,90,000	4,60,000	95,50,900	8,54,57,600	1,01,700	65,900	62,900	19,11,15,959
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	7,000	84,000	63,300	3,94,100	1,56,700	...	...	57,000	7,94,000	...	...	12,000	15,68,100
Balance on 15th November 1880	54,100	38,506	3,413	15,30,240	30,44,600	2,36,33,200	1,10,09,000	1,71,34,400	2,99,58,400	45,90,000	4,60,000	94,93,900	8,46,63,600	1,01,700	65,900	50,900	18,95,47,859

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Sept. 1880, enfaced from India, 3,357 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,385 lakhs.

„	16th Sept. 1880 to 30th „	„	15 „
„	1st Oct. „ to 15th Oct.	„	4 „
„	16th „ „ to 31st „	„	16 „
„	1st Nov. „ to 15th Nov.	„	26 „
			3,452 lakhs.
Balance against London			54 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 10th December 1880.

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
172	... D 10—34924 ...	5	Bindrabun Parwar, Mirzapur.
173	... D 16—18552 ...	10	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Mookerjee, Morar, Gwalior.
174	... D 14—22945 ...	20	P. Garrioch, Esq., Lahore.
29	... D 12—32516 } * „ —32517 }	5	The Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Kumaon Division.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 8th December 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880		Rs.	
H163	... M 34—81197 ...	20	Syed Moheydeen, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
M72	... M 45—56413 } „ —90717 }	10	Vishwanath Gopal, Boree Bunder, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 7th December 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General, in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
283	... O 91—36721 ...	10	Inspector W. Ferris, Taltollah Thannah, Calcutta.
	„ —36722 ...	10	
	„ —36723 ...	10	
	„ —36724 ...	10	
	„ —36726 ...	10	
	„ —36727 ...	10	
	„ —36728 ...	10	
	„ —36729 ...	10	
	„ —36730 ...	10	
284	... O 69—36482 ...	100	Mr. C. Mourilyan.
	„ —61286 ...	100	
	O 32—07025 ...	50	
285	... O 70—77697 ...	500	Babu Kisto G. Mitter.
287	... O 69—70796 ...	100	Babu Aubinash Chunder Chatterjee.
	O 32—00926 ...	50	
	O 61—34649 ...	20	
	O 38—83820 ...	5	
288	... O 32—13122 ...	50	Lackeram.
289	... O 67—84092 ...	100	Babu Taruck Nath Roy.
	O 32—03165 ...	50	
	„ —03498 ...	50	
	„ —01117 ...	50	
	„ —06888 ...	50	
	„ —04781 ...	50	
	O 31—91050 ...	50	
	„ —89547 ...	50	
	„ —79104 ...	50	
290	... O 31—78976 ...	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Julpaigurie.
	„ —78977 ...	50	
	„ —78978 ...	50	
291	... O 69—27763 ...	100	Shew Doyal Gool Raj.
292	... O 69—73508 ...	100	Sergeant Strong.
	„ —73509 ...	100	
	„ —73510 ...	100	
	„ —73511 ...	100	
	„ —73512 ...	100	
	„ —73513 ...	100	

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
292	... O 71—07952 ...	500	Babu Kristomongal Shaw.
294	... O 58—82623 ...	20	Babu Ashootosh Bose.
295	... L 23—82554 ...	5	Busiruddeen Mohamed.
200	... O 57—66102 } „ —66103 }	20	Babu Raghoo Nath Bysack.
	O 42—79193 } „ —79192 }	10	
202	... O 84—69688 } „ —69689 }	10	Babu Nobodip Chunder Dutt.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 13—07994 ...	20	Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, Coimbatore.
J 12—06844 ...	50	Mr. G. J. D'Mello, Calicut.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
J 10—39568 ...	100	S. V. Mootha Chetty, Caroor.
J 4—95395 ...	50	S. Arabe Sahib, Trichengode.
J 9—48785 ...	10	Mr. B. A. Dumply, Vythery.
J 5—97879 ...	20	
J 13—00576 ...	20	Mr. J. H. D'Silva, Bombay.

CALICUT,
The 1st December 1880.

———————,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
I 10—31549 ...	10	Pakki Venkata,
I 12—21432 ...	50	Ramadass of Parvattipúr, Vizagapatam District.

COCONADA,
The 29th November 1880.

E. G. RICKETTS,
Depy. Collector.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—54401 ...	100	Mr. R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, Kandahar State Railway, Sibi.
„ —54400 ...	100	
„ —54132 ...	100	
„ —54133 ...	100	
G 14—59274 ...	10	Mrs. J. Coleman, Bombay.
G 8—60725 } * „ —60278 }	20	Bhojoomul Teerutmul, of Bhian, Sind.
G 13—48799 } * „ —48792 }	5	Mr. H. F. Pinhey, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Karachi.

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 27th November 1880.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
102	... E 15—75417 ...	50	The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
	„ —75471 ...	50	
103	... E 2—47534 ...	500	Boo Ali, through Munshi Mehtab Deen, care of Hafez Abdool Kadar, Merchants, Lahore.
	E 13—72100 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
37	... E 16—53034 } „ —53035 }	10	Ajoodhia Put, Treasurer, Gujranwala.
132	... E 16—97583 ...	10	J. Kelly, Esq., Lahore.
	E 15—49012 ...	50	
161	... E 1—45507 ...	1,000	Goor Narain, Gomasta, Thull.
166	... E 13—81746 ...	100	W. M. Sherer, Esq., Ghazipur.
160	... E 16—92964 ...	10	C. Tickell, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Meean Meer.

LAHORE,
The 4th December 1880.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
74	... B 57—95321 ...	20	Sergeant Alfred Ablitt, 67th Regiment, Bangalore.
75	... B 57—72851 ...	20	Pitchviengar, Record-keeper, Deputy Collector and Manager's Office, Ramnad.
	„ —80820 ...	20	
	B 62—08213 ...	100	
	„ —80269 ...	100	
	„ —85639 ...	100	
	„ —90487 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
151	... B 61—44771 ...	50	Mr. L. A. McKenzie, No. 14, Francis Joseph Street, Madras.
152	... B 60—94415 ...	10	Mrs. A. Simpson, Bishop's Lane, Pursewalkum, Madras.
	B 57—94555 ...	20	
153	... B 57—61015 ...	20	G. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Chickmuglur, Mysore Province.
	B 62—61799 ...	100	
154	... B 46—22969 ...	5	Mr. W. C. McMahon, Reserve Inspector of Police, South Arcot District.
21	... B 57—73373 } * „ —73372 }	20	Aga Jan Shirazi Namazi, No. 232, Ungappa Naick Street, Black Town, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 29th November 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1880.

No. 9677.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. P. Barboza, Postmaster, Vizagapatam, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Vizagapatam Division, *vice* Mr. Walker, on leave.

Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, Trichinopoly Division, has been transferred to the Coimbatore Division.

Mr. A. Rhenius, Postmaster, Ootacamund, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Kistna Division, *vice* Mr. Daws.

Mr. E. M. Daws, Superintendent of Post Offices, Kistna Division, has been transferred to the Trichinopoly Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. A. F. Ingle, 1st Class Marine Officer, has been appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, *vice* Mr. Row, on deputation.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, 3rd Class Marine Officer, has been appointed to act as 1st Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. A. F. Ingle, on deputation.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Supernumerary Mail Officer, has been appointed *sub pro tem.* 2nd Class Mail Officer, *vice* Mr. Todd, on deputation.

Mr. C. H. Watts has been appointed to act as 3rd Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. M. F. Ingle, on deputation.

POSTAL CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. F. Whymper and Mr. C. H. Lane have been appointed to be Examiners of Post Office Accounts.

Lala Girdhari Lal has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Wardha Division.

Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, Wardha, has been transferred to the Nagpur Division.

Mr. G. Stanyon has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Hoshangabad Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. J. W. Welsh and Lalla Sambhunath have been appointed to be Examiners of Post Office Accounts.

Mr. G. E. Rose has been promoted to the 3rd Grade of Superintendents.

Mr. R. E. Grainger has been appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, Fatehgarh Division.

Pundit Koer Pal has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Jhansi Division.

Mr. H. H. Jehans has been appointed to be Postmaster, Cawnpore.

Pundit Saligram has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Gorakhpur Division.

Lala Brij Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices, Fatehgarh Division, has been transferred to the Benares Division.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	13th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	13th „	Str. *Chinsura.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6 „	14th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6 „	15th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 „	14th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	16th „	Str. *Baghdad.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Rangoon	6 „	17th „	Str. *Meâina.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6 „	11th „	French Str. *Meinam.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	6 „	17th „	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Suez.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	11th „	From Bombay.

* Also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 10th December 1880.

Adams, Mrs. E. S.	Dawes, H.	Moon, Mrs.
Arnovitz, B.	Fagan, H.	Mullane, Mrs. E.
Aspa, A. G.	Fitzgerald, Mrs. A.	O'Connor, D.
Baker, J.	Graves, H.	Palmer, Mrs. M.
Ballantine, D.	Green, Randal S.	Rebeiro, Miss C.
Barnard, Mrs. E.	Hallett, James.	Smith, R. J.
Barnby, J.	Hayes, Mrs.	Spalding, Mrs. W. H.
Beist, H.	Hurro Lall Roy.	Spurgeon, J. S.
Blackburn, Hugh.	John, Geo.	Stephens, C. L., Rev.
Booth, G. H.	Johnstone, W.	Taylor, T. F.
Broadbent, Miss S. E.	Keane, R.	Tonnet, Thonny.
Cheke, A. J.	Maundrell, A. W. L.	Vellamil, R. de Monsieur.
Craik, James.	McDonald, Samuel.	Wade, A. F. B.
Dale, Surgeon A. F.	McDougal, A. C.	Youngman, Messrs.

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

Amey, Mrs. A. W.	Dunnect, Mrs. E.	M. K. W.
Ashton, Captain Sam.	Dunsford, R. C.	Pearson, Lewie.
Blackton, T. W.	Dykes, Ballantine.	Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Blair, T.	Gibbons, E. J.	Pimm, R. A. F.
Brown, A. W.	Gibbons, Rev. B.	Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Brundage, J. D.	Gilbert, Benjn. (Gunner.)	Rae, William.
Bryne, Joseph.	Godlu, Francis.	Rishworth, J.
Byron, E. C. A.	Greene, Dr. J. S.	Schore, T. C.
Caller, Monsieur L.	Griffin, W. H.	Sinclair, J. L.
C. W. S.	Guider, D.	Slade, G.
Canham, John.	Harford, J.	Stevens, C.
Cavanagh, J.	Hornby, Mrs. L.	Tapper, J.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.	Jackson, R. A.	Tarring, C. J.
	Kaiser, Mr.	Thomas, Miss.
Constantine, Courrier Geo.	L. H.	Thompson, C.
	Landfield, F.	Tregido, S.
Coote, Waller.	Lindesay, Harris M.	Tupper, W.
Cotton, C. B.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Warde, Mrs.
Cratter, Geo.	Merredy, James McG.	Walton, William.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.	Moolla, Monsieur N. J.	Wilson, Alex. S.

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.	Edward, George.	Morton, M.
Brooks, F. G.	Fitzsimmons, John.	O'Brien, S. H. G.
Byron, E. C. A.	Griffin, W. H.	Sale, M.
Cameron, Keith R.	Miller, Captain William.	Usborne, W.
D'Osmond, Le Comte.	Molla, Monsieur N. J.	

Registered Letters.

Hannah, Miss F. J.	Marchant, Miss M. R.	Rosa, Lorenzo.
Hoctor, Mrs. Bertha.		

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 7th February 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed *before the 15th of January 1881.* Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

The 8th December 1880.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd ,, ,, 1 ,, ,,

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هی اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ٬

FOR SALE

AT

NARORA, NEAR RAJGHAT,

BULL'S DREDGERS FOR WELL-SINKING, &c.,

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:—

Description.	No.	Size.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Bull's Dredgers	39	1½ cubic feet	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto	113	2½ ditto	65	
Ditto	9	6 ditto	120	
Ditto	50	1½ ditto	75	These have never been used.
Ditto	22	2½ ditto	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *vid* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	3	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	0	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 187 pages, 4 plates ...	3	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclones, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	3	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA;
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs. 375 a set.

The Ramayana of Tulsi Das, translated from the original Hindi, by F. S. GROWSE, M.A., Oxon.

Price—

Book I, Rs. 3 0 0
,, II. ,, 2 8 0
,, III, ,, 2 8 0
} per copy, including postage.

Government Press, Allahabad.

☞ 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 or Court Fee stamps 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. In sending for books for personal use, it should be stated that they are required for this purpose, to avoid the delay of enquiry before complying with the requisition.

Just published.

Super-royal octavo, cloth.

Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Army List.

Corrected to 30th September 1880.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Select Extra-Tropical Plants readily eligible for industrial culture or naturalisation, with indications of their native countries and some of their uses, by Baron Ferd. Von Mueller. Indian edition, 1880. *Price, Rs. 4; Packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Report on Cotton Gins, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton, in two parts; by Dr. FORBES WATSON. *Price, Rs 5; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—From 1834 to 1863.

Vol. II.—From 1864 to 1871.

Vol. III.—From 1872 to June 1876. *Price of each Volume, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts.

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjáb Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage 12 annas.*

Vol. XI.—The Ajmer Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. XII.—The Bombay Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. XIII.—The Coorg Code. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

In the Press:

Vol. XIV.—The Central Provinces Code.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

NOTIFICATIONS relative to the PUBLIC LOANS of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, from 1822 to 1879. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Selections from the records of the Government of India—

No. CLX.—The wheat production and trade of India. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CLXII.—Report on the political administration of the Rajputana States for 1878-79. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

No. CLXIV.—Report on the administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1878-79. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, third 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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A sketch of the Túrkí language as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Káshghar and Yarkand), together with a collection of Extracts, by R. B. Shaw, F.R.G.S. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Suggestions regarding the demarcation and management of the Forests in Kulu with Map. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Suggestions regarding the management of the Forests included in the Forest School Circle, N. W. Provinces. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in Assam. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

A Manual of Chinchona Cultivation in India, by Dr. G. King, M.B., F.L.S. Second Edition, 1880. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Silk in India. Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage 4 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries. *Price per Volume Rs. 6 to the general public, and Rs. 4-8 to Government Officers who require the book for their examination. Packing and postage, Vols. I, V and VII, 8 annas each; Vols. II, III and IV, 10 annas each.*

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Vol. II.—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Nipal, Bundelcund and Baghelcund.

Vol. III.—States in Rajputana, Central India, and the Mediatized Chiefs in Central India and Malwa.

Vol. IV.—States within the Bombay Presidency.

Vol. V.—Peishwa, Nagpore and the Central Provinces. Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg, the States under the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

Vol. VII.—Turkish Arabia, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Africa.

Fasciculus of Forms referred to in Part I of the Bengal Medical Regulations. *Price, Rs. 9; packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

The Code of Regulations for the P. W. D., Vol. I., Fourth Edition. Revised and corrected to August 1st, 1878. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Standing Orders will be forwarded as issued, on payment of Rs. 2 annually, payable in advance.

Army Circulars (India).

A Monthly Publication. *Price, Rs. 3 per annum, payable in advance.*

A Grammar of the Róng (Lepcha) language, by Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, B. S. C. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Revised Army Regulations, corrected to 31st December 1879. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Pay, Pension, and Promotion Code for the Military Services in India, corrected up to 1st May 1876.

Vol. I.—British Troops *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—Native Troops. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas; interleaved copies, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Fourth edition, *officially revised and corrected to the 25th April 1879; royal 8vo., limp covers, with copious Indices.*

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-12; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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The Three Codes in one volume. *Price, Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

☞ Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to the public quarterly, at 8 as. per quarter, including postage.

Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India, from December 1866 to June 1879, in monthly parts. *Price, Re. 1 per copy; packing postage, 2 annas.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the years 1867-68; 1868-69; 1869-70; 1870-71.—*Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 2 annas for each year.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, in three Parts. *Price, Rs. 9-8; packing and postage, Re. 1.*

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Part II.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*
Part III.—*Rs. 3-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Miscellaneous Statistics relating to British India. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

Review of the External Land Trade of British India (namely of the Trade which crosses the Frontier of British India from Sind to Burma) for 1878-79. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Review of the Maritime Trade of British India with the other Countries for the official year 1879-80. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ **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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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.

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

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1880.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, made the following appointments during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk, or until further order:—

Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, to officiate as Chief Clerk.

Mr. S. Tremearne, Clerk and Private Secretary to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar.

Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Assistant Clerk, to officiate as Clerk and Private Secretary to the Chief Justice.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 20 of 1880.

MALAY PENINSULA—WEST COAST.
MALACCA STRAIT.

Intermittent Flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

The Master Attendant, Singapore, has given notice that on and after the 1st of December 1880, an intermittent flashing light would be exhibited from a light-tower on Pulo Undan, or Outer Water Island, situated 10 miles S. E. by S. of Malacca flagstaff.

The light is an intermittent flashing light, shewing intervals of ten and twenty seconds, elevated 155 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather in every direction seaward, from a distance of 20 miles.

The light-house—built on the summit of the island, which is 100 feet high—is a square, two-storied structure, with an octagonal tower in the centre, on which the lantern is placed; the tower and balcony of the upper story are painted red; the remainder of the building is white.

The illuminating apparatus is of the third order.

Position as given: Latitude 2° 3′ 0″ N.; Longitude 102° 20′ 3″ E.

NOTE.—The fixed light at present exhibited from the tower on St. Paul's Hill, Malacca, will be continued as a harbour light until further notice.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Calcutta,—Marine Survey Department;
The 8th December 1880.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 795*b*, 1355 and 718*b*; China Sea Directory, Vol. I, 1878, page 79; and Light List for 1880.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Light List for 1880.

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.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1880.

No. 201.—In continuation of Notification No. 189, dated the 27th August last, Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for nine days, from the forenoon of the 3rd October last.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1880.

ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 11, dated 21st October 1880, published in the *Gazette of India* No. 43, dated 23rd October 1880, Part II, page 573, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, *for* "from forenoon of the 1st September 1880," *read* "from forenoon of the 2nd September 1880."

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 17th December 1880.

No. 11.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Assistant Accountant General, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 251, dated 3rd August 1880, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th November 1880.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Accts. Genl.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1880.

Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1880:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bhorpatar	Assam	30th	Closed.
Birman Ghât	Central India	25th	Opened.
Hassan Abdul	Punjab	21st	Closed.
Kalka	Ditto	30th	Ditto.
Parell	Bombay Presdy.	23rd	Opened.
Saugor	Central India	6th	Re-opened.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 10th December 1880.

No. 16.—Major M. J. Macartney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), received, charge of the Office of Executive Engineer, Peshin Division, on the afternoon of the 16th November 1880.

Major Macartney reported his arrival at Sibi on the afternoon of the 24th November 1880, and was attached to the Superintending Engineer's Office for special duty till further orders.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 11th December 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed to Central India by Government Notification No. 328 of 12th October last, having reported himself at Indore on 29th October last, has been posted to Neemuch Division.

No. 25.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave of which he availed himself from the forenoon of 15th November 1880, making over charge of Office to Mr. F. W. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 26.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Pundit Sham Nath, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, were relieved of their duties in Central India on the afternoon of 23rd and 27th November 1880, respectively, with reference to Government Notification No. 385, dated 16th November 1880, placing their services temporarily at the disposal of Government, North-Western Provinces.

No. 27.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having returned from eighteen months' furlough on the 27th November 1880, has been re-posted to Northern Road Division.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 6th December 1880.

No. 1993.—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 15th December 1880, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th December 1880.

No. 2004.—This Office Notification No. 1207, dated Indore Residency, the 21st July 1880, is cancelled.

No. 2005.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date in August on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2006.—With reference to No. 2005, dated 8th December 1880, Major H. M. B. Burlton availed himself of three months' privilege leave on 28th August 1880, and resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the forenoon of 29th November 1880.

By Order,
D. W. K. BARR,
1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 14th December 1880.

No. 19.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 74, dated the 11th November 1880, Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Barrackpore on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and took over charge of the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from Mr. J. D. Davies, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 9th December 1880.

No. 2867.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 73, dated the 6th November 1880, Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1880, and is posted to the Peshawar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 6th November 1880.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1880.

Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 11th December 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 404, dated the 8th instant, Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 13th December 1880.

The 17th December 1880.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 593, Captain W. H. Johnstone, R E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 17th December 1880.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Lahore, the 9th December 1880.

No. 32.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 291, dated 1st December 1880, Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 18th November 1880.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1880.

No. 177.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 418, dated 15th December 1880, Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Kandahar State Railway, Upper Section.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hoshangabad, the 8th December 1880.

No. 11.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 146, dated 23rd October 1880, Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 27th November 1880, and is temporarily posted to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, until further orders.

H. T. GEOGHEGAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Upper Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 1st December 1880.

No. 66.—Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported arrival, on the forenoon of 15th November 1880, from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 57, dated 9th November 1880.

No 67.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 46, dated 17th September 1880, for the words "forenoon of the 6th August 1880," read "forenoon of the 9th August 1880."

No. 68.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 38, dated 13th August 1880, Captain F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Survey Division.

No. 69.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 43, dated 2nd September 1880, notifying date of Captain F. W. Joseph's relief, for the word "forenoon," read "afternoon."

No. 80.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 150, dated 29th October 1880, and in continuation of this Office Notification No. 59, dated 9th November 1880, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Survey Division of the Upper Section :—

Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Lieutenant G. Davidson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant J. Neville, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant S. A. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 81.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated 3rd November 1880, Mr. E. R. S. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 17th November 1880, and is posted to the Nari Division.

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

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th December 1880.

No. 35.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 170, dated 24th November 1880, Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 3rd December 1880.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 6th December 1880.

No. 44.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 131 of 28th September 1880, Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on forenoon of 12th August 1880.

The 11th December 1880.

No. 45.—Referring to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 168 of 23rd November 1880, Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the afternoon of 29th November 1880, and is posted to the Attock Bridge Division.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 14th September 1880, treasure, consisting of articles as per margin, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 41, was found in the Gáothán of Monje Dhaoli, in Taluka Tasgaon, of the Satara Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency.

Hukeri	. Rs.	38
Belapuri	. „	3
TOTAL	. „	41

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Satara, at his Office at Satara or in the District, on Monday, the 6th June 1881, in order that the claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the above-said Act.

T. H. STEWART,
Collector.

SATARA DISTRICT,
The 4th December 1880.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,—Treasury Account Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1880.

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 1879-80, or from April 1879 to March 1880, made up as required by Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

Dr. **Cr.**

CHARGES AND EXPENSES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	40,227	6	9
Establishment	1,62,064	10	6
Temporary Establishment	11,289	4	6
Travelling Allowance	101	1	3
Charges for Remittance	3,380	12	1
Stationery	1,995	14	7
Printing Charges	1,633	5	10
Service Telegrams	1,596	0	0
Purchase of Service Postage Stamps	1,491	8	0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,646	5	0
Cost of Note Forms	70,314	8	8
Freight on Europe Stores	44	9	4
Pensions and Gratuities	4,238	15	1
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	5,279	9	2
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	2,800	10	2
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture, &c.)	1,427	6	11
Contingencies	8,773	15	3
Commission, &c., for selling Government Securities	1,471	14	0
Compensation for Dearness of Provisions	24	0	0
	3,23,801	13	1
Profit of the Currency Department for 1879-80	24,73,023	13	0
RUPEES .	27,96,825	10	1

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on Government Securities	27,84,367	7	11
Premium on Bills	11,263	12	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,194	6	2
RUPEES .	27,96,825	10	1

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th December 1880.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,209	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 88,45,258 6 5)	1,67,61,593	14	9
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 79,16,335 8 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,74,43,521	14	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,56,040	14	1
[illegible]	13,75,531	3	3
RUPEES .	8,81,25,896	14	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,34,33,521	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	56,28,770	0	10
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	37,53,695	11	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,66,68,176	0	5
Balances with other Banks	3,81,271	12	3
Bullion	44,214	5	11
Dead Stock	11,04,240	[illegible]	
Stamps	7,72[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sundries	[illegible]		
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (2,53,97,547 1 3)	4,67,30,751	6	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (2,13,33,204 4 10)			
RUPEES .	8,81,25,896	14	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th December 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 6	87,151	...	...	87,151	28,35,515	16,47,569
„ 7	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,515	16,47,569
„ 8	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,636	16,47,569
„ 9	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,332	16,47,569
„ 10	...	...	...	87,151	28,35,316	16,47,569
„ 11	...	...	92,779	61	29,22,404	17,34,057

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 13th Dec. 1880.* } J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E., Mint Master.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 56,66,591-13-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *The 17th December 1880.*

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.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
175	... D 14—46881 ...	20	Mr. M. M. Chill, Allahabad.
176	... D 14—46978 ...	20	Mr. A. Lumsden, Lucknow.
	„ —46979 ...	20	
177	... D 10—40087 ...	5	Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta.
	„ —40088 ...	5	
	„ —40090 ...	5	

ALLAHABAD, *The 15th December 1880.*

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W65	... M 50—86353 ...	10	N. Xavier, Poona.
	„ —89576 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H164	... M 43—58287 ...	100	Rowji Raghowji Joshi, Bhewndi, Tanna.
	„ —68010 ...	100	
	M 46—53838 ...	50	
H165	... M 53—15858 ...	20	Postmaster General, N.-W. P., Allahabad.
H167	... C 89—98907 ...	10	Assistant Director General of Post Office of India, Calcutta.
	M 2—96416 ...	5	
M73	... M 52—26841	10	Furdonji Dhunjisha, Satara.
	„ —26844		

BOMBAY, *The 14th December 1880.*

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
293	... O 61—34162 ...	20	The Post Master, Calcutta.
	O 60—46044 ...	20	
	O 81—06546 ...	10	
294	... O 63—39235 ...	20	The Post Master General, Bengal.
	„ 39236 ...	20	
295	... O 69—58395 ...	100	Abdul Jaleel.
296	... O 69—42309 ...	100	Babu Radhajeebun Mukerjee.
297	... O 75—46856 ...	10	The District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea.
298	... O 74—25569 ...	1,000	Mr. F. F. Chrestien.
299	... O 66—27541 ...	100	Nundo Lal Babu.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
296	... L 35—28784 ...	10	The Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.
297	... O 76 21890 ..	10	Babu Bishunpodo Banerjee.
298	... O 53—28403 ..	10	Babu Kisory Mohun Ghose.
299	... O 90—09920 ...	10	Babu Umes Chunder Roy.
	„ —38769 ...	10	
	„ —99659 ...	10	
300	... L 56—57203 ...	5	Nazaff Ali.
301	... O 59—53336 ...	20	Babu Sital Pershad.
302	... O 77—50799 ...	10	Mr. D. H. K. Moses.
	O 37—66201 ...	5	
303	... A 98—03132 ...	10	Babu Nobinchunder Bose.
	A 96—38531 ...	10	
203	... O 38—05415	5	Dr. R. C. Chandra.
	„ —05413		

CALCUTTA, *The 17th December 1880.*

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 13—07994 ...	20	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore.
J 12 06844 ...	50	Mr. Geo. D'Mello, Calicut.
J 8 16187 ...	5	P. P. Karunakara Menon, Calicut.
„ —16844 ...	5	

CALICUT, *The 8th December 1880.*

———————,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
104	... E 10—62649 ...	10	Inamullah, District Inspector of Schools, Kurnal.
	„ —95260 ...	10	
	„ —84262 ...	10	
	E 16—33615 ...	10	
	„ —44276 ...	10	
105	... E 18—07676 ...	10	Ganesh Das, Clerk, Audit Office, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
	E 16—94005 ..	10	
	E 17—51953 ...	20	
	„ —51995 ...	20	
	E 12—32153 ...	20	
106	... E 18—13936 ...	10	Sergeant J. Garner, Peshawar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
173	... E 16—30919 ...	10	Lal Shah, Rawalpindi.
170	... E 16—93665 ...	10	Sardar Bhugwan Singh, Umritsur.
	„ —93666 ...	10	
152	... E 16—70998 ...	10	Attaullah Khan, Kardar, Konat.
	E 17—39356 ...	20	
	„ —39361 ...	20	
	E 15—72052 ...	50	
	E 13—82146 ...	100	

LAHORE, *The 10th December 1880.*

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Accts. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
77	... B 46—98966 ...	5	W. Ramaswami Aiyer, Sub-Registrar, Tenkasi, Tinnevelly District.
79	... B 45—00840 ...	1,000	Manika Gopala Kristna Chetti, Madura.
80	... B 66—41169 ...	100	Abdul Kareem Sahib, Bellary.
	„ —41171 ...	100	
81	... B 56—80512 ...	10	Hafiz Sahib & Co., Mercara.
	B 60—94410 ...	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
155	... B 62—07059 ...	100	Y. Egambara Reddi, Bamboo Merchant, No. 55, Poonamallee Road, Madras.
	„ —25187 ...	100	
	„ —53950 ...	100	
	„ —55246 ...	100	
	„ —60658 ...	100	
	„ —82057 ...	100	
	„ —92614 ...	100	
	B 66—00011 ...	100	
	„ —02406 ...	100	
	„ —02415 ...	100	
	„ —02924 ...	100	
	„ —02991 ...	100	
	„ —18804 ..	100	
	„ —18805 ...	100	
	„ —18806 ..	100	
	„ —22827 ...	100	
	„ —22575 ...	100	
	„ —23038 ..	100	
	„ —23190 ...	100	
	„ —26577 ...	100	
	B 29—95469 ..	1,000	
156	... B 60—30268 ...	10	A. Mathwa Rao, No 125, Mutharaja Mahal Street, Coimbatore.
	B 57—59578 ...	20	
157	... B 56—07871 ...	10	John Bradshaw, Esq., Salem.
	„ —94959 ...	10	
	B 60—01736 ...	10	
	„ —04917 ...	10	
158	... B 66—33481 ...	100	Thatha Meah, Mercara.
	„ —33515 ...	100	
	„ —37269 ...	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *The 8th December 1880.*

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accts. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1880.

No. 10081.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. T. C. D'Rozario has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, Calicut Division, *vice* Mr. C. Smith.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed to act as 1st Class Marine Officer, *vice* Mr. A. F. Ingle, on deputation.

Mr. M. F. Ingle, 3rd Class Marine Officer, has been appointed *sub pro tem.* Marine Officer, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Todd, on deputation.

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Supernumerary Marine Officer, has been appointed to act as Marine Officer, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. M. F. Ingle, on deputation.

G. J. HYNES,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 17th December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1880.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	25th Dec.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	20th „	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Madras and Ceylon	6 „	20th „	P. and O. Str. *Australia.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6 „	22nd „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 „	21st „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, and Moulmein	6 „	23rd „	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon	6 „	24th „	Str. *Busheer.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	18th „	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camorta	6 „	24th „	Str. *Satara.*

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 7th February 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed *before the 15th of January 1881.* Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India at which candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

The 8th December 1880.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows:—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar:

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.

2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road:

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway:

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd " " 1 " "

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs, 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates:—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8*; per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates:—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8*; per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8*; per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٬

يهه دوا كوئينائين كے خوب قايم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٬

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Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
„ 3. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 4. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 23. *Annas 4.*
„ 5. Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 6. Salween (Maulmain) River. *Annas 4.*
„ 7. Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. *Annas 4.*
„ 8. Mergui Archipelago. Pages 7 to 10 of this Notice superseded by Notice No. 18. *Annas 4.*
„ 9. Indus Banks and Kurrachee. *Annas 4.*
„ 10. Pamban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea, Navigation. In shore Passages, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 14. Red Sea, 1878. *Annas 4.*
„ 15. South Indian Ocean, Seychelle, Farquhar Islands, and Madagascar. *Annas 4.*
„ 16. Torres Strait and New Guinea, South-east Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 17. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri, Rajapur Bay, and Viziadurg. *Annas 4.*
„ 18. Coast of Siam, including Junkseylon and adjacent islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 19. Africa, East Coast,-Pemba Island and adjacent Coast. *Annas 4.*
„ 20. India, West Coast, the coast from Kundari Island to Chaul, and the harbours of Dabhol and Jaygad. *Annas 4.*
„ 21. Arabian Coast, Ras Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880.
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices issued during the year 1880—

No. 1. Prohibited Anchorage near the Telegraph Cables in Zanzibar Harbour.
„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.
No. 3. Exhibition of the new fixed Light at False Point.
„ 4. Extension of the period of exhibition of the "intermediate" Light at the Entrance to the Hooghly River.
„ 5. Alterations in the position and visibility of the Light exhibited from Fort Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.
„ 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River.
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dabhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Kenery (Kundari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait, Sumatra.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Lighthouse, Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Belilling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, Madagascar, West Coast.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light Apparatus, Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ 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 30th October 1880.

From the 27th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 20th 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 22nd December 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday the 3rd to Saturday the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

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

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following change has been made in the Selections in the Latin Language for the Entrance Examination of 1882:—

For Ovid, Metamorphoseon Fabulæ, has been substituted Ovid, Metamorphoseon Fabulæ* I—XIV, both inclusive.

By Order,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th December 1880.

* Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. W. M. Shaw, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Public Works Department No. 166 T.-E., dated 6th November 1880, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1880.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1880.

No. 126.—Mr. A. S. Betts, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st December 1880.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Nimbhera, the 13th December 1880.

No. 1713 *G.*—Lieutenant C. Herbert, Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 3rd December 1880, to enable him to proceed to Allahabad to appear before a Medical Board.

Camp Jawad, the 14th December 1880.

No. 1720 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2161 G.-G., dated 5th November 1880, Captain J. H. Newill assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 13th November 1880, and that of Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Sujangurh on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1880.

Camp Kookesur, the 16th December 1880.

No. 1725 *G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant G. D. Carleton, Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
A. C. TALBOT,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th December 1880.

No. 77.—Captain S. C. Turner, R.E., Executive Engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 78.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 74, dated 11th November 1880, Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, with effect from the forenoon of 24th November 1880, the date on which he received over charge of the division from Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 13th December 1880.

No. 2925.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 78, dated the 8th December 1880, Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Sialkot Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the forenoon of the 24th November 1880.

The 20th December 1880.

No. 3030.—With reference to Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, Notification No. 91, dated the 4th December 1880, Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, joined the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1880, and is attached to this Office as a temporary arrangement from that date.

THOMAS C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

The 15th December 1880.

No. 92.—Lieutenant A. H. Mason, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 4th December 1880, at Superintending Engineer's Office, Lahore.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command.
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th December 1880.

No. 33.—Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Salt Branch Extension, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 8th December 1880, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1880.

No. 178.—Mr. J. G. Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of the extension notified in this Office Notification No. 104, dated 22nd July 1880.

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 15th December 1880.

No. 24.—Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, made over, and Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Multan Division, Indus Valley State Railway, on the afternoon of the 5th November 1880.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Upper Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nari, the 17th October 1880.

No. 63.—Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted ninety days' privilege leave, under Public Works Department Notification No. 352, dated 27th October 1880.

No. 64.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 47, dated 5th October 1880, for the date specified against Mr. C. V. MacIvor's name, "on the 28th August 1880," *read* "on the 28th July 1880."

No. 65.—The under-mentioned Officers rejoined this Section of Railway on the dates specified against their names, and are posted as shown :—

Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 9th November 1880, to Nari Division.

Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the afternoon of the 15th November 1880, to Survey Division.

The 11th December 1880.

No. 72.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 66, dated 1st December 1880, for the date specified against Major E. N. Peters, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the "forenoon of 15th November 1880," *read* "on the forenoon of 14th November 1880."

The 13th December 1880.

No. 73.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 156, dated 9th November 1880, Mr. W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on forenoon of 12th December 1880, and is attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

The 16th December 1880.

No. 74.—Major Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th November 1880, the balance of the twenty-five days' leave sanctioned in Notification No. 57 of the 9th November 1880, is cancelled.

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

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Construction Sections.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 20th December 1880.

No. 46.—Referring to the Director General of Railways' Notification No. 153 of 3rd November 1880, Mr. A. T. Chioditti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of 14th December 1880.

No. 47.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 41 of 13th November 1880, Mr. T. Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, availed himself of three months' privilege leave on forenoon of 14th December 1880.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th December 1880.

No. 30.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 358, dated 3rd November 1880, Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 19th September last, treasure consisting of 1 pair of gold earrings, 3 broken portions of a gold necklace, 1 gold phylactery, 3 large gold beads, 2 pieces of gold wire, 1 gold thali (marriage token), 22 small gold beads and 1 silver ring, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 26-8, was found in the backyard of a house belonging to one Kristnama Charry, in the village of Padappai, in the Conjeveram Taluq, of the Chingleput District.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Chingleput, at his Office, on the 1st day of July 1881, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. F. PRICE,
Collector.

SAIDAPET,
The 4th December 1880.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1912.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to July 1879.	April to July 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,062,000	7,463,235	7,198,969	...	264,266
II.—Tributes	698,000	227,704	238,297	10,593	...
III.—Forest	688,400	110,492	114,318	3,826	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,782,000	947,621	1,029,139	81,518	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	535,000	430,412	258,065	...	172,347
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,764,000	960,835	939,663	...	21,172
VII.—Customs	2,175,000	696,695	738,101	41,406	...
VIII.—Salt	7,541,000	2,349,769	2,473,415	123,646	...
IX.—Opium	9,410,000	3,234,872	3,224,017	...	10,855
X.—Stamps	3,194,000	1,135,340	1,191,669	56,329	...
XI.—Registration	265,000	84,964	107,240	22,276	...
XII.—Mint	196,000	93,268	37,625	...	55,643
XIII.—Post Office	1,008,000	332,385	375,369	42,984	...
XIV.—Telegraph	463,100	103,143	160,767	57,624	...
XV.—Minor Departments	61,700	14,210	19,334	5,124	...
XVI.—Law and Justice	680,000	197,838	216,731	18,893	...
XVII.—Police	232,000	70,215	78,609	8,394	...
XVIII.—Marine	226,000	48,547	56,685	8,138	...
XIX.—Education	137,000	47,876	52,267	4,391	...
XX.—Medical	38,200	18,798	8,739	...	10,059
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	45,000	13,731	19,342	5,611	...
XXII.—Interest	641,000	268,004	210,043	...	57,961
XXIII.—Pensions	291,700	44,924	38,929	...	5,995
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	262,000	89,260	80,366	...	8,894
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	237,000	—20,058	35,033	55,091	...
TOTAL	56,633,100	18,964,080	18,902,732	...	61,348
XXIX.—Army	800,200	301,667	329,517	27,850	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	456,700	110,733	135,321	24,588	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation	860,200	56,768	94,290	37,522	...
XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,500,000	3,368,336*	2,247,414	...	1,120,922
XXV.—State Railways	4,720,000	378,051	1,706,470	1,328,419	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	247,200	10,775	...	...	10,775
TOTAL	71,217,400	23,190,410	23,415,744	225,334	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	203,800	76,539	94,450	17,911	...
GRAND TOTAL	71,421,200	23,266,949	23,510,194	243,245	...

* Includes £1,160,807 as traffic receipts of East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1880.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

fourth month of the year 1880-81, as compared with the corresponding period of 1879-80.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1880-81.	April to July 1879.	April to July 1880.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Debt	3,369,100	959,261	1,053,101	93,840	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds	398,400	69,310	70,266	956	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	318,000	125,657	115,456	...	10,201
4.—Land Revenue	2,994,400	983,955	978,584	...	5,371
5.—Forest	527,600	100,065	93,001	...	7,004
6.—Excise	111,000	42,216	46,550	4,334	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,000	13,192	6,871	...	6,321
8.—Provincial Rates	53,000	14,283	16,245	1,962	...
9.—Customs	204,000	65,408	65,487	79	...
10.—Salt	368,000	115,654	113,681	...	1,973
11.—Opium	2,159,500	1,132,660	1,089,451	...	43,209
12.—Stamps	77,500	27,416	27,509	93	...
13.—Registration	166,000	47,132	58,070	10,938	...
14.—Mint	91,500	29,078	25,432	...	3,646
15.—Post Office	1,043,800	334,023	427,293	93,270	...
16.—Telegraph	380,900	118,419	127,394	8,975	...
17.—Administration	1,245,500	422,520	417,271	...	5,249
18.—Minor Departments	415,100	107,619	114,241	6,622	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,350,900	1,075,276	1,059,029	...	16,247
20.—Police	2,513,000	788,207	823,572	35,365	...
21.—Marine	419,000	112,000	110,397	...	1,603
22.—Education	1,015,800	299,710	312,493	12,783	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,600	50,643	51,097	454	...
24.—Medical	701,400	201,405	204,015	2,610	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	415,700	96,598	136,938	40,340	...
26.—Political	393,000	118,200	127,356	9,156	...
27.—Allowances	1,824,900	466,881	503,418	36,537	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,000	1,175	1,288	113	...
29.—Superannuation	640,300	248,226	321,523	73,297	...
30.—Miscellaneous	243,300	93,254	95,619	2,365	...
31.—Famine Relief	5,000	11,178	100	...	11,078
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,411,000	921,463	1,082,237	160,774	...
TOTAL	29,044,200	9,192,024	9,674,985	482,961	...
36.—Army	15,171,900	4,412,101	5,758,789	1,346,688	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,216,500	641,295	541,362	...	99,933
33.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,026,800	266,331	257,650	...	8,681
32.—Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,675,000	1,226,814*	928,578	...	298,236
32.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	450,300	192,071	33,808	...	158,263
32.—Guaranteed Interest in India	9,000	5,659	3,754	...	1,905
32.—Land and Supervision	69,500	21,084	16,811	...	4,273
32.—State Railways	1,630,200	342,007	1,596,624	1,254,617	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	129,400	1,359,776	1,335,084	...	24,692
TOTAL	56,422,800	17,659,162	20,147,445	2,488,283	...
England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest.	14,579,600	4,961,451	5,297,324	335,873	...
TOTAL	71,002,400	22,620,613	25,444,769	2,824,156	...
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	2,346,000	701,281	1,046,886	345,605	...
Ditto ditto in England	966,000	154,807	173,821	19,014	...
TOTAL	3,312,000	856,088	1,220,707	364,619	...
GRAND TOTAL	74,314,400	23,476,701	26,665,476	3,188,775	...

* Includes £317,086 as working expenses of East Indian and Jubbulpore Lines.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Comptroller General.

2 b

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th December 1880.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			22,87,209	0	0
	Rs.	A. P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,23,777	11 10	1,71,68,868	7	0
Public Deposits at Branches	83,45,090	11 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			4,77,44,482	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.			3,29,679	14	11
Sundries			13,77,133	11	8
RUPEES			8,89,07,373	11	6

ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities			1,37,39,265	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			55,60,199	11	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			39,02,893	5	3
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches			1,65,45,453	0	5
Balances with other Banks			5,07,579	7	10
Bullion			10,44,567	15	8
Dead Stock			11,05,937	0	1
Stamps			7,350	9	0
Sundries			3,73,349	8	4
			4,27,86,895	10	4
	Rs.	A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,36,63,949	6 2	4,61,20,478	1	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,24,56,528	11 0			
RUPEES			8,89,07,373	11	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd December 1880.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accte. & Depy. Secretary.

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

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

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1880.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 13	...	...	...	61	20,22,404	17,31,657
„ 14	...	...	...	61	20,22,404	17,31,657
„ 15	...	...	65	...	20,22,469	17,31,718
„ 16	...	96,457	...	...	20,22,469	16,35,957
„ 17	1,897	...	...	1,897	20,24,293	16,35,957
„ 18	...	...	...	1,897	20,24,293	16,35,957

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th Dec. 1880.

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

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 22nd Dec. 1880 ... Rs. 70,07,938-13-8.

J. WESTLAND,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1880.

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 DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
C 91—27514 ...	10	Captain W. H. Salmon, Commanding H. C. Troops, Ellichpur.
„ —27516 ...	10	
C 78—76812 ...	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
C 78—77018 ...	20	Haridass Viharidass, Karbhari, Wadhwan.
K 3—26044 ...	50	Bhimanchund Sadani, Shop keeper, Madura.

AKOLA,
The 14th December 1880.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Asstt. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
216	... D 12—20425 ...	5	Budree Dutt Joshee, Almorah.
217	... D 16—16964 ...	10	Babu Khetrapada Banerjee, Barabanki.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
178	... D 5—96209 ...	20	Mr. T. P. Corrie, Bareilly.
	D 14—35438 ...	20	

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd December 1880.

W. H. EGERTON, *A.A.-G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1880.		Rs.	
W66	... M53—11441 ...	20	Presidency Post Master, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1880.		Rs.	
H168	... M46—28220 ...	50	Colonel D. S. Greene, Rawal Pindi.
	„ —51832 ...	50	
H169	... M46—60691 ...	50	W. H. Jancowski, Khandala.
H170	... M 51—93770 ...	10	Bomanji Jamsetji, Bassein.
M74	... M 34—81332 ...	20	Nowroji Byramji, Bombay.
	F 8—71466 ...		

BOMBAY,
The 21st December 1880.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
Asst. Accountant-General.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
303	... O 74—27332 ...	1,000	Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
	„ —27333 ...	1,000	
	O 69—40970 ...	100	
	„ —38003 ...	100	
	„ —36871 ...	100	
	„ —46895 ...	100	
305	... O 69—21497 ...	100	Hari Ram Raja Ram.
308	... O 69—80419 ...	100	Russick Chunder Kolay.
309	... O 58—21955 ...	20	Babu Shama Charan Mukerjee.
	O 9—11405 ...	10	
310	... O 31—67678 ...	50	Ameer Ahmed.
	„ —85717 ...	50	

Calcutta Circle —*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
304	... O 31—10269 ...	50	Dr. B. B. Gupta.
	O 61—02156 ...	20	
305	... O 37—62040 ...	5	Mr. J. B. Birch.
306	... L 93—57745 ...	50	Mrs. Mendes.
307	... O 82—21166 ...	10	Babu Madan Mohan Bysack.
204	... O 68—56403	100	Babu Gouriprasad Kundu.
	„ —56405		
205	... L 16—64413	5	Khurga Mull Buldeo Das.
	„ —64418		
206	... O 77—69416	10	Babu Juggobundo Bagchee.
	O 18—40714		

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd December 1880.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
107	... E 16—97769 ...	10	Bhona Mull, Bander, Lahore.
	„ —93477 ...	10	
	„ —18556 ...	10	
108	... E 16—79711 ...	10	The Officer Commanding 24th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry, Multan.
	„ —79916 ...	10	
	E 15—52765 ...	50	
	„ —52766 ...	50	
	E 13—90335 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
168	... E 16—27565 ...	10	Mrs. Mary Barry, of Allahabad, on behalf of Mrs. Wallerstein, Bareilly.
164	... E 2—50479 ...	500	Sheikh Mahomed Bux, Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 18th December 1880.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asst. to Accte. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
82	... B 57—94294 ...	20	H. Subbara Aiyar, Subordinate Judge, Cochin.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
159	... B 60—06907 ...	10	K. D. Srinivas Aiyangar Head Master, Primary School, Frazerpett, Kurg.
160	... B 46—82534 ...	5	T. Neeluppa Chetti, Triplicken, Madras.
161	... B 59—14474 ...	100	Thallum Nunjundiah, a Merchant at Manchanally.
22	... J 7—89454 *	5	Muniswami Nayadu, No. 45, Thiappa Mudali Street, Madras.
	B 40—25533 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 13th December 1880.

C. HALL,
Offg. Asst. to the Accte. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1880.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1881.	
Persian Gulf	6 P. M.	1st Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	6 „	1880. 27th Dec.	Str. *Africa.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	6 „	28th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	6 „	29th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	6 „	28th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	6 „	30th „	Str. *Oriental.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	6 „	31st „	Str. *Commilla.*
Persian Gulf	6 „	25th „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P.M. precisely, after which hour foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 24th December 1880.

Andrews, J.
Bastien, W. E.
Bond, Miss Maude.
Boyd, C. Y.
Brandon, Miss.
Brothers, J. H.
Brown, W. M.
Byran, Geo. B.
Choke, A. J.
Cooper, Mrs. T.
Cox, D. A. & Co.
Crump, W. J. H.
Dattari, Signor John.
DeBordieux, C. J.
Delgado, G.
Doly, D. O. C.
Dunn, W. J.
Evans, J.
Faithfull, G.
Fairbrather, Lt. W. T.
Fergas, C. B.
Fookes, Mrs.
Green, Randal S.
Griffith, Mrs.
Hart, Samuel S.
Hampton, Mrs.
Hoff, F. C.
Jadoo Nath Soor.
Jasper, Mrs. A.
Jenkins, Captain J.
Johnson, Mrs. W. H.
Kay, T. W.
Kelly, Mrs. K.
Leach, F.
Logan, Miss E.
Muno Lall Doss & Co.
Macpherson, P.
McDonald, Samuel.
Miller, D.
Moon, Mrs.
Nordt, Miss Mennie.
Noor Illahie, T. & Co.
Scott, G. D.
Skinner, Mrs.
Strong, Sergt.
Sultana, Mrs.
Thomas, Mrs.
Vaneum, Mrs.
Vevel, Fred.
Warden, Howard.
Weston, Mrs.
Wood, Oswald G.

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

Adels, E.
Amey, Mrs. A. W.
Arnot, Miss J. T.
Ashton, Captain Sam.
Atkinson, James.
Bell, Mrs. Urzee.
Beathe, W. Z.
Bennet, J.
Bernon, Monsieur T.
Boswell, W. A.
Boyd, Miss Zaddie.
Bradshaw, John.
Brown, A. W.
Brundage, J. D.
Bryne, Joseph.
Byron, E. C. A.
C. W. S.
Canham, John.
Coupier, Arthur H.
Cavanagh, J.
Clarke, Lt., 2-9th Regt. Foot.
Constantine, Courrier Geo.
Coote, Waller.
Cotton, C. B.
Cratter, Geo.
Davidson, Mrs. J. H.
D'Osmond, Le Comte O.
Doyne, Capt. R. G.
Dunsford, R. C.
Fraser, H.
Gibbons, E. J.
Gibbons, Rev. B.
Gilbert, Benjn. (Gunner.)
Godlu, Francis.
Griffin, W. H.
Harford, J.
Hastings, C. G. W.
Hay, G.
Jackson, R. A.
John, George.
Kaiser, Mr.
"Kitty."
L. H.
Landfield, F.
Lindesay, Harris M.
Little Robert, Mrs.
Montagu, Mrs.
Mecredy, James McG.
Mitchell, Mrs. Murray.
Moolla, Monsieur N. J.
Montgomery, Miss.
M. K. W.
Norton, Mrs. D.
Pogose, John.
Pearson, Lewie.
Phelps, Mrs. C. Harris.
Quinlan, Rev. A. W. R.
Rishworth, J.
Ratallick, Lt. J. M. A.
Sandford, J. R.
Schore, T. C.
Sinclair, J. L.
Slade, G.
Stevens, C.
Srunk, J.
Tapper, J.
Tarring, C. J.
Thomas, Miss.
Tregido, S.
Warde, Mrs.
Walton, William.
Wilson, Alex. S.

Newspapers.

Buchanan, Beverley.
Byron, E. C. A.
D'Osmond, Le Comte.
Griffin, W. H.
Miller, Captain William.
Molla, Monsieur N. J.
Morton, M.
Sale, M.

Registered Letters.

Hector, Mrs. Bertha.
Kay, T. W.
Paget, G. O.
Paxwell, Ed.
Rosa, Lorenzo.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 7th February 1881, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed *before the 15th of January 1881*. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for 4th Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Boloram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountants' examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
The 8th December 1880.

£100 Prize.

A prize of £100 is hereby offered by the Government of India for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India. The work must be in clear and simple English without theories and thoroughly practical, showing the ordinary causes affecting health, the special dangers to health to which British soldiers are exposed in India, and more particularly during their first years in the country, and the best means by which these dangers may be averted. The work which, if accepted, will be printed at the public expense and become the property of the State, must not cover more than 50 or 60 pages of print of small pica octavo size.

Competing primers must be sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, Calcutta, so as to arrive not later than the 31st March 1881. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

The prize will be adjudicated by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bengal, and Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's British Forces in India, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department to be appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, but the Government of India will not award the prize unless a manual is produced in all respects suitable for the purposes for which it is required.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 16th July 1880.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Sâl timber in log is now available at the depôts of the Forest Department, Buxa Division, as follows :—

Alipur Depôt, on the Kalijani River, 12 miles north of Kuch Behar :

Sâl logs averaging 30 cubic feet a piece, about 800.

Rates,—1st class timber in log, Re. 1-4 per cubic foot.
2nd class timber in log, Ans. 12 per cubic foot.

Narrow gauge sleepers 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 4,000, at Re. 1-12 each.

Gaehidanga Depôt, on the Kalijani River, at the crossing of the Rangpur-Dubri road :

Sâl logs about 69, 1st class, Re. 1-8 per cubic foot.

Sâl logs, 2nd class, Re. 1 per cubic foot.

Kaonia Depôt, on the Teesta River, at the terminus of the Rangpur Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway :

Sâl logs about 250, average cubical contents 30 cubic feet.

1st class logs, Re. 1-12 per cubic foot.

2nd „ „ 1 „ „

Sâl, narrow gauge sleepers, 6′ × 8″ × 4″, about 9,000, at Rs. 2-6 each.

Dacca Depôt, about 170 sâl logs, Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot.

The timber may be seen at the depôts and will be shewn by the Foresters in charge.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Buxa.

BUXA,
The 6th October 1880.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

This preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates :—per four ounce tin, *Rs. 4-8 ;* per eight ounce tin, *Rs. 8-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates :—per four ounce tin *Rs. 5-8 ;* per eight ounce tin *Rs. 10-8 ;* per pound tin, *Rs. 20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage 8 annas per four and eight ounce tins, and 12 annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج ٗ

یہہ دوا کوئیناٹین کے خوب قایم مقام ھی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ھرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے اور سیواے اونکے جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھین یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ٗ

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ھین یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ٗ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے والایتي اور دیسي دواخانونمین بکتي ھی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ٗ

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AT

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Bull's Dredgers .	39	1½ cubic feet .	40	These have been used, but are in good condition.
Ditto . .	113	2½ ditto .	65	
Ditto . .	9	6 ditto .	120	
Ditto . .	50	1½ ditto .	75	These have never been used.
Ditto . .	22	2½ ditto .	105	

Apply to MR. EDWARD J. JONES, Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, Narora, *viâ* Rajghat, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are now on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices noted against them :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to., 173 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts ...	8	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Salaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*

Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
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Kundari Island to Chaul. *Re. 1.*
Chaul and Entrance to Kundalika River. *Re. 1.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent C ast. *Re. 1.*
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Dabhol and Entrance to Washisti River. *Re. 1.*
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Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Eneian Rocks. *Re. 1-8.*

India, East Coast, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
Tuticorin Roadstead and Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Jafnapatam. *Re. 1.*
Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
Approaches to Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
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Bay of Bengal, Eastern Sheet. *Rs. 2.*
Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30′ N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Re. 1.*
Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I. N., 1859-60. *Re. 1.*
Madras Roadstead. *Re. 1.*
Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N. *Re. 1.*
Coconada to Bassein River. *Re. 1-12*
Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River. *Re. 1-8.*
False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast.
Chittagong or Kornafuli River. *Re. 1.*

Coast of Burma, &c.—

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. *Re. 1-12.*
Corouge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. *Re. 1.*
Preparis North Channel and Entrance to Bassein River. *Re. 1.*
Rangoon River Approaches. *Re. 1.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans.

Siam, Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. *Re. 1.*
Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sunnie Strait. *Re. 1.*
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„ 11. Kenery (Kuphari) Island Light. Intended alteration, Bombay.
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„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter and dated the 24th day of June 1880, on the Petition of George Jamieson Scott, of No. 7, Garden Reach, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Algernon Fiennes Nowell Watkins, of No. 14, Elysium Row, in the Town of Calcutta, Solicitor, and John Mackintosh, of Old Court House Street, Calcutta, three of the Directors of the said Company, and by the Agra Bank, Limited, a creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Calcutta Jute Mills Company, "Limited," should be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and that Mr. A. R. Mackintosh, of No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, should be appointed Provisional Liquidator of the said Company, and that Monday, the 26th day of July next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, should be appointed as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this 25th day of June 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.

ROBERTS MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 094776, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE.

Destroyed

The 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 036859, of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of E. E. I. Tweedie, endorsed by Gopaul Chandro Banerjea to Preosokhi Dassya, by whom last endorsed to Prosonno Kumar Basu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSONNO KUMAR BASU,
Bon-Bishenpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.

ROBERTS MORGAN & Co.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta,
Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 042761, dated 1st May 1865, of 4 per cent. loan, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN,
No. 39, Goorooprosad Chowdhry's Lane,
Bar Simla, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 094776, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE.

Destroyed

The 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 036859, of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of E. E. I. Tweedie, endorsed by Gopaul Chandro Banerjea to Preosokhi Dassya, by whom last endorsed to Prosonno Kumar Basu, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of the duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSONNO KUMAR BASU,
Bon-Bishenpur.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

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PART III.

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In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.

ROBERTS MORGAN & Co.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Solicitors for the Agra Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 042761, dated 1st May 1865, of 4 per cent. loan, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN,
No. 39, Goorooprosad Chowdhry's Lane, Bar Simla, Calcutta.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 094776, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjee and last endorsed to Dwarkanauth Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DWARKANAUTH MOOKERJEE.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE EASTERN STEAM TUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an order dated the 31st day of May 1880 it was ordered that James Mackillican should be and was thereby discharged from further acting as the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Steam Tug Company Limited and that upon his passing his accounts before this Court the recognizance entered into by him and his sureties James William O'Keefe and Henry John Joakim on the 5th day of May 1879 should be vacated and it was further ordered that subject to an affidavit verifying the signatures of the several parties to the circular dated the 28th day of May then instant proposing the appointment of Mr. Shirley Tremearne the Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice to act as Official Liquidator of the said Company in the place and stead of the said James Mackillican being filed which affidavit has been filed the said Mr. Tremearne should be appointed the Official Liquidator of the said Eastern Steam Tug Company Limited in the place and stead of the said James Mackillican at a remuneration of 5 per cent. on all sums of money that should come into his hands as such Official Liquidator and it was further ordered that the said Shirley Tremearne should within one month from the date of the now reciting order furnish security for Rs. 20,000 to the satisfaction of the Registrar of this Court to account for the property credits and effects that should come into his hands as such Official Liquidator as aforesaid and it was further ordered that the said James Mackillican should make over to the said Shirley Tremearne all moneys books papers and documents in his possession belonging to the said Company and it was further ordered that the said Shirley Tremearne should yearly and in each and every year file in the Office of the Registrar of this Court his accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the said Company and it was further ordered that all capital moneys which might be received by the said S. Tremearne should be paid by him within seven days after the receipt thereof to the Controller 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 be by them placed to the credit of this matter subject to the further order of this Court.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

BARROW & Co.,
Attornies for the Delhi and London Bank, Ld.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 042761, dated 1st May 1865, of 4 per cent. loan, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name (not known), and last endorsed to Tacoordass Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

GOPAUL CHUNDER SEN,
No. 39, Goorooprosad Chowdhry's Lane, Bar Simla, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

☞ 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.

On the questions submitted in the Circular Letter No. 3, dated 10th April 1880.

Subject.	For.	Against.
1.—That Rules 54 and 55 be suspended, and the scheme of abatement, proposed by the Directors for 1880-81, be carried out.	754	39
2.—That Rules 3, 29 and 38 be amended as proposed . . .	730	19
3.—That the proposed new Rule 29A be introduced . . .	724	35

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

FUND OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 17th July 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

☞ 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

The Government Promissory Note No. 078693, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, 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.

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY,
of Belloor.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 060508, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, 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.

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,

Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 078693, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, 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.

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY,

of Belloor.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ 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 Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, 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.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali,
Lucknow.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 060508, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churn Chatterjee, 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.

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,
Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee,
Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 078693, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Ramcoomar Chooramoney, 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.

RAMCOOMAR CHOORAMONEY,
of Belloor.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At an Adjourned half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th August 1880.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep; the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham; the Hon'ble A. T. Maclean; J. Monro, Esq.; H. Beverley, Esq.; D. R. Lyall, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; J. Westland, Esq.; H. S. Beadon, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C. A. Wilkins, Esq.; C. P. L. Macaulay, Esq.; C. W. Bolton, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq.; H. Lee, Esq., and F. E. Pargiter, Esq.:—

The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham in the Chair.

The following Report was submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit the proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

[These were awarded before the abolition of the one-sixth deduction Rule, and are now given in full.]

Miss Dick	£100	The daughter of the late Mr. Abercromby Dick (an annuitant of 1857), who died in Scotland on the 13th December 1879.
Mrs. Gribble	£300	The widow and one son of the late Mr. T. W. Gribble, who died at Calcutta on the 17th January last.
One child	„ 80	
	£380	
Less $\frac{1}{6}$th under Rule 7 ...	£63 6s. 8d.	
Total	£316 13s. 4d.	
Mrs. Bradbury	£300	The widow and two sons of the late Mr. E. A. Bradbury, who died at Sooree (Beerbhoom) on the 31st January last.
Two children	„ 60	
	£360	
Less $\frac{1}{6}$th under Rule 7	„ 60	
Total ...	£300	
Mrs. Geddes	£300	The widow and three children (one son and two daughters) of the late Mr. J. C. Geddes, who died at Mozufferpore on the 9th March last.
Three children	„150	
	£450	
Less $\frac{1}{6}$th under Rule 7	„ 75	
Total ...	£375	
Mrs. Vaughan	£300	The widow of the late Mr. T. E. Vaughan, who died at Rampore Beauleah on the 30th May last.
Mrs. Devereux	£300	The widow of the late Hon'ble H. deB. Devereux (an annuitant of 1863), who died in London on the 19th May last.
Mrs. Raikes	£300	The widow and one daughter of the late Mr. H. T. Raikes (an annuitant of 1865), who died in England on the 24th May last.
One daughter	„100	
Total ...	£400	
Mr. Currie's eight children	£825	The family, four sons and four daughters, of the late Mr. R. G. Currie who died at Aligarh on the 13th June last.

3. The votes of Subscribers have affirmed the resolutions passed at the General Meeting of 31st January last in regard to the disposal of the surplus which was declared to be available

for the purpose of providing additional benefits to the members of the service and their families.

The voting was as follows:—

		For.	Against.
(1)	Remission of annuitants' subscriptions for wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and for children born of such wives after retirement	175	12
(2)	Modification of the rule regarding minimum payments in the case of invalid annuitants so as to secure half benefits in all cases to their wives and children existing at the time of retirement, and to children born of such wives after retirement	185	4
(3)	Donation of £300 to the family of a subscriber dying in the service, and of £200 to the family of subscriber dying after retirement ...	188	1
(4)	Increase of the allowances of motherless orphans by 50 per cent. ...	187	2
(5)	Increase of sons' allowances by £50 between the ages of 16 and 21 ...	186	2
(6)	Abolition of the rule regarding one-sixth deductions	181	2
(7)	Retrospective effect from 1st April 1878	181	6

The Actuary's further report, however, shows that in his opinion it would be unsafe to introduce all these new benefits and at the same time to give them retrospective effect from 1st April 1878. The Managers have accordingly, after careful consideration, decided that it will be best for the present to continue to require subscriptions from annuitants to the ordinary or 8 per cent. branch. The following circular has been addressed to the subscribers:—

Calcutta, the 14th July 1880.

SIR,

AT the last general meeting of the subscribers it was decided to introduce certain alterations in the rules with retrospective effect from 31st March 1878, and this decision has been confirmed by the votes of the subscribers at large under Art. XVII of the rules. It was, however, understood that the continuance of the increased benefits would be dependent upon the result of the Actuary's valuation, and that they would be withdrawn in the event of his reporting that the Fund cannot afford them.

2. I am now directed to forward to you a copy of Mr. Sutton's report on the proposals for the appropriation of the surplus, in which the Managers are pleased to find so full a justification of the course they have adopted in pressing the matter to an early decision. You will observe that, while Mr. Sutton places a higher value upon the additions made to children's benefits, his report in all other respects confirms the valuations upon which the Managers acted. The final result, however, is to increase the figure (Rs. 1,30,000) at which the Managers placed the calculated deficit of the Fund, and in view of this he does not consider that retrospective effect could safely be given to all the benefits from 31st March 1878. He suggests two courses to place the Fund in safety—(1) to give effect to the additional benefits from 31st March 1880 only; (2) to retain subscriptions to the ordinary branch after retirement; and he favours the adoption of the first course. The Managers do not consider that they would be justified in acting in such a matter against the advice of their Actuary, but they believe that the sense of the service will be against the postponement of the provisions for increased benefits to the widows and children of subscribers, and they have decided to recommend that for the present subscriptions of annuitants to the ordinary branch shall be retained. Mr. Sutton finds that to give full effect to the decisions of the last general meeting would result in a deficit of Rs. 2,93,825 in the ordinary branch, on which Government pays 8 per cent. interest. This calculation will be subject to modification in consequence of the Managers' decision regarding the distribution of charges between the two branches. An adjustment should properly be made with effect from 1st April 1878; but as the accounts for 1878-79 have been closed, this is not possible. The Managers have, however, decided that the additional payments for 1878-79 shall be made entirely from the additional or five per cent. branch as a set-off against the excessive rate charged against the ordinary branch in that year. For 1879-80, and until further valuation, the Managers have fixed the proportion of charges at 68 to the ordinary branch and 32 to the additional. Even after these adjustments, however, the Managers apprehend that the deficiency on the Actuary's estimate would exceed the margin which they would have been prepared to recommend the subscribers to allow. The value of the 8 per cent. subscriptions of annuitants is Rs. 4,29,606, as calculated both by the Actuary and by Mr. Westland. Their retention would therefore place the fund considerably in surplus. The value of the subscriptions alone, which would have been refunded under this branch had it been possible to exempt annuitants wholly from 31st March 1878, is Rs. 71,466. Looking to all the circumstances, and recognizing that Mr. Sutton has throughout avowedly inclined to the safe side in framing his valuation, the Managers have little doubt that they will be in a position to recommend the total exemption of annuitants after the quinquennial valuation of 1883, and it is even possible that they may be able to propose this measure next year. For the present the effect of the recommendation is that annuitants will be exempted from "additional" contributions from 31st March

1878, but that they will continue to subscribe 1¼ per cent. to the ordinary branch. The Managers have no doubt that, under the circumstances of the case, the retired subscribers will acquiesce in this proposal, and that it will not be necessary again to amend Art. VIII to provide for it.

I am, &c.,
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary, Bengal Civil Fund.

4. Miss Palmer has submitted the following application :—

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

SIRS,

MAY I request the favour of your laying this appeal, in due course, before the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, for their liberal consideration; and if you feel able to recommend and support it, I shall indulge the hope of a favourable reply.

On the death of my father, a retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, in the year 1873, I was admitted to the benefits of the Bengal Civil Fund, and from that date I have received an allowance of £100 per annum under the provisions of the Fund.

My father was forty years in the service, and on his retirement in 1860, being then Civil Auditor, had paid, as I am instructed, nearly double the amount of the half value of his annuity, to which must be added the amount of his subsequent contributions to the Fund to the date of his death.

Some years after the death of my mother, my father married again in India, and his widow, my step-mother, is now on the Fund under the new rules.

Owing to the flourishing condition of the Fund, it has been* resolved to increase the present allowance of £100 per annum to the orphan daughters of subscribers to the Fund to £150, and the Managers would propose to extend this benefit to incumbent children becoming motherless after the 31st of March 1878.

* *Vide* Half-Yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Fund at Calcutta on the 31st January 1880.

The proposed alteration in the existing rule, increasing the allowance of orphan daughters to the above extent if restricted to orphans becoming such after the year 1878, would seem to bar my claim to its benefit for the following reasons. My step-mother is still living and supported by the Fund, and my father died in 1873. But surely the fact of my having been an orphan for several years cannot weaken my claim to the indulgent consideration of the present members of the service, while it is strengthened by the circumstance of my never having resided at any time with my step-mother.

Under the above circumstances I cannot help hoping that if my appeal should seem to the Managers to be deserving of reference to the members of the service, it will be received by the latter with their accustomed liberality.

I do not suppose that there are many other cases, if indeed any, similar to mine, and considering that the proposed increase to orphan daughters will be paid out of a fund to the formation of which my father so very largely contributed, I do not feel that I am presuming too much in asking that the boon may be extended to me, and for which I shall for ever feel deeply grateful.

I am in the thirty-seventh year of my age, and, excepting the Civil Fund, have no other means of support and maintenance; while it is admitted by all that £100 per annum is barely sufficient for food and clothing.

The 26th May 1880.
17, Walterton-road, Harrow-road,
London W.

I am, &c.,
ALICE WILHELMINA PALMER.

The Managers have informed Miss Palmer that her case is excluded under the rule which provides for increased pension in the event only of the "wife or widow" of a deceased subscriber having died, and that, as cases of this description were carefully considered when the rules were amended, the Managers are not prepared to recommend the Subscribers to alter their decision.

5. The following letter has been received from the Government of India :—

No. 1588, dated Simla, the 6th July 1880.

From—S. JACOB, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,
To—The Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 250, dated 26th May last, reporting certain additions made to the benefits granted from the Bengal Civil Fund.

2. Your Secretary's letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of State in Council. Pending consideration of that letter by Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India should not be understood to have countenanced the grant of any privileged interest on the assets necessary to provide for these new benefits; or of the privileged exchange upon the remittance to England of funds required in order to give effect to them.

COPY forwarded to the Comptroller-General for information and guidance.

6. The Managers will propose the following amendments of the Rules :—

Article III.—Add "The term 'public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government."

Article XXIII.—Omit from the beginning to the words "five Managers" inclusive, and substitute—

"The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows :—

(*a*)—Five *ex-officio* Managers, who shall be the first four of the following officers, not being elected Managers, who may for the time being be residing in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund, viz.—

(1) The Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William, who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.
(2) The Comptroller-General.
(3) The Accountant-General, Bengal.
(4) The Legal Remembrancer.
(5) The Collector of Customs.

(*b*)—The following officers, provided they are subscribers to the Fund, during such time as they may reside in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, viz.—

(1) The Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.
(2) The Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department.
(3) The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, or, in his absence, the Judicial Secretary, or, in the absence of both of these, the Financial Secretary.

(*c*)—Five elected Managers, who."

Proposed by *Mr. Alex. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. H. Beverley*, and carried unanimously—

That the Manager's proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. Abercromby Dick, T. W. Gribble, E. A. Bradbury, J. C. Geddes, T. E. Vaughan, Hon'ble H. deB. Devereux, H. T. Raikes, and R. G. Currie, to the benefits of the Fund, be confirmed.

Proposed by *Mr. D. R. Lyall*, seconded by *Mr. J. Monro*, and carried unanimously—

That the Manager's reply to Miss Palmer be approved.

Mr. Macaulay said that it might be convenient if he explained briefly the circumstances under which the Managers had found it desirable to propose the amendment of Art. III (4) of the rules. Art. XXXVI (37) provides that "if a subscriber to the Fund, continuing in the Civil Service and wishing to retain his interest in the Fund, shall have proceeded to, or remain in, Europe otherwise than on furlough or subsistence allowance, he shall be required, while absent from India, to pay to the Fund a monthly subscription equal to that which he would have been required to pay if on subsistence allowance." Obviously the intention of this rule was to enable officers compelled by special circumstances to remain in Europe out of employ to retain their interest in the Fund. The Fund could not suffer under its operation, as subscribers taking advantage of it would nevertheless have to serve in India on Indian pay the ordinary term for pension. Of late years, however, cases have arisen in which subscribers remain out of India neither on furlough nor on subsistence allowance, but on special duty under the Home or some foreign Government. In these cases service on this special duty is allowed to count for pension, and the Fund would obviously suffer if subscriptions were paid, not on the salary drawn, but on the sum which might be drawn by such a subscriber if he happened to be on subsistence allowance. In the opinion of the Managers, such cases do not even technically fall under Art. XXVI (37), but are governed by Art. III (4), under which subscribers are required to contribute on "their salaries and other authorized public emoluments," and they have ruled accordingly. Their ruling has not been disputed, but they think it desirable

that the meaning of Act III (4) should be made quite clear by the addition of the following clause :—

"*The term 'public emoluments' in this rule includes all fixed allowances received by subscribers employed out of India with the sanction of Government.*"

Proposed by *Mr. J. O'Kinealy*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried unanimously—

That article III (4) of the Rules be amended as proposed.

The *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell* proposed that Article XXIII (24) of the rules be amended as suggested by the Managers. He explained that, under the present rule, great inconvenience was felt owing to changes in the management on the return of the Government of India from Simla each year. The Home and Financial Secretaries then became Managers, displacing the Collector of Customs. Mr. J. D. Maclean, who had been an *ex-officio* Manager in the latter capacity, had taken great interest in the administration of the Fund, and it was undesirable that an officer who had a knowledge of current questions connected with the management should be periodically displaced. Practical inconvenience, moreover, had been felt, a majority of the Managers in the cold weather taking a view different from that held by the majority in the middle of the year.

Mr. Cotton said that, in his opinion, the proposed rule would involve an undue preponderance of the official over the representative element. He saw no reason why any Secretary to the Government of Bengal should be an *ex-officio* Manager, and he thought that, as the Comptroller-General stood second in the list, the Accountant-General might well stand last. The office of Accountant-General was not necessarily, and indeed was not at present, held by a subscriber to the Fund. He also considered that an elected Manager should resign on succeeding to an appointment which qualified him to become an *ex-officio* Manager. He was quite aware of the importance of securing continuity in the management, but he held that this could be effected without making such a large addition to the number of *ex-officio* Managers.

Mr. Westland observed that, with one or two possible exceptions, the *ex-officio* Managers were just as much representatives of the service as those who were annually elected.

Some discussion took place regarding the order in which the officers mentioned in clause (*a*) should stand. *Mr. Beadon* suggested that the officers should become eligible for *ex-officio* managership according to priority of date of succession to the qualifying appointment. After some discussion, in which *Messrs. McDonell*, *O'Kinealy*, *Beverley*, *Lyall*, and *Macaulay* took part, *Mr. Cotton* proposed the following amendment, which was accepted by *Mr. McDonell* and carried unanimously :—

Art. XXIII (24) *shall be amended as follows* :—

The affairs of the Fund shall be conducted by a Committee of Managers composed as follows :—

(*a*).—Seven *ex-officio* Managers as specified below, or so many of them as may for the time being be residing in, or in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, provided such officers are subscribers to the Fund, viz :—

(1) The senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Fort William, who is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.
(2) The Secretary, Government of India, Home Department.
(3) The Secretary, Government of India, Financial Department.
(4) The Comptroller-General.
(5) The Accountant-General, Bengal.
(6) The Legal Remembrancer.
(7) The Collector of Customs.

(*b*).—Five elected Managers, who shall be subscribers and shall be elected at a General Meeting of subscribers to be held in January of each year in Calcutta. Any elected Manager taking leave for a period of, or exceeding, six months, shall be held to have resigned his office.

Provided that the elected Managers shall not be chosen from among the *ex-officio* Managers, and in the event of an elected Manager being appointed to an office, in virtue of which he becomes an *ex-officio* Manager, for a period exceeding three months, he shall be held to have resigned his office as an elected Manager; and the Managers shall thereupon in this case, as well as in the case referred to in the above preceding clause of an elected Manager taking leave for a period of, or exceeding, six months, proceed to elect a Manager in his place from among the subscribers, and shall duly report the same for the approval of subscribers at the next General Meeting.

Proposed by *Hon'ble W. F. McDonell*, seconded by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton*, and carried—

That Mr. J. Monro be elected a Manager to fill an existing vacancy.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Chairman.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order, dated the 26th day of July 1880, appointed Alexander Rankin McIntosh, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. A. R. McIntosh & Co., Merchants and Agents, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 18th day of August 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Attorney.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

The following Resolutions passed at the adjourned Special General Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 17th July 1880, is published for general information :—

"That an additional grant of Rs. 100, for payment to the Auditors of the Accounts of 1878-79, be sanctioned.

"That the other supplementary grants, *viz.*, Rs. 70 under Medical Fees, Rs. 100 under Printing Charges, and Rs. 45 under Miscellaneous Charges, *viz.*, Rs. 30 for Stamps and Rs. 15 for Contingencies, making the total supplementary grant for 1880-81 Rs. 315, as proposed by the Directors, be sanctioned."

RAMSHUNKER SEN,
Chairman.

PEEONATH DUTT,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. John Halliday in the firm of Bulloch Brothers & Co., Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Chittagong and Moulmein, has ceased as from the 14th instant, and that his interest and responsibility in the firm of J. & G. Bulloch & Co., London, will cease as from the 30th October next.

The several business will be carried on henceforth, under the same styles as heretofore, by the remaining partners :—

George Bulloch, James Henderson, James Dickie, James Mathew Leishman, John Ferrie, William Allan Carswell Hardie, William Charles Grieve, John Mitchell Anderson, Charles Watson Robertson, and James George Grieve.

Dated this 16th day of August 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102273, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, 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.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{061360}{042482}$, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streeneva-

sacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, 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.

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, 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.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali, Lucknow.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note No. 060508, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bisseshur Bose, and last endorsed to Monsah Churu Chatterjee, 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.

NOBIN CHAND HALDAR,
Care of Baboo Grish Chunder Chatterjee, Pleader, Munsif's Court, Howrah.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited:—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTI,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND OF THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has by an order, dated the 26th day of July 1880, appointed Alexander Rankin McIntosh, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. A. R. McIntosh & Co., Merchants and Agents, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this 18th day of August 1880.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

JOSCELINE F. WATKINS,
Attorney.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, at 10-30 A.M., on Monday, 22nd November.

The Managers will propose that so much of the amendment of Article VIII of the rules adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting, held on 31st January last, as regards the subscriptions of annuitants to the Ordinary Branch of the Fund, be held in abeyance.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV (B.C.) of 1880. Issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan and the interest thereon will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P.M. of Friday, the 17th day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secy. to the Port Commissioners.
The 27th August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioners.

I beg to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27th, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of October 1880.

Yours, &c.,

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102273, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, 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.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{061360}{042482}$, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streenevasacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, 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.

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 009985, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Meer Ahmud Ali, and last endorsed to Ahmud Ali, 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.

MOHOMED MEHDI,
Son and heir of Meer Ahmud Ali, Lucknow.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited:—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

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Tenders are invited for five lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan and the interest thereon will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in, or towards payment of, the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P.M. of Friday, the 17th day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secy. to the Port Commissioners.
The 27th August 1880.

FORM OF TENDER,

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioners.

I beg to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27th, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of October 1880.

Yours, &c.,

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 102273, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Coomar Sen Goya Prosad, and last endorsed to Rakhal Chunder Dutt, 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.

RAKHAL CHUNDER DUTT,
65, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{061360}{042482}$, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 16th January 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of T. Alamalammah, administratrix of T. Streenevasacharryar, and last endorsed to Mysore Streenevasa Row, 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.

MYSORE STREENEVASA ROW,
Rayalcherroo, Bellary District, in the Madras Presidency.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of C. Lutchmana Row, and last blank endorsed by the National Bank of India, Limited:—

No. 066105, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 500.

No. 066106, of 4 per cent. reduced loan of 1879, for Rs. 600.

Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

COOLATHOOR COOMARASAWMY CHETTY,
Mint Street, Black Town, Madras.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ 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 on the question submitted in the Circular Letter No. 4, dated 5th June 1880.

Subject.	For the proposition.	Against the proposition.
To grant Mr. Andrews a retiring allowance of Rs. 100 a month.	630 wholly. 4 partly.	205

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE;
15, KYD STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 11th September 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{096652}{044356}$, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Varddarajiah and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
JOHN KYD, *Manager,*
No. 100, Armenian Street,
Black Town, Madras.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ 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

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{020652}{044850}$, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Varddarajiah and lastly blank endorsed by the Agra Bank, Limited. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,

JOHN KYD, *Manager*,

No. 100, Armenian Street, Black Town, Madras.

Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the names of persons specified against each, and last endorsed to Ram Taruck Mookerjee, Am-Mooktear for the proprietress, Nobin Cally Dabee, by whom they were 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 the proprietress :—

	Names of the Registered Proprietors.
No. 004612, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,400.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004613, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,200.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004614, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 028852, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Nobin Cally Dabee.
No. 019149, of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 000943, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 016488, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Doyal Chand Sen.
No. 035536, of 1865, for Rs. 500.	Ram Comul Banerjee.
No. 9246, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 1034, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.

NOBIN CALLY DABEE,

Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

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For the National Bank of India, Limited,
JOHN KYD, *Manager*,
No. 100, Armenian Street, Black Town, Madras.

Lost

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the names of persons specified against each, and last endorsed to Ram Taruck Mookerjee, Am-Mooktear for the proprietress, Nobin Cally Dabee, by whom they were 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 the proprietress :—

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No. 004612, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,400.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004613, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,200.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004614, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 028852, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Nobin Cally Dabee.
No. 019149, of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 000943, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 016488, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Doyal Chand Sen.
No. 035536, of 1865, for Rs. 500.	Ram Comul Banerjee.
No. 9246, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 1034, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.

NOBIN CALLY DABEE,
Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of Moongamoor Nursimharow, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of these 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 proprietor :—

No. $\frac{018972}{11365}$, of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 4,600.

No. 025798, of 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, dated 15th March 1879, for Rs. 500.

MOONGAMOOR NURSIMHAROW.
NELLORE :
MOONGAMOORIVARI STREET,
The 23rd September 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

☞ 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

The under-noted Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan, for Rs. 7,800, originally standing in the names of persons specified against each, and last endorsed to Ram Taruck Mookerjee, Am-Mooktear for the proprietress, Nobin Cally Dabee, by whom they were 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 the proprietress :—.

	Names of the Registered Proprietors.
No. 004612, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,400.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004613, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,200.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 004614, of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 028852, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Nobin Cally Dabee.
No. 019149, of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000.	Kally Doss Mozoomdar.
No. 000943, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 016488, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Doyal Chand Sen.
No. 035536, of 1865, for Rs. 500.	Ram Comul Banerjee.
No. 9246, of 1854-55, for Rs. 500.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.
No. 1034, of 1865, for Rs. 600.	Modoo Soodun Mookerjee.

NOBIN CALLY DABEE,
Widow of the late Kally Doss Mozoomdar.

Stolen

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of Moongamoor Nursimharow, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of these 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 proprietor :—

No. $\frac{018972}{11365}$, of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 4,600.

No. 025798, of 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, dated 15th March 1879, for Rs. 500.

MOONGAMOOR NURSIMHAROW.

NELLORE :
MOONGAMOORIVARI STREET,
The 23rd September 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

☞ 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

The under-mentioned two Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of Moongamoor Nursimharow, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of these 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 proprietor:—

No. $\frac{018972}{11365}$, of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Rs. 4,600.

No. 025798, of 4½ per cent. portion of 1879, dated 15th March 1879, for Rs. 500.

MOONGAMOOR NURSIMHAROW.

NELLORE;
MOONGAMOORIVARI STREET,
The 23rd September 1880.

Mislaid

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan, as specified below, have been mislaid, and the loss reported to the Comptroller General. Payment of these Notes and the interest thereon have been stopped:—

No.	Date.	Amount. Rs.
033077	1865	1,000
026924	1842-43	1,000
012324	1835-36	500
060301	1865	500
14255	1835-36	1,000
098046	1865	1,000
069365	1865	500
069366	1865	500
093474	1865	500
090035	1842-43	100
009983	1842-43	1,000
109823	1865	1,000
090124	1842-43	2,000
121875	1865	500
009445	1879 (16th January 1879)	2,000.

These notes were last endorsed by the Inspector General, Military Works, in favor of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, by whom they have not been endorsed to any other person.

E. A. TREVOR, *Capt., R.E.,*
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

SIMLA,
The 8th October 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

☞ 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

The upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes :—

No. A005090, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 5,000.

No. A009862, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 2,000.

The half Notes were received from the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow ; they were endorsed by the Bank to me as Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and by me were endorsed to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

P. C. DALMAHOY, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

☞ 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

The upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes:—

No. A005090, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 5,000.

No. A009862, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 2,000.

The half Notes were received from the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; they were endorsed by the Bank to me as Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and by me were endorsed to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

P. C. DALMAHOY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 050218, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Kadumbiny Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

KADUMBINY DASSI,
Bansbariah, Zillah Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate, J. CORFIELD & Co., Chemists, &c., Calcutta.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

Notice is hereby given that by Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of February 1876, and made between James Henry Elias Beer, carrying on business at Calcutta under the style or firm of "J. Corfield & Co.," of the one part and me the undersigned John Mackintosh of the other part, the said James Henry Elias Beer, for the valuable consideration therein mentioned assigned unto me, the said John Mackintosh (amongst other things) all book and other debts then or at any time thereafter during the subsistence of that security due and owing to him on account of the said trade or business of "J. Corfield & Co.," and all securities for the same and appointed me the said John Mackintosh his lawful attorney for him and in his name or in the name of his said firm of "J. Corfield & Co.," or otherwise to recover and receive the same and from time to time to appoint a substitute or substitutes.

And notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said James Henry Elias Beer, in his said firm of "J. Corfield & Co.," and they are hereby required, not to make payment of such debts or of any part thereof to the said James Henry Elias Beer, or to any person or persons whomsoever save to me the said John Mackintosh or to my duly appointed attorney or substitute, and such persons are hereby required to forthwith make payment to me the said John Mackintosh of all such debts as aforesaid.

Dated this 2nd day of November 1880.

JOHN MACKINTOSH.

17, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes:—

No. A005090, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 5,000.

No. A009862, dated 16th of January 1879, 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note, for Rs. 2,000.

The half Notes were received from the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; they were endorsed by the Bank to me as Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, and by me were endorsed to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

P. C. DALMAHOY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, N.-W. P.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 050218, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1855, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Kadumbiny Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

KADUMBINY DASSI,
Bansbariah, Zillah Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

☞ 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

The Government Promissory Note No. 050218, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1835, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Kadumbiny Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress.

KADUMBINY DASSI,

Bansbariah, Zillah Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 31st January next, at 4 P.M., for the reception of the annual accounts, for the election of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of any other business that may be brought forward.

MR. H. J. S. Cotton has given notice that he will move:—

I.—That retrospective effect be given to the additional benefits sanctioned at the General Meeting of the 31st January 1880, to the families of deceased Subscribers as follows:—

Widow and one daughter of V. IRWIN, died 15th August 1873, at Cuttack.
,, and one son of J. S. CARSTAIRS, died 8th October 1873, in Germany.
,, of T. H. H. SHORTT, died 8th October 1873, at Mymensingh.
,, two sons and six daughters of A. ABERCROMBIE, died 30th December 1873, at Dacca.
,, two sons and one daughter of J. G. ROBERTSON, died 28th December 1873, at Futtehgurh.
,, of J. H. RAVENSHAW, who died 4th March 1874, in France.
,, one son and four daughters of F. J. ALEXANDER, died 3rd May 1874, at Maldah.
,, and one daughter of H. LEP. WYNNE, died 4th May 1874, at Calcutta.
,, and two sons of W. J. RIVETT-CARNAC, died 9th July 1874, at Nynee Tal.
,, two sons and one daughter of D. J. MACNEILE, died 31st August 1874, in England.
,, and one daughter of J. WARD, died 22nd November 1874, at Rampore Beauleah.
,, three sons and two daughters of E. MACNAGHTEN, died 18th March 1875, at Allahabad.
,, two sons and one daughter of E. H. HARRISON, died 5th June 1875, at Simla.
,, and two daughters of S. WAUCHOPE, died 23rd July 1875, in England.
,, of E. MONTAGUE, died 31st August 1875, at Allyghur.
,, and two daughters of F. POLLEN, died 11th February 1876, at Bohundshahr.
,, three sons and three daughters of A. B. FALCON, died 5th May 1876, at sea.
,, one son and one daughter of W. L. HEELEY, died—1876, in England.
One son of C. W. CARPENTER, died 5th March 1876, at Seetabuldee.
Widow, three sons and one daughter of C. P. ELLIOTT, died 1st July 1876, in England.
,, one son and two daughters of F. A. B. GLOVER, died 11th August 1876, at Galle.
,, of T. WALTON, died 17th October 1876, in England.
,, one son and five daughters of R. H. CLIFFORD, died 21st August 1876, at Almorah.
,, of G. E. MARGILL, died 3rd August 1877, in England.
,, and one daughter of J. GEOGHEGAN, died 2nd October 1877, in Europe.
,, three sons and five daughters of A. R. S. POLLOCK, died 3rd October 1877, in England.
,, one son and three daughters of V. H. SCHALCH, died 3rd December 1877, in England.
,, and two daughters of D. D. M. CAMPBELL, died 5th February 1878, at Kumaon.
,, two sons and two daughters of V. T. TAYLOR, died 9th March 1878, at Hazaribagh.

II.—That the family of MR. G. K. WEBSTER, an invalid annuitant of 1877, be entitled to participate in the additional benefits sanctioned at the General Meeting of the 31st January 1880.

By Order of the Managers,

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd November 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 106893 to 106896 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Gullalchund Heerjee Kothra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

GULLALCHUND HEERJEE KOTHRA,
Care of Sha Tejpall Khetsey,
Opposite to Victoria Garden, Bombay.

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ 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

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 106893 to 106896 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Gullalchund Heerjee Kothra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

GULLALCHUND HEERJEE KOTHRA,
Care of Sha Tejpall Khetsey,
Opposite to Victoria Garden, Bombay.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Frederick Townley Dowding, Esq., Tutor to His Highness the Nizam, are requested to send the same to the under-mentioned, within one month from this date :—

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, MADRAS.

The 15th November 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Report of the Proceedings at the Special General Meeting held at the Town Hall, at 10-30 A.M., *on Monday, 22nd November* 1880.

PRESENT:—Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c.; Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep; T. T. Allen, Esq.; E. G. Glazier, Esq.; J. Westland, Esq.; C. F. Magrath, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; Jas. Crawfurd, Esq.; C. A. Wilkins, Esq.; W. H. Page, Esq.; C. Macaulay, Esq.; J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.; C. W. Bolton, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq.; and H. Lee, Esq.

Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep in the Chair.

THE *Chairman* read the notice convening the Meeting.

Mr. Cotton suggested that in proposing the resolution, of which notice had been given, the opportunity should be taken on the part of the Management to explain more fully than had been done in recent circulars the history of the proposal to exempt Annuitants from subscription, and that in particular some further explanation might be given to the Service of the remark contained in the Managers' circular of the 24th August 1880, that "the Managers have steadily recognized that the Subscribers are committed to the grant of relief to Annuitants." He was sure that a clear account of the facts now would save trouble and unnecessary correspondence hereafter.

Mr. Westland moved the following resolution on the part of the Managers:—

"That so much of the amendment of Article VIII of the rules, adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting held on 31st January last, as regards the subscriptions of Annuitants to the Ordinary Branch of the Fund be held in abeyance."

He said it would probably be necessary to explain how it came about that the Managers, after having proposed to the Service certain increases of benefits in January, found it necessary, before the year was out, to come again before the Service with proposals to keep part of their own plan in abeyance.

The question of increase of benefits had really been before the Service ever since 1873, in which year the Managers laid certain resolutions before a General Meeting; but these propositions were then rejected in favour of an amendment by Mr. Cotton that nothing should be done till an Actuary's report on the state of the Fund was received. Various circumstances delayed that report, so that it was received only in 1879, and the Managers, considering the state of the Fund on this report, had to choose whether they should bring their proposals for increase of benefits before the Service on such calculations as they had themselves the means of making, or whether they should make a further reference to the Actuary. The possibility of further indefinite delay in the event of the latter course being adopted, and what the Managers believed to be a manifest desire on the part of the Service that a matter so long under discussion should be pressed to a settlement, and that benefits so long in prospect should no longer be withheld, determined the Managers to make their proposals at once, on the understanding that the Actuary should be immediately consulted; and the votes of the Service approved this course.

The Actuary's report was received with unexpected promptness in July, and it showed that, in his opinion, the Managers' proposals had gone a little too far. So little, however, that it was really open to doubt whether, all things considered, it was necessary for the Managers to retrace their steps. The Managers, however, thought that, viewing the extreme importance of the interests committed to their care, they ought not to oppose their own confidence in the position of the Fund to the professional advice of their Actuary, and resolved at once to submit to the Service such modification as it appeared necessary to make in their original proposals.

In determining in what particular part of the January proposals a modification might best be made, they considered that the positive benefits added to the list were far too valuable possessions to be given up, if it could possibly be avoided, and thought that it would in every way involve less of hardship if they were to keep in abeyance for a short time (he hoped it would be a short time only) part of the reduction they had proposed in Annuitant subscriptions. They were strengthened in this opinion by observing that this reduction of subscription was the only one of their proposals which, when submitted to the vote of the Service, met with any degree of opposition, all the rest having been almost unanimously accepted.

Mr. Cotton had made enquiry as to how far the Managers considered themselves pledged by earlier proceedings to this remission of subscription. In 1868, when the first possibility of increase of benefits occurred, the principal proposition (founded upon the practice in the other Presidencies, where Annuitants do not subscribe at the same rates as active members) was to reduce their subscriptions by nine-tenths, the intention to retain one-tenth being founded on a reason which was really not valid. The Actuary then reported that the Fund could not afford to reduce more than one-half, and this was accordingly done. The whole tone of the proceedings, however, implied that the rest of the then intended reduction would be again brought forward when it was considered that the Fund admitted of it. Though the Managers could not admit this to be a pledge binding upon them, it was certainly sufficient reason why this particular form of benefit should form part of the next considerable scheme for additional benefits laid by the Managers before the Service, and there was no doubt that a good deal might be said for it on its merits; and even regarding the matter as a pledge, it might be pointed out that the Annuitants had received a very fair equivalent for the pledge of reduction to one-tenth, in the immediate reduction to one quarter and the practical promise of an early total abolition.

Mr. Macaulay said that the statement in the circular of 24th August, that the Subscribers are committed to the grant of relief to Annuitants, was quite accurate. The Managers, in presenting the results of the quinquennial valuation for the period ending 31st March 1868, made certain proposals for the utilization of the surplus then found in the Fund. One of them was "that all Annuitants be permitted to compound for their future payments of subscription at one-tenth of present rates." In reference to this proposal, the Managers said "the sum so obtained will be merely nominal, and the boon amounts virtually to relieving Annuitants from all subscriptions to the Fund. It is thought prudent to retain a rate of composition, however small, in order to ensure correct returns to the Fund office of family changes." A Special General Meeting approved this proposal, among others, "to the extent to which the ascertained surplus may, under the advice of the Actuary, be held to warrant." The Subscribers at large confirmed the proceeding of the Special General Meeting on this particular point by a majority of 92 votes to 11. In his report, the Actuary, Mr. Brown, said: "I would venture to suggest that, looking at all the liabilities, present and future, the proposition to allow retired members to compound for one-half the value of their subscriptions, ordinary and additional, would be as far as it is prudent to go on the present occasion." Accordingly the Managers, in their report presented at the Half-yearly General Meeting of 27th July 1870, recommended that "for the present the extension of benefits under this head be confined to a reduction by one-half of the rates of subscription or composition by retired members." Nothing therefore could be clearer than that the measure under which Annuitants should be virtually exempted from all subscriptions was only postponed and not abandoned. Mr. Westland had pointed out that the intention to retain even a composition of one-tenth was founded on a reason which was really not valid.

Mr. Cotton asked some questions regarding the actual amount of subscription for which Annuitants would be temporarily liable under the Managers' proposal. These were answered by Messrs. *Westland* and *Macaulay*.

Mr. Macaulay then read the following letter from Mr. R. P. Harrison, a retired Subscriber:—

Dated London, the 22nd October 1880.

From—R. P. HARRISON, ESQ.,

To—The Managers, Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta.

IN a letter dated 23rd September last, from the National Bank of India, I was informed that the Manager of their Calcutta Branch had, upon an application from your office, repaid to the Fund the sum of Rs. 277-12-5, being one-half of the amount refunded to me on account of subscriptions paid on my behalf subsequent to 1st April 1878. I was at the same time referred to a circular issued from the Fund Office, which was not, however, forwarded to me, and a copy of which I only obtained yesterday from Messrs. Coutts and Co., the Agents to the Fund in London.

If the Manager of the National Bank in Calcutta had made a previous reference to me, I should have declined to return any portion of the sum refunded, in accordance with a decision passed at a General Meeting of Subscribers, and confirmed by the votes of the Subscribers at large, under Article XVII of the rules.

The resolution of the General Meeting, duly confirmed by the Subscribers, which the Managers now seek to set aside, falls within the provisions of Article XVII, and is not subject to revision under Article XVIII, and has therefore become final and conclusive. My accumulated subscriptions to the Fund amount to upwards of one lakh and eighty thousand rupees, and I am not disposed to contribute further unnecessarily.

I have now to request that the amount paid for me by the National Bank of India on account of refund and subscription, which it appears to me has been demanded improperly and without any sufficient authority may be returned.

I have, in conclusion, to ask you to be good enough to place this letter before the Special General Meeting of Subscribers, which you have convened on 22nd November next.

Mr. Westland's motion was seconded by the *Hon'ble W. Fraser McDonell*, V.C., and was carried.

Mr. Cotton then said that, though he supported the Managers in regard to the resolution which had just been passed, he was of opinion that the facts stated in Mr. R. P. Harrison's letter, which he understood were correct, disclosed an irregularity of procedure on the part of the Management which ought not to be passed over in silence. The exemption of Annuitants from subscription was a measure which had become final and conclusive under Article XVII of the rules, and it was not within the competence of the Managers to anticipate any change of policy, or in any way modify a resolution formally passed at a previous meeting, until express authority had been conferred on them to do so by the Subscribers at a General Meeting convened under Article XVII of the Rules for the purpose.

Mr. Westland said that he objected to individual expressions of opinion which involved a censure on the Managers being placed before the Meeting without giving the Managers an opportunity of taking a vote on their conduct. He therefore requested that Mr. Cotton would express his opinion in a formal resolution.

Mr. Cotton said that it was far from his intention to propose a resolution which might have the appearance of a form of vote of censure on the Management, and, for his own part, he would have been content if his individual opinion on the action of the Managers had been recorded as part of the proceedings of the Meeting. But as he was pressed on behalf of the Management to propose a formal resolution, he would do so, and he did so with less hesitation because this was not the only instance in which the Managers, in his opinion, had recently shown a tendency to exceed the powers vested in them under the Fund rules.

Mr. Westland asked that any such case might be cited.

Mr. Cotton replied that on an early opportunity he would draw prominent attention to the case to which he referred. He begged now to propose the following resolution:—

"That the Managers have exceeded their authority in taking upon themselves to call upon Annuitants to repay any subscriptions in the face of a resolution passed by the Service exempting Annuitants from all subscriptions, and which has become final and conclusive under Article XVII of the rules; and that they should have awaited the sanction of the present Meeting."

The *Chairman* seconded the resolution. He remarked that it was not quite correct to state that the Managers had acted on the Actuary's recommendation. The Actuary had reported that the present state of our funds would not safely permit the adoption of all the proposed benefits to subscribers. He therefore suggested that we should abandon one of two of these benefits which we specified; but he added his own opinion which of these two we should retain. The Managers have not adopted that opinion, but have proposed to postpone the reduction of annuitants' subscriptions. The Managers exceeded their authority in anticipating the result of the present meeting, as pointed out by Mr. Cotton. Their circular to annuitants and the agents of annuitants was one which, in his (the Chairman's) opinion, did not leave it open to those persons whether they should or should not comply with the demand made.

Mr. Macaulay pointed out that in their circular of 13th October 1879, which was before the Subscribers when the alterations in the rules were approved, the Managers had recommended the immediate extension of the benefits "subject to discontinuance if the Actuary should report that the Fund cannot afford them." The Actuary had so reported. It was therefore open to the Managers to suspend all the benefits. They only suspended a part of one, however, and they immediately called a Special General Meeting to obtain the sanction of the Subscribers to their action.

Mr. Westland, after having asked the Secretary to repeat the passage from the circular of 13th October 1879, in which the Managers informed the Service of their intention to propose an immediate extension of benefits, "subject to discontinuance if the Actuary should report that the Fund cannot afford them," said that the Managers, when the Actuary's report was received by them in July, had two courses open to them. They might either continue to carry out the new propositions until they could be regularly set aside, or they might stop proceedings in anticipation, and call a General Meeting to reconsider the position. The Managers had practically in the words quoted undertaken to withhold the full operation of the new rules, and to submit for early reconsideration the questions that arose in the Actuary's report. They had lost no time in calling a General Meeting, and he submitted that, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the propriety of the choice that the Managers had made between the two courses he had referred to, there was no case for a resolution which was practically a vote of censure.

Mr. Cotton begged to observe that the remarks just made by Mr. Westland were inaccurate. The authority the Managers were empowered to exercise was clearly defined in the Fund Rules. Any question involving an increase or diminution of the rate of contribution came under Article XVII of the rules, and must be duly proposed under that section. The exemption of Annuitants was final and conclusive under the Resolution passed last January, and the subsequent confirmation of that resolution accorded by the Service. Under that authority, subscriptions had been refunded, and the Managers in again demanding payment from Annuitants in anticipation of the will of the present Meeting, which had still to be confirmed by the Subscribers at large, had exceeded their powers. The view the present Meeting might take could not have been foreseen, and ought not to have been anticipated.

The resolution was then put to the Meeting and negatived by a majority of votes.

Before the Meeting separated, *Mr. Cotton* wished to take the opportunity of stating, what was already known to most of those present, that he intended to propose a Resolution of considerable importance to the Fund at the General Half-yearly Meeting to be held in January next. He had observed that on other occasions when a Resolution of general importance had been proposed by an individual Subscriber, the Managers had been good enough to take upon themselves the responsibility and expense of the publication required under Article XVII of the rules, and he would be glad to know if the Management were prepared to concede this favour in his case. He wished himself to take no action without the cognizance of the Management, and as far as possible in communication with the Managers.

Messrs. McDonell, and *Westland*, expressed themselves willing to agree to the course proposed. The Managers were always glad to afford every reasonable facility to Subscribers in discussing the affairs of the Fund.

Mr. Cotton thanked the Managers for their courtesy and consideration to him personally in this respect.

A vote of thanks having been proposed to the Chairman, the Meeting separated.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 22nd November 1880.

H. T. PRINSEP,
Chairman.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE.

An Abstract of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1879.

Receipts.	Quarter ended 30th June 1879.	Quarter ended 30th September 1879.	Quarter ended 31st December 1879.	Disbursements.	Quarter ended 30th June 1879.	Quarter ended 30th September 1879.	Quarter ended 31st December 1879.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions . .	3,953 14 6	4,040 0 3	4,091 2 6	Annuity . . .	351 12 3	328 9 6	409 0 0
Entrance Fees . .	29 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	Establishment . .	222 8 0	205 8 0	205 8 0
Government of India, amount withdrawn .	450 0 0	720 0 0	770 0 0	Miscellaneous . .	88 14 0	156 12 6	92 5 6
Miscellaneous . .	0 6 0	10 14 0	0 1 0	Government of India, amount deposited .	4,034 15 3	4,142 4 6	4,092 14 6
Opening Cash Balance .	488 5 9	223 8 9	181 4 6	Closing Cash Balance .	223 8 9	181 4 6	256 12 0
Total .	4,921 10 3	5,014 7 0	5,056 8 0	Total .	4,921 10 3	5,014 7 0	5,056 8 0

Published by Order of the Directors, agreeably to Rule 75.

PREONATH DUTT,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1880.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 025359, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, 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 Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD;
The 1st December 1880.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 057055, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of Bhowanji Kooshalchund, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, 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 Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD;
The 1st December 1880.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 106893 to 106896 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of The National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Gullalchund Heerjee Kothra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

GULLALCHUND HEERJEE KOTHRA,
Care of Sha Tejpall Khetsey,
Opposite to Victoria Garden, Bombay.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ 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

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 025359, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, 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 Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD;
The 1st December 1880.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 057055, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of Bhowanji Kooshalchund, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, 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 Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD;
The 1st December 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ 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

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 025359, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, 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 Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD;
The 1st December 1880.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 057055, of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of Bhowanji Kooshalchund, and last endorsed to Davidass Pranjivandass, 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 Offices, Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

DAVIDASS PRANJIVANDASS.

BOMBAY,
No. 64, KALBADEVI ROAD;
The 1st December 1880.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

☞ 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 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1880.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon ; (Preamble.)

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880" ; (Short title.)

and it shall come into force at once. (Commencement.)

2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge. (Appointment of Additional Recorder.)

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases. (Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.)

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and (Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.)

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma."

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ 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 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1880.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon;

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted :—

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1880.

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 *(An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzáat and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices)* it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kází-ul-Kuzáat, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kazis' Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office.

Náib Kázís.

3. Any Kází appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or náibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any náib so appointed.

When any Kází is suspended or removed under section two, his náib or náibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be.

4. Nothing herein contained, and no appointment made hereunder, shall be deemed—

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází; or

(*a*) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Náib Kází appointed hereunder; or

to render the presence of a Kází necessary; or

(*b*) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or

to prevent any one acting as Kází.

(*c*) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kází.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1880.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Application.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Extension of Act to municipalities.
4. Extension to cantonments.
5. Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.
6. Prohibition of inoculation.
   Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.
7. Vaccination-circles.
   Vaccinators;
   Superintendent of vaccination.
8. Private vaccinators.
9. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.
   Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.
10. Inspection after vaccination.
11. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
12. Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.
13. Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.
    Renewal of postponement certificates.
14. Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.
15. What lymph to be used.
16. No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.
    Proviso.
17. Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.
    Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.
18. Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.
    Procedure when order not obeyed.
    Magistrates to be non-official natives.
19. Power to make rules for municipalities.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments.
21. What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Punishment of offences.
23. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880": and it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided. Short title. Application.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation-clause.

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force: "Municipal Commissioners":

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child: "parent":

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child: "guardian":

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination: "unprotected child":

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter: "inoculation":

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination: "vaccination-circle":

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination": "vaccinator":

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act. "vaccination-season":

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Extension of Act to municipalities.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Extension to cantonments.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, withdraw any local area in a municipality, or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner, of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccination-circles.

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Vaccinators;

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Superintendent of vaccination.

8. The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination-circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

Private vaccinators.

9. When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Inspection after vaccination.

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Renewal of postponement certificates.

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act:

What lymph to be used.

Provided that,

1st, if animal-lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated; and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal-lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated.

16. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act:

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

Proviso.

17. The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty-two.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government.

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

19. When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law:

Power to make rules for municipalities.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

21. The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.

(*a*) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination;

(*d*) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest;

(*e*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations, and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles;

(*f*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them;

(*g*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*h*) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*i*) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination;

(*j*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*k*) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section fifteen;

(*l*) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*m*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month ;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any ;

(*n*) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters ; and

(*o*) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns.

Punishment of offences.

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) :—

(*a*) violates the provisions of section six,

(*b*) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(*c*) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty, or

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) :—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*a*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ;

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ; and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ **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 2nd July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1880.

An Act to provide for the appointment of an Additional Recorder of Rangoon, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, of an Additional Recorder to assist the Recorder of Rangoon ;

and whereas it is also expedient to remove certain doubts which exist as to the jurisdiction of the said Recorder under section sixty-two of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Recorder.

2. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, to be an Additional Recorder and to sit as such in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, such person as he thinks fit, being a Barrister of not less than five years' standing, or a person who has for at least three years served as a District Judge, or exercised the like powers as those of a District Judge.

Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Cases to be disposed of by Additional Recorder.

3. Every Additional Recorder appointed under section two shall sit at such of the places at which, under the said Act, the Recorder's Court can be held, as the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, from time to time, directs, and shall dispose of such cases, now or hereafter pending in the said Recorder's Court under any enactment for the time being in force, as the said Chief Commissioner or Recorder may, from time to time, direct, and in the disposal of such cases shall administer the same law, follow the same procedure, exercise the same powers and use the same seal as would be administered, followed, exercised and used by the said Recorder in like cases.

All decrees, orders and sentences made or passed in such cases by any such Additional Recorder shall, for the purposes of the law relating to appeals, references and revision, be deemed to be made or passed by the Recorder.

The Chief Commissioner may at any time cancel any direction given under this section requiring the Additional Recorder to dispose of a case.

Additional Recorder to sit in Special Court in place of Recorder.

4. The Additional Recorder shall also sit in the place of the Recorder as a member of the Special Court established under Chapter V of the said Act, for the disposal of such cases as the Chief Commissioner directs, and shall, while so sitting, take precedence according to the same rule as the Recorder, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which under the said Act may be exercised and

performed by the Recorder as a member of such Special Court.

Section 80 of the Burma Courts' Act to apply when Additional Recorder sits in Special Court.

5. Whenever, in cases tried by the Judicial Commissioner and Additional Recorder of Rangoon sitting together as a Special Court without a Commissioner, a difference of opinion arises, the rules prescribed by section eighty of the said Act shall be observed, the words "Additional Recorder" being substituted for the word "Recorder" wherever it occurs in the said rules.

Amendment of section 62 of the Burma Courts' Act, 1875.

6. For the first paragraph of section sixty-two of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1875, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"Notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, the Recorder shall have all the powers of a High Court, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in respect of offences committed by European British subjects and persons charged jointly with European British subjects within British Burma."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII OF 1880.

An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází.

WHEREAS by the preamble to Act No. XI of 1864 (*An Act to repeal the law relating to the offices of Hindú and Muhammadan Law Officers and to the offices of Kází-ul-Kuzát and of Kází, and to abolish the former offices*) it was (among other things) declared that it was inexpedient that the appointment of the Kází-ul-Kuzáat, or of City, Town or Pargana Kázís should be made by the Government, and by the same Act the enactments relating to the appointment by the Government of the said officers were repealed; and whereas by the usage of the Muhammadan community in some parts of British India the presence of Kázís appointed by the Government is required at the celebration of marriages and the performance of certain other rites and ceremonies, and it is therefore expedient that the Government should again be empowered to appoint persons to the office of Kází; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Kazis' Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Local extent.

It extends, in the first instance, only to the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council. But any other Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

Power to Government to appoint Kázís for any local area.

2. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any considerable number of the Muhammadans resident in any local area desire that one or more Kázís should be appointed for such local area, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, after consulting the principal Muhammadan residents of such local area, select one or more fit persons and appoint him or them to be Kázís for such local area.

If any question arises whether any person has been rightly appointed Kází under this section, the decision thereof by the Local Government shall be conclusive.

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, suspend or remove any Kází appointed under this section who is guilty of any misconduct in the execution of his office, or who is for a continuous period of six months absent from the local area for which he is appointed, or leaves such local area for the purpose of residing elsewhere, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the office, or who refuses or becomes in the opinion of the Local Government unfit, or personally incapable, to discharge the duties of the office.

Náib Kázís.

3. Any Kází appointed under this Act may appoint one or more persons as his náib or náibs to act in his place in all or any of the matters appertaining to his office throughout the whole or in any portion of the local area for which he is appointed, and may suspend or remove any náib so appointed.

When any Kází is suspended or removed under section two, his náib or náibs (if any) shall be deemed to be suspended or removed, as the case may be.

4. Nothing herein contained, and no appointment made hereunder, shall be deemed—

Nothing in Act to confer judicial or other powers on Kází; or

(*a*) to confer any judicial or administrative powers on any Kází or Náib Kází appointed hereunder; or

to render the presence of a Kází necessary; or

(*b*) to render the presence of a Kází or Náib Kází necessary at the celebration of any marriage or the performance of any rite or ceremony; or

to prevent any one acting as Kází.

(*c*) to prevent any person discharging any of the functions of a Kází.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1880.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Application.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Extension of Act to municipalities.
4. Extension to cantonments.
5. Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.
6. Prohibition of inoculation.
   Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.
7. Vaccination-circles.
   Vaccinators;
   Superintendent of vaccination.
8. Private vaccinators.
9. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.
   Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.
10. Inspection after vaccination.
11. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
12. Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.
13. Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.
    Renewal of postponement certificates.
14. Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.
15. What lymph to be used.
16. No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.
    Proviso.
17. Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.
    Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.
18. Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.
    Procedure when order not obeyed.
    Magistrates to be non-official natives.
19. Power to make rules for municipalities.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments.
21. What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Punishment of offences.
23. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880": and Short title.

it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided. Application.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation-clause.

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force: "Municipal Commissioners":

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child: "parent":

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child: "guardian":

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination: "unprotected child":

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter: "inoculation":

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination: "vaccination-circle":

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination": "vaccinator":

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act. "vaccination-season":

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Extension of Act to municipalities.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Extension to cantonments.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, withdraw any local area in a municipality, or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner, of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccination-circles.

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Vaccinators;

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Superintendent of vaccination.

8. The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination-circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

Private vaccinators.

9. When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Inspection after vaccination.

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Renewal of postponement certificates.

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act:

What lymph to be used.

Provided that,

1*st*, if animal-lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated; and

2*nd*, if in any local area in which animal-lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated.

16. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act:

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

Proviso.

17. The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty-two.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government.

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

19. When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law:

Power to make rules for municipalities.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

21. The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.

(*a*) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination;

(*d*) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest;

(*e*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations, and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles;

(*f*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them;

(*g*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*h*) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*i*) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination;

(*j*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*k*) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section fifteen;

(*l*) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*m*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month ;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any ;

(*n*) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters; and

(*o*) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns.

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say) :— Punishment of offences.

(*a*) violates the provisions of section six,

(*b*) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(*c*) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty, or

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say) :—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*a*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both ;

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ; and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. 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 July, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1880.

THE VACCINATION ACT, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Application.
2. Interpretation-clause.
3. Extension of Act to municipalities.
4. Extension to cantonments.
5. Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.
6. Prohibition of inoculation.
   Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.
7. Vaccination-circles.
   Vaccinators ;
   Superintendent of vaccination.
8. Private vaccinators.
9. Unprotected children to be vaccinated.
   Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.
10. Inspection after vaccination.
11. Procedure when vaccination is successful.
12. Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.
13. Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.
    Renewal of postponement certificates.
14. Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.
15. What lymph to be used.
16. No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.
    Proviso.
17. Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.
    Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.
18. Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.
    Procedure when order not obeyed.
    Magistrates to be non-official natives.
19. Power to make rules for municipalities.
20. Power to make rules for cantonments.
21. What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.
22. Punishment of offences.
23. Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give power to prohibit inoculation, and make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Vaccination Act, 1880" : and Short title.

it shall apply only to such municipalities and cantonments situate in the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg as it may be extended to in manner hereinafter provided. Application.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation-clause.

(1) the expression "Municipal Commissioners" means a body of Municipal Commissioners or a Municipal Committee constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force : "Municipal Commissioners" :

(2) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child : "parent" :

(3) "guardian" includes any person who has accepted or assumed the care or custody of any child : "guardian" :

(4) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation, or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified under this Act to be insusceptible to vaccination : "unprotected child" :

(5) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox in any person by means of variolous matter : "inoculation" :

(6) "vaccination-circle" means one of the parts into which a municipality or cantonment has been divided under this Act for the performance of vaccination : "vaccination-circle" :

(7) "vaccinator" means any vaccinator appointed under this Act to perform the operation of vaccination, or any private person authorized by the Local Government in manner hereinafter provided to perform the same operation; and includes a "Superintendent of vaccination" : "vaccinator" :

(8) "vaccination-season" means the period from time to time fixed by the Local Government for any local area under its administration by notification in the official Gazette, during which alone vaccination may be performed under this Act. "vaccination-season" :

3. A majority in number of the persons present at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners specially convened in this behalf may apply to the Local Government to extend this Act to the whole or any part of a municipality, and thereupon the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by notification published in the official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act in the manner proposed.

Extension of Act to municipalities.

Any inhabitant of such municipality or part thereof who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of such publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration. When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (when such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may by like notification effect the proposed extension.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend this Act to the whole or any part of a military cantonment.

Extension to cantonments.

5. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, withdraw any local area in a municipality, or with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any local area in a cantonment, from the operation of this Act.

Power to withdraw local area from operation of Act.

6. In any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, inoculation shall be prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone inoculation shall enter such area before the lapse of forty days from the date of the operation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner, of such class as the Local Government may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach.

Inoculated persons not to enter, without certificate, local area subject to Act.

7. Every local area to which this Act applies shall be a vaccination-circle, or shall in manner hereinafter provided be divided into a number of such circles;

Vaccination-circles.

one or more vaccinators shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such circle; and

Vaccinators;

one or more Superintendents of vaccination shall be appointed in manner hereinafter provided for each such local area.

Superintendent of vaccination.

8. The Local Government may by written license authorize private vaccinators to perform vaccination in any vaccination-circle, and may suspend or cancel any such license.

Private vaccinators.

9. When any unprotected child, having attained the age of six months, has resided for a period of one month during the vaccination-season in any local area to which the provisions of this Act apply, and has not at the expiration of such period attained the age, if a boy, of fourteen years, and if a girl, of eight years, the parent or guardian of such child shall take it, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or send for a vaccinator to vaccinate it.

Unprotected children to be vaccinated.

Such vaccinator shall vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation, or shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate under his hand to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination for the whole or part of the current vaccination-season.

Vaccinator to vaccinate children, or deliver certificates of postponement.

10. The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under section nine shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and

Inspection after vaccination.

such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

11. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a child under section ten that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

12. When it is ascertained as aforesaid that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in manner hereinbefore provided.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

13. A certificate granted under section nine showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for the period stated therein, and on the termination of that period, or, if that period terminates after the vaccination-season is over, when the next vaccination-season begins, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator:

Procedure when child is unfit for vaccination.

Provided that if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under section nine shall be renewed.

Renewal of postponement certificates.

14. If the Superintendent of vaccination is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate under his hand to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

15. The vaccination of a child shall ordinarily be performed with such lymph as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act:

What lymph to be used.

Provided that,

1st, if animal-lymph is so prescribed and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child shall be vaccinated with human lymph, it shall be so vaccinated; and

2nd, if in any local area in which animal-lymph is procurable human lymph is so prescribed, and the parent or guardian of any child desires that such child should be vaccinated with animal-lymph, and tenders to the vaccinator the amount of such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as may be fixed by such rules in this behalf, such child shall be so vaccinated.

16. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except a private vaccinator to the parent or guardian of any child for any of the duties imposed on such vaccinator by or under the provisions of this Act:

No fee to be charged except by private vaccinator.

Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than in the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

Proviso.

17. The Superintendent of vaccination, in addition to the other duties imposed on him by or under the provisions of this Act, shall ascertain whether all unprotected children, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and under the age of eight years if girls, within the local area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and, if he has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any such child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination of such child or to present it for inspection, and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such parent or guardian, and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated, or (as the case may be) that it be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Duties of Superintendent of vaccination.

Notice to parent or guardian neglecting to comply with Act.

18. If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent of vaccination shall report the matter to the Magistrate of the District, or such Magistrate as the Local Government or the Magistrate of the District may from time to time appoint in this behalf; and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation, and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with.

If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian before him, and, unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section twenty-two.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

The Magistrates appointed under this section shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government.

Magistrates to be non-official natives.

19. When this Act has been applied to any municipality or any part thereof, the Municipal Commissioners may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the proper enforcement of this Act within the limits to which it applies. Such rules shall be made in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the Commissioners make rules or bye-laws for the regulation of other matters within the limits of the municipality, and shall, when confirmed by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, have the force of law:

Power to make rules for municipalities.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any such rule.

20. When this Act has been applied to any cantonment or any part thereof, the Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make such rules.

Power to make rules for cantonments.

21. The rules to be made for any local area under sections nineteen or twenty may, among other matters, provide for—

What rules under sections 19 and 20 may provide for.

(*a*) the division of such local area into circles for the performance of vaccination;

(*b*) the appointment of a place in each vaccination-circle as a public vaccine-station, and the posting of some distinguishing mark in a conspicuous place near such station;

(*c*) the qualifications to be required of public vaccinators and Superintendents of vaccination;

(*d*) the authority with which their appointment, suspension and dismissal shall rest;

(*e*) the time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccine-stations, and their residence within the limits of the vaccination-circles;

(*f*) the distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them;

(*g*) the amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators, and their guidance generally in the performance of their duties;

(*h*) the facilities to be afforded to people for procuring the vaccination of their children at their own houses;

(*i*) the grant and form of certificates of successful vaccination, of unfitness for vaccination or of insusceptibility of vaccination;

(*j*) the nature of the lymph to be used and the supply of a sufficient quantity of such lymph;

(*k*) the fee to be paid for vaccination with animal-lymph under section fifteen;

(*l*) the fee to be paid to a public vaccinator for vaccinating a child beyond the vaccination-circle at the request of the parent or guardian of the said child;

(*m*) the preparation and keeping of registers showing—

the names of children born in such local area on or after the date of the application of this Act;

the names of unprotected children born in such local area previous to the application of this Act, and who are, at the time this Act is applied, under the age of fourteen years if boys, and of eight years if girls;

the names of unprotected boys and girls respectively under those ages brought within such local area at any time after the application of this Act and who have resided there for a month;

the result of each vaccination or its postponement, and the delivery of certificates, if any;

(*n*) the assistance to be given by the Municipal Commissioners and municipal servants in the preparation of these registers, and in other matters; and

(*o*) the preparation of vaccination-reports and returns.

Punishment of offences.

22. Whoever commits any of the undermentioned offences (that is to say):—

(*a*) violates the provisions of section six,

(*b*) neglects without just excuse to obey an order made under section eighteen,

(*c*) breaks any of the rules made under section nineteen or twenty, or

(*d*) neglects without just cause to obey an order made under section eighteen after having been previously convicted of so neglecting to obey a similar order made in respect of the same child,

shall be punished as follows (that is to say):—

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*a*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

in the case of the offences mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

in the case of the offence mentioned in clause (*d*), with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Municipal funds to receive fines and meet expenditure.

23. The amount of all fees and fines realized, and the amount of all expenditure incurred, under this Act in any municipality shall respectively be credited to and paid from the municipal fund.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

☞ 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 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1880.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

2. This section and sections three, four and thirteen extend to the whole of British India.

The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Appointment of Census-officers.

3. The Local Government may appoint any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

Persons so appointed shall be called "Census-officers."

The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

5. (*a*) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper or manager of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of taking the census not less than fifty persons employed under him on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of taking the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, direct.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power of Magistrate of District to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, in his district, or their agents, and upon all members of panchâyats appointed in his district under Bengal Act No. VI of 1870 (*to provide for the appointment, dismissal and maintenance of Village Chaukídárs*), to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such panchâyats are appointed, as the case may be.

Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees, or their agents, and the members of such panchâyats, shall be bound to obey it.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

8. Every person of whom any question is asked under section seven shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household; and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable.

Occupier of house to fill up schedule.

10. Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any Census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the persons present in such house or part at the time of taking the census.

When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill up the same to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons present in such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalty for failing to fill up schedule, &c., or making false return.

Any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or makes any false return hereunder, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

11. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, puts any offensive or improper question, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done, may be instituted; and

(*b*) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (*a*) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1880.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Provided that the repeal hereby effected, of the first clause of the said section seventeen, shall not operate in any Scheduled District unless and until the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, has been extended to such district:

Provided also that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by such clause.

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, the following words shall be added:—

Proviso.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because—

"(*a*) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation, or

"(*b*) an officer of a Court appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 456, last paragraph, or selected 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*), section 9, is, in virtue of such appointment or selection, a party to such suit."

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879) of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Recovery of such advances.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable, with the interest (if any) accrued due thereon, from the person to whom such advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

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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 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1880.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title.

Commencement.

2. This section and sections three, four and thirteen extend to the whole of British India.

Local extent.

The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. The Local Government may appoint any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

Appointment of Census-officers.

Persons so appointed shall be called "Census-officers."

The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power conferred by this section.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

5. (*a*) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper or manager of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of taking the census not less than fifty persons employed under him on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of taking the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, direct.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power of Magistrate of District to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, in his district, or their agents, and upon all members of panchâyats appointed in his district under Bengal Act No. VI of 1870 (*to provide for the appointment, dismissal and maintenance of Village Chaukídárs*), to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such panchâyats are appointed, as the case may be.

Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees, or their agents, and the members of such panchâyats, shall be bound to obey it.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

8. Every person of whom any question is asked under section seven shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household; and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable.

Occupier of house to fill up schedule.

10. Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any Census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the persons present in such house or part at the time of taking the census.

When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill up the same to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons present in such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalty for failing to fill up schedule, &c., or making false return.

Any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or makes any false return hereunder, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

11. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, puts any offensive or improper question, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done, may be instituted; and

(*b*) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (*a*) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1880.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Provided that the repeal hereby effected, of the first clause of the said section seventeen, shall not operate in any Scheduled District unless and until the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, has been extended to such district:

Provided also that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by such clause.

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, the following words shall be added:—

Proviso.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because—

"(*a*) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation, or

"(*b*) an officer of a Court appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 456, last paragraph, or selected 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*), section 9, is, in virtue of such appointment or selection, a party to such suit."

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879) of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Recovery of such advances.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable, with the interest (if any) accrued due thereon, from the person to whom such advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

☞ 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 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIV OF 1880.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title.

Commencement.

2. This section and sections three, four and thirteen extend to the whole of British India.

Local extent.

The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

3. The Local Government may appoint any person by name or in virtue of his office to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

Appointment of Census-officers.

Persons so appointed shall be called "Census-officers."

The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power conferred by this section.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer.

All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

5. (*a*) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper or manager of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of taking the census not less than fifty persons employed under him on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of taking the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, direct.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power of Magistrate of District to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order written, printed or lithographed, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, in his district, or their agents, and upon all members of panchâyats appointed in his district under Bengal Act No. VI of 1870 (*to provide for the appointment, dismissal and maintenance of Village Chaukídárs*), to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of taking the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such panchâyats are appointed, as the case may be.

Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees, or their agents, and the members of such panchâyats, shall be bound to obey it.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

8. Every person of whom any question is asked under section seven shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household; and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable.

Occupier of house to fill up schedule.

10. Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any Census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the persons present in such house or part at the time of taking the census.

When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill up the same to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the persons present in such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalty for failing to fill up schedule, &c., or making false return.

Any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof who knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of this section, or makes any false return hereunder, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

11. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, puts any offensive or improper question, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

12. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act, or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done, may be instituted; and

(*b*) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (*a*) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 3rd November, 1880, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XV OF 1880.

An Act to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Provided that the repeal hereby effected, of the first clause of the said section seventeen, shall not operate in any Scheduled District unless and until the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, has been extended to such district:

Provided also that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by such clause.

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, the following words shall be added:—

Proviso.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because—

"(*a*) a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation, or

"(*b*) an officer of a Court appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 456, last paragraph, or selected 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*), section 9, is, in virtue of such appointment or selection, a party to such suit."

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to holders (as defined in section 3 (11) of the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879) of arable land, for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Recovery of such advances.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable, with the interest (if any) accrued due thereon, from the person to whom such advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

☞ 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 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 9 of 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880";

Short title.

and it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed :

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause.

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Act, the following words shall be added :—

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation."

Proviso as to municipalities of which Government-officer a member.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects. Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety. Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Recovery of such advances.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE passing of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No. X of 1876) superfluous. Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases, are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally. Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land-revenue.

2. The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Care, however, has been taken, when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed.

3. The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government.

4. Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830, section 1, clause 6; but, as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear; and, as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead-letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill.

5. It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J. and Kemball J.), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 146), that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873), every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876; and that, consequently, if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners, such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone. A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature, and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court. A proviso has, therefore, been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No. XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities.

6. Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons. This is an evident defect in the law. Instead, however, of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879.

The 6th July, 1880.

B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 of 1880.

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

WHEREAS Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II), 1874, but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act; Preamble.

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880": Short title.

and it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. In sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act, between the word "Muhammadan" and the words "or Buddhist," wherever they occur, the word "Pársí" shall be inserted. Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act, 1874.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act. Saving of letters and certificates already granted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II of 1874) apply to Pársís to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2. So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Pársís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

3. Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársís base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs.

4. With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Pársís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration. It is thus clear that Pársís are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended; and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársís on this ground.

5. As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome; but, looking to the repugnance with which Pársís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation.

6. The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, puts Pársís in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

SIMLA; *The 19th June* 1880.

W. STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880 :—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kází was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidaráb4d, No. 77, dated 10th March, 1880 [Paper No. 1].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1261-7, dated 8th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 998-44, dated 12th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 556, dated 9th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
„ Ditto, ditto, No. 638, dated 19th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2158, dated 27th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
„ Ditto, ditto, No. 2014, dated 20th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 718, dated 30th March, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 247, dated 15th April, 1880 [Paper No. 9].
„ Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2061, dated 15th April, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 300, dated 6th May, 1880 [Paper No. 11].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1643, dated 27th April, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 381, dated 28th May, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
„ Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 3501¾, dated 28th May, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1245, dated 24th May, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

2. We have in section 2 restricted the power of the Local Government to suspend or remove a Kází by specifying the circumstances under which that power may be exercised.

3. We have, at the instance of some of the authorities consulted, added a section (3) empowering a Kází to appoint a Náib and suspend or remove him at pleasure.

There is a precedent for this in Bombay Regulation XXVI of 1827, section 5.

4. It has been urged by some of the authorities consulted that the Act should define the duties of the Kázís to be appointed under it, and should give them an exclusive right to perform those duties. Any attempt to do this would, we consider, be altogether outside the scope of the Bill as introduced and referred to us, and would, moreover, give a weight, which they have not at present, to the objections that have been taken to the Bill on the ground that it would practically force upon many persons the services of Kázís whom they did not care to employ.

We may add that in many places, owing to the way in which the Muhammadan population is split into sects, not always well defined, it would be almost impracticable to confer upon one or more persons a monopoly of the office.

5. We think it is clear that the Bill should be carefully confined to its original object, namely, that of providing a Kází appointed by the Government for those who desire to avail themselves of the services of such a Kází; and, as it has been suggested to us that a Kází appointed under the Bill as originally framed might possibly be held to have an exclusive claim to perform the duties of a Kází and to have a right to restrain others from performing those duties in the local area for which he was appointed, we have added a clause to section 4 to make it clear that he will not.

The result of the Bill as it now stands will be that there will be a Kází appointed by the Government for those who choose to avail themselves of his services, but that those who prefer to employ any other so-called Kází will be at liberty to do so.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made, except in Assam, Ajmer, the North-Western Provinces and Mysore; we do not consider that the changes now made are such as to render republication necessary; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

SAYYAD AHMAD.
WHITLEY STOKES.

The 2nd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

[First publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, on the Bill to give power to prohibit inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children compulsory, in certain Municipalities and Cantonments, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd July, 1880 :—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for giving power to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain Municipalities and Cantonments compulsory, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 31, dated 20th March, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4051, dated 2nd December, 1879, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
„ Babú Nilmadab Banarjí, Secretary, Indian Association, Cawnpore, dated 23rd November, 1879 [Paper No. 3].
„ Pandit Lakhsmi Náráyana, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 30th November, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
„ Surgeon-Major J. Pinkerton, European General Hospital, Bombay, No. 288, dated 29th November, 1879 [Paper No. 5].
„ Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, dated 13th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4933-268, dated 12th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4571, dated 19th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
„ Madan Gopal, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 27th December, 1879 [Paper No. 9].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, No. 940-2, dated 23rd December, 1879 [Paper No. 10].
„ Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, dated 9th December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 39, dated 29th December, 1879 [Paper No. 12].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 15T., dated 31st December, 1879 [Paper No. 13].
„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 8, dated 5th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
„ **Certain residents of Benares [Papers No. 15].**
„ **Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 20, dated 3rd January, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].**
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 18, dated 14th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 173, dated 12th January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 477, dated 22nd January, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 60, dated 3rd February, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].
„ Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 70, dated 9th February, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].
Amendments suggested by various local authorities, &c. [Paper No. 22].
From Junior Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 104, dated 21st February, 1880, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].
„ Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 328, dated 12th May, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].
Minute by His Highness Rugbír Singh, Rájá of Jheend, dated June, 1880 [Paper No. 25].
Extracts from Annual Reports of Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay for 1877 and 1878 [Papers No. 26].
From Surgeon-Major W. R. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Government of Madras, No. 120V., dated 16th March, 1880 [Paper No. 27].

2. The most important point we have had to deal with is that to which our attention was directed by the instruction with which the Bill was referred to us, namely, "the expediency of providing that the Act should not be introduced into any municipality or military cantonment unless the local authorities were satisfied that there was a preponderance of local Native opinion, so far as could be ascertained, in favour of its application."

3. We are of opinion that there is no need of imposing any such limitation on the extension of the Act to cantonments. A large proportion of the civil residents of an Indian cantonment consists of persons who, in the wider sense of the words, may be called followers of the army; and all who take up their abode there do so with the knowledge that they are joining a community subject to exceptional laws of a peculiarly stringent nature, especially in matters of conservancy and sanitation. This being so, we do not think that the application to them of a measure of this description, so necessary for the protection of the military class for whose benefit cantonments are established, can afford any reasonable ground of complaint.

4. The case of a municipality, on the other hand, stands on a totally different footing. There, as we believe, some limitation to the power of extending the Act is clearly desirable, and we have accordingly provided (section 3), first, that the Local Government shall move in the matter only on the application of a majority of the Municipal Commissioners assembled at a meeting specially convened for this purpose; and, secondly, that, before the Act is extended, a notification shall be issued in the same way as when it is proposed to extend certain municipal Acts, allowing six weeks to persons who object to the extension to submit their objections for the consideration of the Local Government.

5. Subject to these two checks, we think that the power of extending the Act to a municipality may be safely confided to the Local Government.

6. In connection with this matter of the extension of the Act, we think it well to explain that we have omitted all reference to the application of the Act to cantonments situate beyond the limits of British India only because we consider that such cantonments should be dealt with not by an Act of the legislature, but, according to the practice uniformly adopted of late years, by orders issued by the Executive Government.

7. We have (section 2, clause 8) left to the Local Government to fix the limits of the "vaccination-season," as it appears that neither the limits fixed by the Bill as introduced nor any other absolutely fixed limits would be suitable everywhere throughout the widely varying territories to which the Bill is applicable.

8. We have provided a power to extend the Act to any part of a municipality or cantonment, as well as to the whole, and a power to withdraw any local area to which the Act may have been applied from its operation.

9. We have (section 9) fixed as the limit of age up to which vaccination can be insisted on fourteen years for boys and eight years for girls. The reason for putting this latter limit so low will be obvious to any one who reads the papers connected with the Bill and considers the feelings of the Natives of this country on such matters.

On the other hand, we have, with a view to insuring protection at an earlier age, reduced the age at which vaccination becomes compulsory from one year to six months, and further reduced from three months to one the time allowed for procuring the vaccination of a child brought into a municipality subject to the Act.

10. The power of granting a certificate of insusceptibility to vaccination was, by the Bill as introduced, placed in the hands of the vaccinators. We do not think it could safely be entrusted to Native officials of that rank, and we have accordingly (section 14) restricted it to the Superintendent of Vaccination.

11. In section 15 we have dealt with the important question of the lymph to be used.

The Bill as introduced provided, in deference to the views of those who fear the dissemination of constitutional diseases by arm-to-arm vaccination, that animal-lymph should be used whenever it was procurable.

We have thought it well to modify this: whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the precise degree of danger involved in arm-to-arm vaccination, it is clear that the risk arising from it is with ordinary care so small as to render a rule of this sort altogether unnecessary.

Moreover, we are of opinion that no such hard-and-fast rule could safely be laid down for tracts of country so extensive, so widely scattered and so diversified as those to which the present Bill applies.

12. Vaccination with animal-lymph may, no doubt, be pronounced on the whole a success in the town of Bombay and in other places where it has been tried; but it appears from the papers submitted to us that, owing to some causes as yet unexplained, it occasionally fails or produces inflammation. Moreover, it has been suggested from some parts of the country, and the objection has been also put forward in a paper which has just been circulated by our hon'ble colleague the Rájá of Jhínd, that the use of animal-lymph would be distasteful to the Hindú portion of the community. This, we must observe, is contrary to the experience acquired by the working of the animal-lymph system in Bombay; but there is no saying how far an objection of this sort may be felt elsewhere; and we cannot accordingly omit the point altogether from consideration.

13. On the whole, we have deemed it best to leave it to the local authorities to determine the description of lymph to be used, reserving at the same time to any parent objecting to the lymph prescribed a right to have his child vaccinated with lymph of the other description.

As, however, vaccination with animal-lymph requires special arrangements involving a certain amount of expenditure, and as, moreover, allowing an option of vaccination with animal-lymph when human lymph is prescribed is a concession to apprehensions, which have in the opinion of the most competent judges but little foundation, we have thought it right to provide that any person exercising this option shall be required to pay a small fee, the maximum limit of which we have fixed at one rupee.

14. We have omitted section 14 of the Bill as introduced, which purported to prohibit a vaccinator taking lymph from a vaccinated child without the consent of the parent, and to legalize an offer of remuneration for such consent. It need hardly be observed that such a provision would have been mere surplusage, adding nothing to the existing law; and it has been objected to by persons of experience as likely to suggest difficulties and objections where none are now made.

15. We have in section 18 provided that the Magistrates, other than the Magistrate of the district, by whom the provisions of the Act are to be enforced shall, as far as is conveniently practicable, be natives of India, and not paid servants of the Government. This we think will secure the object in view, namely, that of working, as far as possible, through Native Honorary Magistrates, more effectually than section 25 of the original Bill, which really added nothing to the existing law.

16. We have in section 22, clause (*c*), provided an enhanced penalty against a parent who, having been punished for refusing to have his child vaccinated, still persists in his refusal. We think this is preferable to the somewhat impracticable course suggested to us of empowering the Magistrate to order the child to be vaccinated in spite of the parent's resistance.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. The amendments we have made, in so far as they affect the persons to whom the Act will apply, are on the whole calculated to place additional restrictions on the exercise of the powers conferred, to give the people a larger share in the working of the measure, and in other ways to diminish its stringency. The only exception of any importance is the fresh penalty referred to in the last preceding paragraph. Under these circumstances we consider any further publication unnecessary; and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

SAYYAD AHMAD.
WHITLEY STOKES.
J. GIBBS.
B. W. COLVIN.
CHARLES GRANT.

The 2nd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

☞ 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 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 9 of 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"; Short title.

and it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed: Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause. Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Act, the following words shall be added:— Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation." Proviso as to municipalities of which Government-officer a member.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiors of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects. Act X of 1879, s. 3. Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety. Act X of 1879, s. 3. Recovery of such advances.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE passing of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No. X of 1876) superfluous. Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases, are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally. Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land-revenue.

2. The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Care, however, has been taken, when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed.

3. The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government.

4. Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830, section 1, clause 6; but, as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear; and, as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead-letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill.

5. It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J. and Kemball J.), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 146), that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873), every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876; and that, consequently, if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners, such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone. A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature, and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court. A proviso has, therefore, been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No. XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities.

6. Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons. This is an evident defect in the law. Instead, however, of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879.

The 6th July, 1880.

B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 of 1880.

A Bill to exempt Pársís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Preamble. WHEREAS Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II), 1874, but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act;

and whereas it is expedient that Pársís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880":

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act, 1874. **2.** In sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act, between the word "Muhammadan" and the words "or Buddhist," wherever they occur, the word "Pársí" shall be inserted.

Saving of letters and certificates already granted. **3.** Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II of 1874) apply to Pársís to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2. So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Pársís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

3. Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Pársís base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs.

4. With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Pársís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration. It is thus clear that Pársís are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended; and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Pársís on this ground.

5. As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome; but, looking to the repugnance with which Pársís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation.

6. The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, puts Pársís in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

SIMLA;
The 19th June 1880. } W. STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

☞ **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 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 9 of 1880.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to make further provision for the recovery of certain advances made in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880";

Short title.

and it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Sections eight, nine, ten and seventeen of the said Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876, are hereby repealed:

Repeal of sections 8, 9, 10 and 17 of Act No. X of 1876.

Provided that the repeal of the second clause of the said section seventeen shall not be deemed to render invalid or illegal anything made valid or legal by the said clause.

Proviso as to second paragraph of section 17.

3. To section thirty-two of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, No. XIV of 1869, as amended by section fifteen of the said Act, the following words shall be added:—

Addition to section 32 of Act No. XIV of 1869 as amended by section 15 of Act No. X of 1876.

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit merely because a municipal corporation constituted under Bombay Act No. VI of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force, is a party to such suit and an officer of Government is in his official capacity a member of such corporation."

Proviso as to municipalities of which Government-officer a member.

4. The Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe rules as to advances to be made in the territories administered by the said Governor in Council to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, but connected with agricultural objects.

Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Governor in Council to make rules as to certain advances for purposes other than those specified in Act No. XXVI of 1871.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

5. Every advance for any such purpose which may heretofore have been made by or on behalf of the Government in the said territories, and every advance which may hereafter be made under such rules, shall, when it becomes due, be recoverable from the person to whom it was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.

Act X of 1879, s. 3.

Recovery of such advances.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE passing of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1879) has rendered certain of the provisions of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act (No. X of 1876) superfluous. Thus, sections 9 and 10 of that Act, which provide for appeals from the proceedings of Revenue-officers and for review of the orders passed on such appeals in certain specified cases, are covered by the provisions of the Code, which provide for such appeals and reviews generally. Again, the need for paragraph 1 of section 17 of the Act is removed by section 151 of the Code, whilst Bombay Regulation XVII of 1827, to which the second paragraph of the same section refers, is entirely repealed by the Code, sections 45 and 48 of which render lands within the sites of villages, towns and cities liable to assessment to the land-revenue.

2. The present Bill repeals all these provisions of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. Care, however, has been taken, when repealing the second clause of section 17, to add a proviso maintaining the validity which that clause gives to things done before the Act was passed.

3. The opportunity has been taken to make one or two other amendments in connection with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act which have been suggested by the Bombay Government.

4. Section 8 of the Act had an intelligible meaning as it stood with its original context in Bombay Regulation V of 1830, section 1, clause 6; but, as it stands alone in the Act, its correct interpretation is by no means clear; and, as the Bombay Government state that in practice its provisions are a dead-letter, it has been thought advisable to repeal it altogether by the present Bill.

5. It has recently been held by the Bombay High Court (Melvill J. and Kemball J.), in the case of the Ahmadábád municipality (I. L. R. 3 Bom. p. 146), that, in a suit by or against a municipality constituted under the Bombay Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873), every individual Commissioner must be regarded as a party within the meaning of section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876; and that, consequently, if any officers of Government are in their official capacity Commissioners, such a suit can be entertained by the District Judge alone. A large number of the suits in which municipalities are concerned are of a trifling nature, and there appears to be no adequate reason for depriving the Subordinate Judges and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts of jurisdiction with regard to them, whilst the result of confining such suits to the Court of the District Judge is to impede that officer in the disposal of the more important suits and which properly fall within the jurisdiction of his Court. A proviso has, therefore, been added to section 34 of the Bombay Courts Act (No. XIV of 1869) as amended by section 15 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, saving from the provisions of the section suits by or against municipalities in cases in which Government officials are, as such, members of such municipalities.

6. Lastly, the third paragraph of section 17 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act, though rendering advances made by Government for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, is restricted in its operation to the case of the persons to whom such advances have been made, and does not extend to the sureties of such persons. This is an evident defect in the law. Instead, however, of merely amending the paragraph, it has been thought more expedient to repeal it altogether and to enact a new provision based on section 3 of the Northern India Takkávi Act, 1879.

The 6th July, 1880.

B. W. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 9th July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 10 of 1880.

A Bill to exempt Párśís from certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II), 1874, but are subject to the operation of certain other provisions of the said Act;

and whereas it is expedient that Párśís should be exempted from, and be subject to, the operation of the said Act to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Administrator General's Act, 1880":

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 of Administrator General's Act, 1874.

2. In sections 16, 17, 18, 36 and 64 respectively of the said Act, between the word "Muhammadan" and the words "or Buddhist," wherever they occur, the word "Párśí" shall be inserted.

Saving of letters and certificates already granted.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect any letters of administration or certificate granted under the said Act before the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. As the law now stands, all the provisions of the Administrator General's Act (No. II of 1874) apply to Párśís to the same extent as to their European and Christian fellow-subjects. On the other hand, Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, though subject to certain portions of the Act which are expressly declared applicable to all persons without exception, are by the terms of the Act itself exempted from some of its most important provisions.

2. So far as can be gathered from various memorials and communications on the subject which have been received, the Párśís are almost unanimous in their desire to be exempted from the provisions of the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

3. Briefly stated, the chief grounds on which the Párśís base their claim to exemption appear to be, first, that there is no necessity for such an Act in their case; secondly, that in its operation the Act is oppressive and burdensome to them and repugnant to their social and religious customs.

4. With regard to the former ground, there is no doubt that the Act was originally designed to meet the case of Europeans and other foreigners similarly situated in this country, whereas Párśís are distinctly Asiatics with an Indian domicile. They have always relatives or friends willing to take charge of their property and to enforce its proper administration. It is thus clear that Párśís are in a totally different position from those for whose benefit the Act was intended; and it would accordingly seem that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the arguments of the Párśís on this ground.

5. As to the second ground, it could scarcely be contended that the provisions of the Administrator General's Act are in themselves either oppressive or burdensome; but, looking to the repugnance with which Párśís regard such an exposure of their family affairs and resources as would sometimes result if the Act were enforced in their case, it may be admitted that this second ground is not altogether without foundation.

6. The present Bill, by a slight alteration of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, puts Párśís in exactly the same position with regard to that Act as Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists.

SIMLA;
The 19th June 1880. } W. STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Pending proceedings brought under Act.
4. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

5. Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.
6. Revenue-officers.
7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.
8. Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.
9. Persons holding office when Act comes into force.
10. Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.
11. Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.
12. Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.
13. Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.
14. Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.
15. Power to make rules—
    conferring certain powers;
    determining by whom cases to be disposed of.
16. Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.
17. Power of superior Revenue-authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.
18. Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.
19. Power to make rules to regulate procedure.
20. Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.
    Obligation of parties to attend in person.

SECTIONS.

21. Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed, unless for special reasons.
22. Appeals.
23. Limitation of appeals.
24. Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.
25. Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.
26. Review of orders.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

27. Notification of revenue-survey.
    Effect thereof.
28. Notification of settlement.
    Power to amend notification.
29. Power to appoint Settlement-officers;
    and to suspend and remove them.
30. Power to enter on and survey land.
31. Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of a Deputy Commissioner.
32. Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.
33. Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner.
    Delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.
34. Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.
35. Appeals in suits heard under section 34.
36. Other appeals in local area under settlement.
37. Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.
38. Appeal, reference and revision.
39. Duration of settlement-operations.
    Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

40. Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.
41. Application of Act XXIII of 1863.
42. Procedure when limited right over land established.

Mahál.

43. Power to form mahál.

Excluded Lands.

44. Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement-operations.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

45. Erection of new, and repair of existing boundary-marks.
46. Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

47. Separate sum to be assessed on every mahál.
    Progressive assessments.
48. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

SECTIONS.
49. What land taken into account in assessing mahál.
50. Settlement with whom to be made.
51. Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.
52. What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.
53. Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.
54. Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.
55. Option to accept or refuse assessment.
Mode of acceptance.
56. Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.
57. Effect of acceptance of assessment.
Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;
or by Governor General in Council.
Malguzár may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.
Saving of right to partition mahál.
58. Procedure when assessment is declined.
59. Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.
60. Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.
61. Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.
62. Allowance to excluded proprietors.
63. Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír-land.
64. Sub-settlement with Málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.
65. Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

66. Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.
67. To determine extent of sír-land.
68. To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.
69. To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.
70. To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.
71. To determine status and rents of tenants.
72. To re-distribute land according to custom.
73. Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.
Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.
74. Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against malguzárs.
75. Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.
Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.
76. Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.
77. To determine certain disputes.
78. Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).
79. Record-of-rights.
80. Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.
SECTIONS.
81. Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.
82. Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.
83. Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.
84. Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.
85. Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

86. Assessment of provincial cesses.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

87. Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.
88. Effect of awards of proprietary-right at such settlements.
89. When suits for proprietary-right will lie in Civil Courts.
90. Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to málik-makbúzás entitled thereto.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

91. Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.
92. "Arrear."
"Defaulters."

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Malguzárs.

93. Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.
94. Notice of demand.
95. Processes for recovery of arrears.
96. Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.
97. Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.
98. Procedure in sales of moveable property.
99. Management of share or pattí attached under section 95, clause (*c*).
100. Effect of attachment.
101. Profits of land how applied.
102. Attachment when to cease.
103. Transfer under section 95 (*d*).
Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.
104. Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.
105. Settlement on expiry of farm or management.
106. Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed.
107. Saving of rights in sír-land.
108. Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.
109. Rules for sale of immoveable property.
110. Pre-emption at sales.

SECTIONS.
111. Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.
112. Costs recoverable as part of arrear.
113. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.
114. Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Malguzárs.

115. Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.
116. Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.
117. Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.
118. Limitation in suits for revenue.

Interest on Arrears.

119. Interest on arrears.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

120. Correction of Record-of-rights.
121. Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.
122. Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.
123. Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.
Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.
124. Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.
125. Possession of proprietary-rights to be notified.
126. Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.
127. Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.
128. Fees for mutations.
129. From whom leviable.
130. Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.
Procedure on expiry of term of grant.
131. Procedure on breach of condition of release.
132. Inspection of revenue-records.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

133. Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.
134. Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.
135. Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.
136. Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.
137. Partition of a mahál into two mahals.
SECTIONS.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

138. Power to make rules as to officers.
139. Duties of lambardárs.
140. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.
141. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which malik-makbúzá pays revenue.
Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.
142. Duties of mukaddams.
143. Liabilities imposed by law on land-holders to attach to mukaddams.
144. Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.
145. Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwárís.
146. In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.
147. Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.
148. Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís.
Patwárís' papers to be public documents.
149. Patwárís to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.
150. Existing officers confirmed.
151. Holders of sír-land in Sambalpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.
Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.
153. For what village-cesses suit lies.
154. Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.
155. Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.
156. Restriction on Revenue and Settlement officers trading and holding land.
157. Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.
Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.
158. Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.
159. Recovery of balances due by farmers.
160. Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force and of money payable under Act.
161. Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalized.
162. Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.
163. Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.
164. Chief Commissioner may make rules, and attach penalty to breach thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULE II—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1 B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared by Mr. F. Cockerell.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and to the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880":

B. 1. Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf.

B. 2. Cf. Act XX of 1875, s. 2, proviso. Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, and all rules, regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue, are repealed.

B. 3. Pending proceedings brought under Act.

3. All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder.

B. 4. Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

"Assistant Commissioner."

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner:

Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3. "Legal Practitioner."

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakíl or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent:

"Village-cess."

(3) "Village-cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village;

and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid:

"Village-servants."

(4) "Village-servants" does not include the patwárí:

Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 37. "Recognized agent."

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf:

"Agricultural year."

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe: New.

Cf. B. 161, No. 2, ¶ 2 to 7. "Sír-land."

(7) "Sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement; or (*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years; or (*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years;

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been, continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation 1st.—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights:

Explanation 2nd.—Sír-land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr:

"Mahál." New.

(8) "Mahál" means—

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty-three or section one hundred and thirty-three, clause (*c*):

"Village."

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

New. "Málik-makbúzá."

(10) "Málik-makbúzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál:

"Provincial cess."

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road-cess, school-cess and dák-cess assessed under this Act:

"Málguzár."

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty-five, has accepted, or under section fifty-six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál.

New. "Lambardár."

(13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

New. "Sub-lambardár."

(14) "Sub-lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors:

New. "Mukaddam."

(15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act:

Taken from Tenancy Act. "Tenant."

(16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer, thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof.

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

Taken from Tenancy Act. "Rent."

(17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

Do. "Pay" and "payable."

(18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

Do. "Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(19) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act, or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Record-of-rights."

(20) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

B. 5. Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

5. The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

B. 6. Revenue-officers.

6. Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers (namely):—

(*a*) Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective divisions;

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective districts;

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners, who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached;

(*d*) Tahsíldárs, who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be the chief executive Revenue-authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached;

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsildárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached.

B. 7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

7. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments, by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 8. Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs; and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs.

New. Persons holding office when Act comes into force.

9. All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

B. 11. Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

10. The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár as the case may be.

B. 9; Act XIX of 1873, s. 12. Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

11. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners.

B. 13; Act XIX of 1873, s. 21. Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.

12. Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsíl to another, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsíl to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsíl from which he is transferred.

B. 14; Act XIX of 1873, s. 20. Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

13. If a Deputy Commissioner dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office.

B. 12; Act XIX of 1873, s. 14. Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.

14. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl, and create new tahsíls, or abolish existing tahsíls.

B. 260, 261; Act II of 1876, ss. 57 and 58. Power to make rules—

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) conferring upon any Revenue-officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees;

conferring certain powers;

(*b*) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of; and

Determining by whom cases to be disposed of;

(*c*) empowering any Revenue-officer to delegate to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act.

Allowing delegation of powers.

B. 17. **16.** Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.

(*a*) refer any case to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him for investigation and report, or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case, for disposal; or

(*b*) direct that any Revenue-officer subordinate to him shall, without such reference, deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area, and either investigate and report on such case or class, or, if he has power, dispose of it himself.

The subordinate Revenue-officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise, as may be directed in the order of reference; and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same, or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report, or may hold such investigation himself.

B. 19. **17.** The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same.

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.

18. Revenue-officers and persons acting under their orders may, in the performance of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land, and demarcate boundaries, and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged.

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.

No. 2, ¶ 16. **19.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in matters not provided for by this Act, and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers.

Power to make rules to regulate procedure.

B. 21. **20.** All appearances before, applications to, and acts to be done before, Revenue-officers under this Act may be made or done—

Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.

(*a*) by the parties themselves;

(*b*) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents; and

(*c*) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer.

Obligation of parties to attend in person.

B. 22: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143. **21.** The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed.

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons.

B. 20. **22.** Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act —

Appeals.

(*a*) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division;

(*c*) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed:

New. Provided also that, if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient, it may reject the same without notice to the respondent.

B. 44, 45: Act XIX of 1873, s. 245. **23.** No appeal shall be brought—

Limitation of appeals.

(*a*) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of; or

(*b*) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date; or

(*c*) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date.

In computing such periods of limitation, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 41. **24.** Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit: Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons.

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

B. 42. **25.** The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.

B. 43: No. 2, ¶¶ 19, 20. **26.** Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office:

Review of orders.

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed, and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order, whether passed by himself or by any predecessor, he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate:

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order:

3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn:

New. (4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order, or good cause is shown for the delay.

For the purposes of this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

B. 47. **27.** When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue-survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made, and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area; and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may enter upon the lands to be surveyed, and erect survey-marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey.

Notification of revenue-survey.

Act XIX of 1878, s. 41.

Effect thereof.

B. 49: Act XIX of 1873, s. 36. **28.** When any local area is to be put under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

Notification of settlement.

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement;

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area. No. 3, ¶ 6.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification. B. 50: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 12.

Power to amend notification.

B. 49 and 50. **29.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement; and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement-officer") to control such settlement, and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him.

Power to appoint Settlement-officers;

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

and to suspend and remove them.

B. 70: Act XIX of 1873, s. 41. **30.** When any land is under settlement, all Settlement-officers and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement.

Power to enter on and survey land, &c.

B. 54, 136. **31.** When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement-officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

B. 61. **32.** The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty-six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Settlement-officers and to proceedings before them, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression "Settlement-officer" being read for "Assistant Commissioner" and "Revenue-officer," and the expression "Chief Settlement-officer" for "Deputy Commissioner," wherever they occur:

Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement-officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement-officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order.

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement-officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court.

B. 58. **33.** The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner;

(*a*) appoint a Settlement-Commissioner, and invest him, within any local area under settlement, with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division, if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division, would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement; and

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement-Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit.

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.

B. 53. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 11 (2): No. 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27.

34. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement-officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record-of-rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(*c*) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, and the Chief Settlement-officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

B. 53:

35. When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court, with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty-four, the Chief Settlement-officer to whom such Settlement-officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits.

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

B. 55 (*a*).

36. When any local area is under settlement and Settlement-officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty-four in such local area, the Chief Commissioner may, with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section, declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsíldárs not being Settlement-officers, shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement-officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Other appeals in local area under settlement.

B. 57: No. 3, ¶ 7.

37. When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement-officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty-four, the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement-officers have power to dispose of under that section, or he may direct that, in respect of such suits, the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts:

Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that, by the **Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class.**

38. Except as hereinbefore provided, the decrees and orders of a Settlement-officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall, for the purposes of appeal, reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade.

Appeal, reference and revision.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 7.

39. A settlement notified under section twenty-eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed.

Duration of settlement-operations.

B. 52: Act XIX of 1873, s. 259.

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed, all the powers exercised by the Settlement-officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs, or, if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs.

Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 58.

40. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement-officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner, and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State, and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification.

Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 59.

41. (*a*). Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one;

Application of Act XXIII of 1863.

(*b*) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act;

(*c*) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act; and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act.

B. 68.

42. When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established, either before the Settlement-officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, section seven, the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he may otherwise compensate the claimant: and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid.

Procedure when limited right over land established.

Mahals.

B. 69, 75, 102.

43. The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál.

Power to form mahals.

Excluded lands.

B. 73 & No. 2, ¶¶ 29-31.

44. For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement-officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land:

Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement-operations.

Provided that no land on which land-revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty-eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

B. 99.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

45. When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary-marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the mahals or fields in their possession, or to repair boundary-marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order;

Erection of new, and repair of existing, boundary-marks.

and if his order is not complied with within such time, may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders, and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

B. 74.

46. When the limits of mahals and fields have been defined under section forty-five, the Settlement-officer shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, prepare for each mahál or for any group of neighbouring mahals one or more maps, showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary-marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided, and also all the fields comprised in such mahál or group. In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered.

Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

47. On every mahál, a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land-revenue; but, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the sum so assessed upon any mahál may be reduced, in such manner as he thinks fit, for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

Separate sum to be assessed on every mahál.

Progressive assessments.

B. 82 (*b*): Compare Act XIX of 1873, section 39.

48. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, give instructions to the Settlement-officer laying down the principle on which land-revenue is to be assessed, and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income, **whether denominated Sáir or Sawái or otherwise, to be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made.**

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

No. 3, ¶ 7.

B. 46, 83 (*a*): Act XVII of 1876, section 41: Reg. XXXVII of 1793, preamble: No. 1, ¶¶ 17-18.

49. In assessing a mahál all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say:—

What land taken into account in assessing mahál.

(*a*) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste-lands;

(*b*) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes;

(*c*) land excluded from assessment under section forty-four;

(*d*) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue-free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(*e*) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may exempt from assessment.

B. 86, 137 (*c*): Act XIX of 1873, sections 43, 44 and 58.

50. The settlement of every mahál shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahál: Provided that, when superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist in the same mahál, the Settlement-officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

Settlement with whom to be made.

(*a*) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors: and

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahál shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors.

A mortgagee in possession shall, for the purposes of this section, stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 43: No. 3, ¶ 9.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 54.

51. When in a mahál in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist the Settlement-officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors, he shall make on their behalf a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietors, binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land-revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty, clause (*b*).

Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 55.

52. When in any such mahál the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors, the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (*b*) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors, or shall be collected as if it were Government land-revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury.

What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.

See s. 45, N.-W. P.

53. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement-officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment, and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.

B. 89.

54. All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received.

Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.

B. 90, 91.

55. It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahál is offered to accept or refuse the same.

Option to accept or refuse assessment.

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

Mode of acceptance.

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

B. 91.

56. Any proprietor who, within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner, fails to sign and deliver such acceptance, or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

B. 92, 134.

57. The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: Provided that—

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 191.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 33.

1*st*—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;

2*ndly*—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

or by Governor General in Council.

Act VIII of 1846, s. 4.

3*rdly*—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight, applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall, on the expiry of such term, cease to be in force;

Málguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

4*thly*—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Saving of right to partition mahál.

B. 94: Act XIX of 1873, s. 48.

58. Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement, and may settle the mahál with any other persons, or may take it under direct management:

Procedure when assessment is declined.

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

B. 95: Act XIX of 1873, s. 49.

59. If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál, and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 7.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

IX of 259.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

B. 96: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 30: Settlement Code, p. 51.

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement, shall be offered to the other class; and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement.

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

B. 97: See s. 54, N.-W. P.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government, an annual allowance, 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. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer.

Allowance to exculded proprietors.

B. 98: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 48, 51: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 10.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one, inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír-land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant; and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly.

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír-land.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 50: No. 3, ¶ 10.

64. The Settlement-officer may make, on behalf of málik-makbúzás or other like holders of land, such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights; and may provide that, in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as

Sub-settlement with málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 56.

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land-revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams.

B. 99.

65. The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement.

Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 76: Act XIX of 1873, s. 62.

66. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál.

Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.

B. 108.

67. The Settlement-officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sír in each mahál.

To determine extent of sír-land.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 65 and 67: Settlement Code, p. 74, para. 7.

68. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and ejectment of tenants, the granting of pattás, the realization and distribution of rents and other profits, the payment of land-revenue, village expenses and other charges, and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál; and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matters.

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.

B. 100 and 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 46.

69. When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement-officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement, or a sub-settlement over the lands of such mahál, and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves.

To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.

B. 101.

70. The Settlement-officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor, sub-proprietor or málik-makbúzá shall be paid.

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1873, s. 68.

71. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein, the lands held by them, the conditions of their holdings, and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively.

To determine status and rents of tenants.

B. 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 47.

72. When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re-distribution, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors, make such re-distribution according to such custom.

To re-distribute land according to custom.

B. 112, 113: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 85-87.

73. The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land-revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue.

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement-officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section.

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.

B. 112: Act XIX of 1873, section 79.

74. When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor, whether himself a málguzár or not, who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál, the Settlement-officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land; and, if he decides that the claimant is so entitled, shall also determine the conditions under which, and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption:

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against málguzars.

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue.

B. 113.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers in dealing with cases under this section.

Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.

B. 116.

75. When the Settlement-officer decides, under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, that land which has been held free of revenue, or at less than full revenue, shall pay revenue, or pay the same at enhanced rates, such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing; unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized.

Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.

No. 3, ¶ 12.

B. 117, 118 (*a*): Act XIX of 1873, section 66.

76. The Settlement-officer shall determine and record the village-cesses, if any, which are leviable in accordance with village-custom, and the persons by and from whom, and the rates at which, they are leviable; and such cesses shall, if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly.

Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.

77. The Settlement-officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely):—

To determine certain disputes.

B. 118 (*b*), 120.

(*a*) the right of any lambardár, mukaddam, patwári, village-watchman or other village-servant to any customary dues or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration;

(*b*) the rights of persons resident in the village, or holding lands in the mahál, in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce, and the village-site;

(*c*) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights-of-way and other easements;

(*d*) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration-paper.

New.

78. If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-one and seventy-seven, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*),

Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

the Settlement-officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party; but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute, his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit.

B. 119, 120. **79.** The Settlement-officer shall prepare for every mahál, or, if he thinks fit, for any group of neighbouring maháls, a Record-of-rights, and shall include in it—

Record-of-rights.

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter; and

Act XIX of 1873, ss. 62 and 63, and s. 65, clause (*e*).

(*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may, by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper.

B. 137 (*f*). **80.** The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record-of-rights shall be drawn up, the form of the papers of which it shall consist, and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement-officer and the parties interested.

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.

B. 52: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 17. **81.** When the Settlement-officer has completed a Record-of-rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed, he shall, subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody.

Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

B. 197: Act XIX of 1873, s. 91. **82.** All entries in the Record-of-rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

83. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy-eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement-officer in appeal therefrom, or by any entry made in the Record-of-rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section, may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended:

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

Provided that—

B. 199 (*b*).

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry, the Government, if it so desires, and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit;

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record-of-rights was signed, or by any persons claiming through them, and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty-eight or section seventy-seven, clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

B. 199 (*c*).

(*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement-officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry.

B. 121, proviso (1), 199 (*f*). **84.** Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty-three made in a Record-of-rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty-five and thirty-two, unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently.

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.

B. 135. **85.** In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided, conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

B. 84, 85: No. 1, ¶ 18. **86.** The road-cess, the school-cess and the dâk-cess shall be assessed by the Settlement-officer on all lands whether land-revenue be assessable on the same or not.

Assessment of provincial cesses.

In the case of lands fully assessed to land-revenue, the road-cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent., and the dâk-cess at the rate of one half per cent., on such revenue;

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which, in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land-revenue at full rates.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

B. 128. **87.** Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been made under this Part; and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement-officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act.

Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.

B. 148: No. 1, ¶¶ 19. 21. **88.** When a Settlement-officer or Settlement Court has, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid, or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned; and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court.

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements.

B. 149, 150; No. 1 ¶¶ 19. 21. **89.** Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim; and, if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands.

B. 133. **90.** When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik-makbúzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste-lands of any mahál, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement, prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them; and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it.

Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to malik-makbúzas entitled thereto.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 171: Act XIX of 1873, section 147. **91.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record-of-rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid.

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.

[illegible] section [illegible], N.-W.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, all such payments shall be made on the dates, in the instalments, in the manner and at the places on, in and at which they are now payable.

B. 172: Act XIX of 1873, section 146. **92.** When any sum payable under a settlement or sub-settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety-one, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear, and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub-settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act.

"Arrear." "Defaulters."

B. 90.

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 149: No. 3, ¶ 18. **93.** Except as hereinafter provided, a statement of account, certified by the Tahsíldár, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government, of its amount, and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters.

Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.

B. 173 (*a*): Act XIX of 1873, s. 150 (*a*). **94.** The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear, cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters.

Notice of demand.

B. 173: Act XIX of 1873, s. 150. **95.** An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes:—

Processes for recovery of arrears.

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter;

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property;

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which, as between him and the other málguzárs, is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management;

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid; or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same; B. 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same;

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid;

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred:

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female;

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

(3) that no land shall be sold, and the settlement of no land shall be annulled, on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards, or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management, or let by him in farm. Act XIX of 1873, ss. 158, 166.

The processes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made, or in any other district.

B. 174. **96.** The process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*a*), may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein, if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl, the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsíldár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days, and may then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner. Act XIX of 1873, s. 152.

B. 175: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43. **97.** If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid.

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

98. Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

Procedure in sales of moveable property.

B. 176. No. 3, ¶¶ 19-20.

99. After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety-five, clause (*c*), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment, and shall place the attached mahál, share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose.

Management of share or patti attached under section 95, clause (*c*).

B. 176: Act XIX of 1873, s. 155.

100. During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety-nine, 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.

Effect of attachment.

B 177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

101. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

Profits of land how applied.

B. 176-177 Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

102. 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:

Attachment when to cease.

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement.

B. 178.

103. When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*d*), the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear, or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Transfer under section 95 (*d*).

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

B. 179: Act XIX of 1873, s. 159.

104. When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment, and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession, and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs: and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled:

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement.

B. 180: Act XIX of 1873, s. 165.

105. After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and, if such offer is refused, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period.

Settlement on expiry of farm or management.

New.

106. When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four, the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement.

Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 190.

107. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, nodefaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sír-land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*); but any such defaulter shall, while such process is being enforced, be entitled to retain possession of, and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

Saving of rights in sír-land.

B. 182: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

108. Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs, a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be, free of all liens, leases and incumbrances; and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser.

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.

Nothing in this section shall—

No. 3, ¶ 20.

(*a*) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior, to the defaulters or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim; or

(*b*) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds, whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases; or

(*c*) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sír-land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 51

109. When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

Rules for sale of immoveable property.

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say:—

(*a*) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed.

(*b*) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall, when the sale is under clause (*f*), section ninety-five of this Act, declare that, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight, the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, is to be sold free of all liens, leases and incumbrances, and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement.

(*c*) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division, and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 172.

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(*e*) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if, after the words "for such payment," the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added.

(*f*) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), of this Act.

(*g*) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto.

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

110. (*a*) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

Pre-emption at sales.

(*b*) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold, any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sumlast bid:

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (*a*) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (*b*).

B. 183: Act XIX of 1873, section 185.

111. The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be applied, first, in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale; secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land-revenue due by the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.

B. 187.

112. The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety-four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued.

Costs recoverable as part of arrear.

B. 188.

113. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.

(*a*) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety-four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five;

(*b*) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs;

(*c*) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may be enforced;

(*d*) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety-five shall be executed.

B. 195.

114. Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety-three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government, the person against whom such proceedings are taken may, if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent, and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 199.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs.

B. 190.

115. In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him, the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court,—

Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.

(*a*) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff, or

(*b*) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due.

B. 192: Act XVII of 1876, s. 158.

116. Any lambardár or sub-lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue.

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, comply with such application, but shall, before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make.

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section.

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears; and shall forfeit their claim to the collection-charge, or, if no separate collection-charge has been fixed, to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf; and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government.

B 151-154: No. 2, ¶¶ 40-43.

117. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, shall bar the right of the málguzárs of any mahál assessed to land-revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue; but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any case from the operation of this section.

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

118. The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub-settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable.

Limitation in suits for revenue.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Interest on arrears.

B. 193: Act XIX of 1873, s. 148: No. 3, ¶ 21.

119. Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs; but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement.

Interest on arrears.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 198:

120. An entry in the Record-of-rights may, after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds:—

Correction of Record-of-rights.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 94.

(*a*) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected; or

(*b*) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty-three it has been declared to be erroneous; or

(*c*) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court, or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement-officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order; or

(*d*) that, being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

121. The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record-of-rights when such revision is provided for in such record.

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.

122. When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record-of-rights, he shall exercise, with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.

123. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government.

B. 155, 156: No. 2, ¶¶ 46, 48.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub-settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may, if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, for such violation or neglect, impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.

124. The Chief Commissioner may—

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.

(*a*) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record-of-rights, prepare, or, where there is a patwárí, cause to be prepared, and furnish, annually for such village, papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars, and attested in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe;

B. 147, 201: No. 3, ¶ 24.

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change;

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints, and not in the Record-of-rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that, before any specified changes are recorded, the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained.

125. All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 97.

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified.

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section, the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

126. Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty-five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 100.

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.

127. All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village-papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty-four.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.

B. 202: Act XIX of 1873, s. 96.

128. The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty-four, and may fix the amount of such fees.

Fees for mutations.

129. All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place.

From whom leviable.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

130. The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue; and, if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue-free, or at less than full revenue-rates, has died, shall assess the same, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.

Procedure on expiry of term of grant.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

131. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Procedure on breach of condition of release.

B. 203: Act XIX of 1873, s. 106.

132. All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

Inspection of revenue-records.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

133. The Deputy Commissioner shall, when a settlement is not in progress, exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement-officers for the following purposes:—

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.

(*a*) causing boundary marks to be erected;

B. 165.

(*b*) assessing land-revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed;

(*c*) forming new mahals from land not previously settled;

(*d*) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re-admitted;

(*e*) settling mahals in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty-seven;

(*f*) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs;

(*g*) assessing lands gained by alluvion;

(*h*) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act, but have not been recorded at the settlement.

134. The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement-officer by sections forty, forty-one and forty-two; or

B. 166: Act XIX of 1873, s. 93.

Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement-officer; but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty-seven.

B. 159: B. 10: Act XIX of 1873, s. 142.

135. Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary-mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsíldár or Naib Tahsíldár empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal.

Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.

B. 160: Act XIX of 1873, s. 143.

136. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.

New.

137. Any málguzárs of a mahál who are not co-sharers with the other malguzárs of such mahál in any lands of such mahál except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahál; and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzárs separate mahals, and shall apportion between the two new mahals thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahál.

Partition of a mahál into two mahals.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

B. 204.

138. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs, sub-lambardárs and mukaddams:

Power to make rules as to officers.

Provided that proprietors other than málikmakbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub-lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent. on the land-revenue which is

No. 1, ¶ 38: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43.

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment.

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record-of-rights of any mahál.

B. 205. Duties of lambardárs.

139. It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub-lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land-revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub-lambardars;

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs, or sub-lambardárs, from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash-allowances to patwárís or village-watchmen, or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál;

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village-papers, or to report under this Act.

B. 205: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.

140. Lambardárs and sub-lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land-revenue—

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled;

(*b*) the sum which, under section one hundred and thirty-nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams;

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik-makbúzás paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs.

B. 168. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik-makbúzá pays revenue.

141. On the application of any málik-makbúzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub-lambardár through whom such málik-makbúzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient cause shown, direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub-lambardár, or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury.

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury, such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty-four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine, shall be paid to the Government; and the málik-makbúzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses.

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.

Duties of mukaddams.

142. It shall be the duty of every mukaddam— B. 206: No. 1, ¶¶ 35 *et seq*: No. 2, ¶¶ 60-62.

(*a*) to control and superintend the village-patwárí and watchmen; to report their deaths or absence from duty; to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office; to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled; and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties;

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf;

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways;

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government-surveyor as may be made over to his care;

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, to keep his village in good sanitary condition;

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government-pensioners;

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village-lands; and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste-lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled;

(*h*) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section; and B. 207.

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*e*), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons.

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams.

143. When, by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act: B. 206.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders, their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law. No. 3, ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.

144. Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. B. 206.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwárís.

145. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B. 208: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwárís are to be selected; prescribing the conditions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration;

(*b*) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwárí, when they are unable to act themselves;

(*c*) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwárís and their substitutes for neglect of their duty, and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed:

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwárís a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue assessed on his land, or which, when his land is revenue-free, would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment.

B. 209: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6. In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.

146. In making rules under section one hundred and forty-five, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration-papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwárís; but in no case shall such conditions or customs or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwárí who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwárí who would otherwise be liable to dismissal.

B. 210. Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.

147. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where, at the time of the last preceding settlement, the maintenance of a patwárí was made optional, and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwárí should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwárí is, under such option, maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwárí.

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(*a*) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default;

(*b*) to appoint patwárís in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term, and to fix the remuneration of such patwárís.

B. 211. Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís.

148. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the duties of patwárís—

(*a*) towards the Government; and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished;

No. 1, ¶ 38. (*b*) towards the members of the village-community; and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwárís may demand in respect of the performance of such duties.

All records and documents which patwárís are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government. Patwárís' papers to be public documents.

149. Patwárís shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep. B. 212: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 95 (*b*). Patwárís to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.

150. All existing lambardárs, sub-lambardárs, mukaddams and patwárís shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act. Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government. B. 213. Existing officers confirmed.

151. In each village of the district of Sambalpúr all persons, other than mukaddams, holding sír-land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village; and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation. B. 164. Holders of sír-land in Sambalpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,— Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.

(*a*) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted, or application made, to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement-officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of; and B. 170: Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119.

(*b*) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done, ordered or decided. Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.

153. No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty-three (*k*) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Act XIX of 1873, s. 66. For what village-cesses suit lies.

154. When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act, waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation. B. 129. Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

B. 158: Act XIX of 1873, s. 141.

155. All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

B. 257: Bombay Land-revenue Code, section 94.

156. No Revenue or Settlement-officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall, except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.

(*a*) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed;

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-authority in such district.

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B. 184: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 161, 162.

157. When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety-nine and one hundred and four has been made, and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty-eight, all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee; and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.

B. 185: Act XIX of 1873, s. 163.

158. All sums which, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.

B. 186: Act XVII of 1876, s. 127.

159. When any land has been let in farm under section fifty-eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of balances due by farmers.

160. All land-revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties.

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force.

And of money payable under Act.

161. All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land-revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken.

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised.

162. In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.

163. The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.

164. The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach, to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues. B. 262.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof.

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

All such rules, when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section* 34.)

	Description of suits.
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.
2	Suits by lambardárs, for arrears of Government-revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent.
3	Suits by proprietors, for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts.
4	Suits by máfidárs or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such máfidárs or assignees.
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors.
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents, or against the trustees of such agents, for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Regulation, order, &c.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XII of 1841.	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1858.	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Land-revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis. Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage. In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the "spirit" of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half-forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act.

2. No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers; but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's-length; the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way; and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire, has come to be felt.

3. To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared. It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land-revenue administration, strictly so called, to the exclusion of certain subjects, such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land-revenue Acts.

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land-revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion; and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice.

4. It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875, and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue which were saved by it; and, as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would, if kept alive, be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty, the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills, maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law, has been omitted. It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty, as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation, and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue.

5. Chapter II, relating to Revenue-officers, their powers and procedure, it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North-Western Provinces Act. Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts, and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure. The provisions of that Code, though copious, are simple and untechnical, and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue-officers, as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill, power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary.

6. In section 34 the Panjáb system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Section 49, following the principle which it is believed has, from a remote period, been recognized throughout India, and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code, declares that all land, with certain definite exceptions, is liable to be assessed to land-revenue. An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces, where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations. There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village-sites. They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44; but it is obviously desirable that, where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon, and yield, as they probably would, a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment.

8. In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement-officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged; and as, when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court, it would be waste of time for the Settlement-officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement-officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered.

9. Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which, at settlements made before the passing of the Act, the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement-officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who, of all others, had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership. They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement-officer shall be permitted to impeach his award; but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it; and that, if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor.

10. Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land-revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it. The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c.; but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim."

11. Section 116, following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government. It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit, and he will probably comply with it, as a rule, in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it.

12. Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North-Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzárs to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest. It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him. The Government revenue might, no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process.

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration; but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces, and may safely be left to their operation. As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does.

13. Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North-Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub-settlement.

14. Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record-of-rights shall be enforced by fine, is new. It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons, for whose benefit a provision of a Record-of-rights is intended, might, owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason, not be in a position to enforce it, or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties.

15. Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land-revenue Act, namely, the separation into two separate mahals of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty.

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue, they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands; but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue-administration has no direct concern. It might be, and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house-property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue-paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue-officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs.

16. The office of mukaddam, which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty. Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village; but now, as Mr. Jones has observed, "the zamíndárí tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattídárí with its several heads," and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up. Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town-capitalists, and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all. To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a "mukaddam"), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land, and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it. When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them.

C. GRANT.

The 6th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 of 1880.

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
Local extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

First class and second class Petroleum.

4. Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.
5. Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.
6. Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

Dangerous Petroleum.

7. Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.
Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.
Power to grant license.
8. Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.
9. Application of sections 4 and 6.

Petroleum generally.

10. Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.
11. Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.
12. Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.
13. Certificate as to result of such testing.

Penalties.

14. Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.
15. Penalty for keeping, &c., petroleum in contravention of section 10.
16. Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.
17. Confiscation of petroleum.

Miscellaneous.

18. Rules when to have force of law.
19. Power to extend this Act to other substances.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (Preamble.)

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880"; (Short title.)

and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881. (Commencement.) Committee's recommendations, para. 1.

The provisions of this Act relating to— (Local extent.)

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed. (Repeal of enactments.)

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— (Interpretation-clause.)

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum. ("Petroleum.") 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 3, with additions from Committee's report.

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Committee's recommendations, para. 2.

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed. Committee's recommendations, para. 4.

"First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; ("First class petroleum.") Committee's recommendations, para. 6.

"Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty-three, but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: ("Second class petroleum.")

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; ("Dangerous petroleum.")

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land: ("Import.")

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India: ("Transport.")

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property; ("Ship.")

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship:

"Master." "Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class: and

"Owner." "Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned.

First class and second class Petroleum.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 12 to 20.

Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum; and in particular—

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship.

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship;

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum.

Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.

5. No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, and

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

6. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

7. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare—

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

Power to grant license.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.

8. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 8.

Applications of sections 4 and 6.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum.

Petroleum generally.

Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.

10. All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 6.

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is. Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 9.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

11. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

Ibid.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing.

Ibid.

Certificate as to result of such testing.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class, second class or dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found; and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the fact stated therein.

Penalties.

Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.

14. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

34 & 35 Vic., s. 63.

Penalty for keeping, transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10.

15. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34 & 35 Vic., s. 105, s. 12.

Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.

16. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hunderd rupees.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 11.

Confiscation of petroleum.

17. In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that,—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous.

Rules when to have force of law.

18. 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:

Provided that no such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Power to extend this Act to other substances.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five, seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 14.

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

THE SCHEDULE.

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus.

Committee's recommendations, para. 5, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2″ diameter, $2\frac{2}{10}$″ height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$″ wide, $\frac{3}{8}$″ from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$″ from the bottom of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B. W. G.), tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire, bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{4}$″. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B. W. G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp. The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate: it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{10}$″ in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$″ below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$″ by $\frac{4}{10}$″, and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{10}$″ by $\frac{2}{10}$″, close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves, and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of, and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B. W. G.), an inner one of 3″ diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$″ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$″ height; they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about $\frac{3}{8}''$, that is, its diameter is about $\frac{6}{8}''$ greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is $1\frac{1}{2}''$. A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.), flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is $6\frac{1}{2}''$. One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp, attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is $1''$.

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way; it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}''$ measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F.; it measures from end of ivory back to bulb $2\frac{1}{4}''$.

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water, to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation, and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise, of India, the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee:—

1*st*.—All petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

2*ndly*.—All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879), for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3*rdly*.—As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47), and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum, if not actually prohibited, should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report, and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, are in favour of legislation, the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee, has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum), the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India; but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, has been inserted in a foot-note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr. Pedler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

☞ 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 2nd July, 1880, and was on the 23rd July, 1880, referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Pending proceedings brought under Act.
4. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

5. Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.
6. Revenue-officers.
7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.
8. Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

SECTIONS.

9. Persons holding office when Act comes into force.
10. Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.
11. Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.
12. Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.
13. Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.
14. Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.
15. Power to make rules—
    conferring certain powers;
    determining by whom cases to be disposed of.
16. Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.
17. Power of superior Revenue-authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.
18. Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.
19. Power to make rules to regulate procedure.
20. Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.
    Obligation of parties to attend in person.
21. Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed, unless for special reasons.
22. Appeals.
23. Limitation of appeals.
24. Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.
25. Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.
26. Review of orders.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

27. Notification of revenue-survey.
    Effect thereof.

SECTIONS.
28. Notification of settlement.
Power to amend notification.
29. Power to appoint Settlement-officers; and to suspend and remove them.
30. Power to enter on and survey land.
31. Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of a Deputy Commissioner.
32. Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.
33. Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner. Delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.
34. Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.
35. Appeals in suits heard under section 34.
36. Other appeals in local area under settlement.
37. Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.
38. Appeal, reference and revision.
39. Duration of settlement-operations.
Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

40. Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.
41. Application of Act XXIII of 1863.
42. Procedure when limited right over land established.

Mahâls.

43. Power to form mahâls.

Excluded Lands.

44. Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahâl from settlement-operations.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

45. Erection of new, and repair of existing boundary-marks.
46. Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

47. Separate sum to be assessed on every mahâl. Progressive assessments.
48. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.
49. What land taken into account in assessing mahâl.
50. Settlement with whom to be made.
51. Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.
52. What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.
53. Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.
54. Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.
55. Option to accept or refuse assessment. Mode of acceptance.
56. Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.
57. Effect of acceptance of assessment. Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner; or by Governor General in Council. Malguzár may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement. Saving of right to partition mahâl.
58. Procedure when assessment is declined.
59. Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.
60. Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.
61. Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.
62. Allowance to excluded proprietors.
63. Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír-land.
64. Sub-settlement with Málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.
65. Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

66. Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.
67. To determine extent of sír-land.
68. To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.
69. To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.
70. To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.
71. To determine status and rents of tenants.
72. To re-distribute land according to custom.
73. Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government. Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.
74. Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against malguzárs.
75. Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect. Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.
76. Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.
77. To determine certain disputes.
78. Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).
79. Record-of-rights.
80. Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.
81. Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.
82. Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.
83. Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.
84. Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.
85. Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

86. Assessment of provincial cesses.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

87. Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.
88. Effect of awards of proprietary-right at such settlements.
89. When suits for proprietary-right will lie in Civil Courts.
90. Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to málik-makbúzás entitled thereto.

SECTIONS.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

91. Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.
92. "Arrear."
"Defaulters."

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Malguzárs.

93. Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.
94. Notice of demand.
95. Processes for recovery of arrears.
96. Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.
97. Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.
98. Procedure in sales of moveable property.
99. Management of share or pattí attached under section 95, clause (*c*).
100. Effect of attachment.
101. Profits of land how applied.
102. Attachment when to cease.
103. Transfer under section 95 (*d*). Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.
104. Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.
105. Settlement on expiry of farm or management.
106. Case of a portion of a mahâl being farmed or managed.
107. Saving of rights in sír-land.
108. Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.
109. Rules for sale of immoveable property.
110. Pre-emption at sales.
111. Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.
112. Costs recoverable as part of arrear.
113. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.
114. Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Malguzárs.

115. Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.
116. Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.
117. Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.
118. Limitation in suits for revenue,

Interest on Arrears,

119. Interest on arrears,

CHAPTER X,

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

120. Correction of Record-of-rights,
121. Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.
122. Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.
123. Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government. Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.
124. Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.
125. Possession of proprietary-rights to be notified.
126. Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.
127. Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.
128. Fees for mutations.
129. From whom leviable.
130. Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings. Procedure on expiry of term of grant.
131. Procedure on breach of condition of release.
132. Inspection of revenue-records.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

133. Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.
134. Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.
135. Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.
136. Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.
137. Partition of a mahâl into two mahâls.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

138. Power to make rules as to officers.
139. Duties of lambardárs.
140. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.
141. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which malík-makbúzá pays revenue. Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.
142. Duties of mukaddams.
143. Liabilities imposed by law on land-holders to attach to mukaddams.
144. Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.
145. Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwárís.
146. In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.
147. Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.
148. Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís. Patwárís' papers to be public documents.
149. Patwárís to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.
150. Existing officers confirmed.
151. Holders of sír-land in [illegible]balpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act. Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.
153. For what village-cesses suit lies.
154. Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

SECTIONS.
155. Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.
156. Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.
157. Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.
Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.
158. Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.
159. Recovery of balances due by farmers.
160. Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force and of money payable under Act.
161. Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalized.
162. Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.
163. Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.
164. Chief Commissioner may make rules, and attach penalty to breach thereof.
SCHEDULE I.
SCHEDULE II—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared by Mr. F. Cockerell.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and to the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880":

B. 1.

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf.

B. 2. Cf. Act XX of 1875, s. 2, proviso.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, and all rules, regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue, are repealed.

B. 3.

Pending proceedings brought under Act.

3. All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder.

B. 4.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

"Assistant Commissioner."

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner:

"Legal Practitioner."

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakíl or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent: Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

"Village-cess."

(3) "Village-cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village;

and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid:

"Village-servants."

(4) "Village-servants" does not include the patwárí:

"Recognized agent."

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf: Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 37.

"Agricultural year."

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe: New.

"Sír-land."

(7) "Sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement; or Cf. B. 161. No. 2, ¶ 2 to 7.

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years; or (*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years;

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been, continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation 1st.—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights:

Explanation 2nd.—Sír-land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr:

"Mahál."

(8) "Mahál" means— New.

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty-three or section one hundred and thirty-three, clause (*c*):

"Village."

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Málik-makbúzá."

(10) "Málik-makbúzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál: New.

"Provincial cess."

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road-cess, school-cess and dák-cess assessed under this Act:

"Málguzár."

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty-five, has accepted, or under section fifty-six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál.

New.

"Lambardár."

(13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

New.

"Sub-lambardár."

(14) "Sub-lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors:

New.

"Mukaddam."

(15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act:

Taken from Tenancy Act.

"Tenant."

(16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer, thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof.

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

Do.

"Rent."

(17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

Do.

"Pay" and "payable."

(18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

Do.

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(19) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act, or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Record-of-rights."

(20) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

B. 5.

Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

5. The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

B. 6.

Revenue-officers.

6. Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers (namely):—

(*a*) Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective divisions;

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective districts;

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners, who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached;

(*d*) Tahsíldárs, who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be the chief executive Revenue-authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached;

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached.

B. 7.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

7. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments, by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 8.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs; and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs.

New.

Persons holding office when Act comes into force.

9. All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

B. 11.

Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

10. The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act, on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár as the case may be.

B. 9: Act XIX of 1873, s. 12.

Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

11. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners.

B. 13: Act XIX of 1873, s. 21.

Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.

12. Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsíl to another, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsíl to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsíl from which he is transferred.

B. 14: Act XIX of 1873, s. 20.

Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

13. If a Deputy Commissioner dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office.

B. 12: Act XIX of 1873, s. 14.

Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.

14. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl, and create new tahsíls, or abolish existing tahsíls.

B. 260, 261: Act II of 1876, ss. 57 and 58.

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Power to make rules—

(*a*) conferring upon any Revenue-officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees;

conferring certain powers;

(*b*) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of; and

determining by whom cases to be disposed of;

(*c*) empowering any Revenue-officer to delegate to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act.

allowing delegation of powers.

B. 17.

16. Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.

(*a*) refer any case to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him for investigation and report, or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case, for disposal; or

(*b*) direct that any Revenue-officer subordinate to him shall, without such reference, deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area, and either investigate and report on such case or class, or, if he has power, dispose of it himself.

The subordinate Revenue-officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise, as may be directed in the order of reference; and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same, or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report, or may hold such investigation himself.

B. 19.

17. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same.

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.

18. Revenue-officers and persons acting under their orders may, in the performance of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land, and demarcate boundaries, and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged.

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.

No. 2, ¶ 16.

19. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in matters not provided for by this Act, and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers.

Power to make rules to regulate procedure.

B. 21.

20. All appearances before, applications to, and acts to be done before Revenue-officers under this Act may be made or done—

Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.

(*a*) by the parties themselves;

(*b*) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents; and

(*c*) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer.

Obligation of parties to attend in person.

21. The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed.

B. 22: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons.

B. 20.

22. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act —

Appeals.

(*a*) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division;

(*c*) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed:

New.

Provided also that, if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient, it may reject the same without notice to the respondent.

B. 44, 45: Act XIX of 1873, s. 245.

Limitation of appeals.

23. No appeal shall be brought—

(*a*) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of; or

(*b*) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date; or

(*c*) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date.

In computing such periods of limitation, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 41.

24. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit: Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons.

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

B. 42.

25. The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.

B. 43: No. 2, ¶¶ 19, 20.

26. Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office:

Review of orders.

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed, and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order, whether passed by himself or by any predecessor, he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate:

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order:

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn:

New.

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order, or good cause is shown for the delay.

For the purposes of this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

B. 47.

27. When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue-survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made, and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area; and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants, agents and workmen, may enter upon the lands to be surveyed, and erect survey-marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey.

Notification of revenue-survey.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Effect thereof.

B. 49: Act XIX of 1873, s. 36.

28. When any local area is to be put under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

Notification of settlement.

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement;

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area. No. 3, ¶ 6.

B. 50: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 12.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification.

Power to amend notification.

B. 49 and 50.

29. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement; and when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement-officer") to control such settlement, and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him.

Power to appoint Settlement-officers;

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

and to suspend and remove them.

B. 70: Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

30. When any land is under settlement, all Settlement-officers and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement.

Power to enter on and survey land, &c.

B. 54, 136.

31. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement-officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

B. 61.

32. The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty-six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Settlement-officers and to proceedings before them, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression "Settlement-officer" being read for "Assistant Commissioner" and "Revenue-officer," and the expression "Chief Settlement-officer" for "Deputy Commissioner," wherever they occur:

Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement-officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement-officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order.

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement-officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court.

B. 58.

33. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner;

(*a*) appoint a Settlement-Commissioner, and invest him, within any local area under settlement, with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division, if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division, would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement; and

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement-Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit.

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.

B. 53. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 11 (2): No. 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27.

34. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement-officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record-of-rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(*c*) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, and the Chief Settlement-officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

B. 53.

35. When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court, with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty-four, the Chief Settlement-officer to whom such Settlement-officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits.

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

B. 55 (*a*).

36. When any local area is under settlement and Settlement-officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty-four in such local area, the Chief Commissioner may, with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section, declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsíldárs not being Settlement-officers, shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement-officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Other appeals in local area under settlement.

B. 57: No. 3, ¶ 7.

37. When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement-officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty-four, the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement-officers have power to dispose of under that section, or he may direct that, in respect of such suits, the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts:

Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that, by the Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class.

38. Except as hereinbefore provided, the decrees and orders of a Settlement-officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall, for the purposes of appeal, reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade.

Appeal, reference and revision.

39. A settlement notified under section twenty-eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Duration of settlement-operations.

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed, all the powers exercised by the Settlement-officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs, or, if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs.

B. 52: Act XIX of 1873, s. 259.

Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

40. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement-officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner, and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State, and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 58.

Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.

41. (*a*). Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one;

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 59.

Application of Act XXIII of 1863.

(*b*) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act;

(*c*) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act; and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act.

42. When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established, either before the Settlement-officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, section seven, the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he may otherwise compensate the claimant: and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid.

B. 68.

Procedure when limited right over land established.

Mahâls.

43. The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál.

B. 69, 75, 102.

Power to form mahâls.

Excluded lands.

44. For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement-officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land:

B. 73: No. 2, ¶¶ 29-31.

Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement-operations.

Provided that no land on which land-revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty-eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

B. 71.

45. When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary-marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the mahâls or fields in their possession, or to repair boundary-marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order;

Erection of new, and repair of existing, boundary-marks.

and if his order is not complied with within such time, may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders, and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

B. 74.

46. When the limits of mahâls and fields have been defined under section forty-five, the Settlement-officer shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, prepare for each mahál or for any group of neighbouring mahâls one or more maps, showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary-marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided, and also all the fields comprised in such mahál or group. In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered.

Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 82.

47. On every mahál, a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land-revenue; but, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the sum so assessed upon any mahál may be reduced, in such manner as he thinks fit, for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

Separate sum to be assessed on every mahál.

Progressive assessments.

B. 82 (*b*): Compare Act XIX of 1873, section 39.

48. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, give instructions to the Settlement-officer laying down the principle on which land-revenue is to be assessed, and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income, whether denominated Sáir or Sawáí or otherwise, to be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

No. 3, ¶ 7.

B. 46, 83 (*a*): Act XVII of 1876, section 41: Reg. XXXVII of 1793, preamble: No. 1, ¶¶ 17-18.

49. In assessing a mahál all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say:—

What land taken into account in assessing mahál.

(*a*) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste-lands;

(*b*) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes;

(*c*) land excluded from assessment under section forty-four;

(*d*) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue-free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(*e*) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may exempt from assessment.

B. 86, 137 (*c*): Act XIX of 1873, sections 43, 44 and 58.

50. The settlement of every mahál shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahál: Provided that, when superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist in the same mahál, the Settlement-officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

Settlement with whom to be made.

(*a*) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors: and

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahál shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors.

A mortgagee in possession shall, for the purposes of this section, stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 43: No. 3, ¶ 9.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 54.

51. When in a mahál in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist the Settlement-officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors, he shall make on their behalf a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietors, binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land-revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty, clause (*b*).

Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 55.

52. When in any such mahál the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors, the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (*b*) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors, or shall be collected as if it were Government land-revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury.

What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.

See s. 45, N.-W. P.

53. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement-officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment, and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.

B. 89.

54. All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received.

Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.

B. 90, 91.

55. It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahál is offered to accept or refuse the same.

Option to accept or refuse assessment.

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

Mode of acceptance.

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

B. 91.

56. Any proprietor who, within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner, fails to sign and deliver such acceptance, or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

B. 92, 134.

57. The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: Provided that—

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 191.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 33.

1*st*—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;

2*ndly*—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

or by Governor General in Council.

Act VIII of 1846, s. 4.

3*rdly*—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight, applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall, on the expiry of such term, cease to be in force;

Málguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

4*thly*—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Saving of right to partition mahál.

B. 94: Act XIX of 1873, s. 48.

58. Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement, and may settle the mahál with any other persons, or may take it under direct management:

Procedure when assessment is declined.

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

B. 95: Act XIX of 1873, s. 49.

59. If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál, and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

B. 96: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 30: Settlement Code, p. 51.

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement shall be offered to the other class; and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement.

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

B. 97: See s. 54, N.-W. P.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government, an annual allowance, 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. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer.

Allowance to excluded proprietors.

B. 98: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 48, 51: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 10.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one, inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír-land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant; and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly.

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír-land.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 50: No. 3, ¶ 10.

64. The Settlement-officer may make, on behalf of málik-makbúzás or other like holders of land, such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights; and may provide that, in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as

Sub-settlement with málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 56.

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land-revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams.

B. 99.

65. The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement.

Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 76: Act XIX of 1873, s. 62.

66. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál.

Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.

B. 108.

67. The Settlement-officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sír in each mahál.

To determine extent of sír-land.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 65 and 67: Settlement Code, p. 74, para. 7.

68. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and ejectment of tenants, the granting of pattás, the realization and distribution of rents and other profits, the payment of land-revenue, village expenses and other charges, and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál; and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matters.

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.

B. 100 and 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 46.

69. When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement-officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub-settlement over the lands of such mahál, and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves.

To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.

B. 101.

70. The Settlement-officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor, sub-proprietor or málik-makbúzá shall be paid.

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1873, s. 68.

71. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein, the lands held by them, the conditions of their holdings, and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively.

To determine status and rents of tenants.

B. 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 47.

72. When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re-distribution, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors, make such re-distribution according to such custom.

To re-distribute land according to custom.

B. 112, 113: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 85-87.

73. The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land-revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue.

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement-officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section.

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.

B. 112: Act XIX of 1873, section 79.

74. When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor, whether himself a málguzár or not, who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál, the Settlement-officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land; and, if he decides that the claimant is so entitled, shall also determine the conditions under which, and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption:

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against málguzárs.

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers in dealing with cases under this section.

B. 113.

Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.

75. When the Settlement-officer decides, under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, that land which has been held free of revenue, or at less than full revenue, shall pay revenue, or pay the same at enhanced rates, such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing; unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized.

B. 116.

Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.

No. 3, ¶ 12.

B. 117, 118 (*a*): Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

76. The Settlement-officer shall determine and record the village-cesses, if any, which are leviable in accordance with village-custom, and the persons by and from whom, and the rates at which, they are leviable; and such cesses shall, if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly.

Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.

77. The Settlement-officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely):—

To determine certain disputes.

B. 118 (*b*), 120.

(*a*) the right of any lambardár, mukaddam, patwárí, village-watchman or other village-servant to any customary dues or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration;

(*b*) the rights of persons resident in the village, or holding lands in the mahál, in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce, and the village-site;

(*c*) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights-of-way and other easements;

(*d*) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration-paper.

78. If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-one and seventy-seven, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*),

New.

Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

the Settlement-officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party; but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute, his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit.

B. 119, 120.

79. The Settlement-officer shall prepare for every mahál, or, if he thinks fit, for any group of neighbouring mahals, a Record-of-rights, and shall include in it—

Record-of-rights.

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter; and

Act XIX of 1873, ss. 62 and 68, and s. 65, clause (*e*).

(*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may, by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper.

B. 137 (*f*).

80. The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record-of-rights shall be drawn up, the form of the papers of which it shall consist, and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement-officer and the parties interested.

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.

B. 52: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 17.

81. When the Settlement-officer has completed a Record-of-rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed, he shall, subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody.

Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

B. 197: Act XIX of 1873, s. 91.

82. All entries in the Record-of-rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

83. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy-eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement-officer in appeal therefrom, or by any entry made in the Record-of-rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section, may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended:

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

Provided that—

B. 199 (*b*).

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry, the Government, if it so desires, and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit;

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record-of-rights was signed, or by any persons claiming through them, and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty-eight or section seventy-seven, clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

B. 199 (*c*).

(*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement-officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry.

B. 121, proviso (1), 199 (*f*).

84. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty-three made in a Record-of-rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty-five and thirty-two, unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently.

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.

B. 135.

85. In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided, conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

B. 84, 85: No. 1, ¶ 18.

86. The road-cess, the school-cess and the dâk-cess shall be assessed by the Settlement-officer on all lands whether land-revenue be assessable on the same or not.

Assessment of provincial cesses.

In the case of lands fully assessed to land-revenue, the road-cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent., and the dâk-cess at the rate of one half per cent., on such revenue;

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which, in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land-revenue at full rates.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

B. 128.

87. Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been made under this Part; and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement-officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act.

Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.

B. 148: No. 1, ¶¶ 19-21.

88. When a Settlement-officer or Settlement Court has, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid, or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned; and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court.

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements.

B. 149, 150: No. 1, ¶¶ 19-21.

89. Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim; and, if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands.

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

B. 133.

90. When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik-makbúzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste-lands of any mahál, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement, prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them; and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it.

Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to malik-makbúzas entitled thereto.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 171: Act XIX of 1873, section 147.

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record-of-rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid.

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.

See section 147, N.-W. P.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, all such payments shall be made on the dates, in the instalments, in the manner and at the places on, in and at which they are now payable.

B. 172: Act XIX of 1873, section 148.

92. When any sum payable under a settlement or sub-settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety-one, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear, and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub-settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act.

"Arrear."
"Defaulters."

B. 90.

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 149: No. 3, ¶ 18.

93. Except as hereinafter provided, a statement of account, certified by the Tahsíldár, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government, of its amount, and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters.

Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.

B. 178 (*a*): Act XIX of 1873, s. 150 (*a*).

94. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear, cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters.

Notice of demand.

B. 173: Act XIX of 1873, s. 150.

95. An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes:—

Processes for recovery of arrears.

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter;

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property;

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which, as between him and the other málguzárs, is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management;

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid; or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same; B. 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same;

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid;

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred:

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female;

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

(3) that no land shall be sold, and the settlement of no land shall be annulled, on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards, or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management, or let by him in farm. Act XIX of 1873, ss. 166.

The processes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made, or in any other district.

B. 174.

96. The process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*a*), may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein, if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 152.

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl, the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsíldár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days, and may then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner.

B. 175: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

97. If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid.

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

98. Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

Procedure in sales of moveable property.

B. 176: No. 3, ¶¶ 19-20.

99. After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety-five, clause (*c*), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment, and shall place the attached mahál, share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose.

Management of share or patti attached under section 95, clause (*c*).

B. 176: Act XIX of 1873, s. 155.

100. During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety-nine, 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.

Effect of attachment.

B. 177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

101. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

Profits of land how applied.

B. 176-177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

102. 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:

Attachment when to cease.

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement.

B. 178.

103. When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*d*), the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear, or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Transfer under section 95 (*d*).

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

B. 179: Act XIX of 1873, s. 159.

104. When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment, and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession, and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs: and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled:

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement.

B. 180: Act XIX of 1873, s. 165.

105. After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and, if such offer is refused, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period.

Settlement on expiry of farm or management.

New.

106. When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four, the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement.

Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 190.

107. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sír-land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*); but any such defaulter shall, while such process is being enforced, be entitled to retain possession of, and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

Saving of rights in sír-land.

B. 182: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

108. Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs, a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be, free of all liens, leases and incumbrances; and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser.

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.

Nothing in this section shall—

No. 3, ¶ 20.

(*a*) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior, to the defaulters or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim; or

(*b*) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds, whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases; or

(*c*) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sír-land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 58.

109. When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say:—

Rules for sale of immoveable property.

(*a*) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed.

(*b*) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall, when the sale is under clause (*f*), section ninety-five of this Act, declare that, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight, the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, is to be sold free of all liens, leases and incumbrances, and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement.

(*c*) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division, and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 172.

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(*e*) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if, after the words "for such payment," the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added.

(*f*) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), of this Act.

(*g*) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto.

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

110. (*a*) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

Pre-emption at sales.

(*b*) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold, any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sum last bid:

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (*a*) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (*b*).

B. 183: Act XIX of 1873, section 185.

111. The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be applied, first, in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale; secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land-revenue due by the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.

B. 187.

112. The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety-four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued.

Costs recoverable as part of arrear.

B. 188.

113. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.

(*a*) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety-four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five;

(*b*) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs;

(*c*) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may be enforced;

(*d*) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety-five shall be executed.

B. 195.

114. Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety-three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government, the person against whom such proceedings are taken may, if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent, and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 189.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs.

B. 190.

115. In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him, the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court,—

Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.

(*a*) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff, or

(*b*) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due.

B. 192: Act XVII of 1876, s. 158.

116. Any lambardár or sub-lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue.

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, comply with such application, but shall, before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make.

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section.

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears; and shall forfeit their claim to the collection-charge, or, if no separate collection-charge has been fixed, to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf; and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government.

B 151-154: No. 2, ¶¶ 40-43.

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

117. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, shall bar the right of the málguzárs of any mahál assessed to land-revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue; but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any case from the operation of this section.

Limitation in suits for revenue.

118. The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub-settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Interest on arrears.

B. 193: Act XIX of 1873, s. 148: No. 3, ¶ 21.

Interest on arrears.

119. Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs; but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 198.

Correction of Record-of-rights.

120. An entry in the Record-of-rights may, after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds:—

Act XIX of 1873, s. 94.

(*a*) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected; or

(*b*) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty-three it has been declared to be erroneous; or

(*c*) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court, or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement-officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order; or

(*d*) that, being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.

121. The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record-of-rights when such revision is provided for in such record.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.

122. When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record-of-rights, he shall exercise, with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress.

B. 155, 156: No. 2, ¶¶ 46, 48.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.

123. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government.

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub-settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may, if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, for such violation or neglect, impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.

124. The Chief Commissioner may—

(*a*) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record-of-rights, prepare, or, where there is a patwárí, cause to be prepared, and furnish, annually for such village, papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars, and attested in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe; B. 147, 201: No. 3, ¶ 24.

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints, and not in the Record-of-rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that, before any specified changes are recorded, the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained.

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified.

125. All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated. Act XIX of 1873, s. 97.

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section, the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.

126. Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty-five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues. Act XIX of 1873, s. 100.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.

127. All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village-papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty-four.

B. 202: Act XIX of 1873, s. 96.

Fees for mutations.

128. The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty-four, and may fix the amount of such fees.

From whom leviable.

129. All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.

130. The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue; and, if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue-free, or at less than full revenue-rates, has died, shall assess the same, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Procedure on expiry of term of grant.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

Procedure on breach of condition of release.

131. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit.

B. 203: Act XIX of 1873, s. 106.

Inspection of revenue-records.

132. All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.

133. The Deputy Commissioner shall, when a settlement is not in progress, exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement-officers for the following purposes:—

(*a*) causing boundary-marks to be erected;

(*b*) assessing land-revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed; B. 165.

(*c*) forming new mahals from land not previously settled;

(*d*) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re-admitted;

(*e*) settling mahals in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty-seven;

(*f*) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs;

(*g*) assessing lands gained by alluvion;

(*h*) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act, but have not been recorded at the settlement.

B. 166: Act XIX of 1873, s. 93.

Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.

134. The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement-officer by sections forty, forty-one and forty-two; or

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement-officer; but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty-seven.

P. 159, B. 10: Act XIX of 1873, s. 142.

Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.

135. Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary-mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsíldár or Naib Tahsíldár empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal.

B. 160: Act XIX of 1873, s. 143.

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.

136. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

New.

Partition of a mahal into two mahals.

137. Any málguzárs of a mahál who are not co-sharers with the other malguzárs of such mahál in any lands of such mahál except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahál; and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzárs separate mahals, and shall apportion between the two new mahals thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahál.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

B. 204.

Power to make rules as to officers.

138. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs, sub-lambardárs and mukaddams:

Provided that proprietors other than málik-makbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub-lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent. on the land-revenue which is No. 1, ¶ 38 Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43.

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment.

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record-of-rights of any mahál.

B. 205. Duties of lambardars. **139.** It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub-lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land-revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub-lambardars;

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs, or sub-lambardárs, from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash-allowances to patwáris or village-watchmen, or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál;

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village-papers, or to report under this Act.

B. 205: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors. **140.** Lambardárs and sub-lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land-revenue—

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled;

(*b*) the sum which, under section one hundred and thirty-nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams;

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik-makbúzás paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs.

B. 168. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which málik-makbúzá pays revenue. **141.** On the application of any málik-makbúzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub-lambardár through whom such málik-makbúzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient cause shown, direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub-lambardár, or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury.

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government. When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury, such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty-four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine, shall be paid to the Government; and the málik-makbúzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses.

Duties of mukaddams. **142.** It shall be the duty of every mukaddam— B. 206: No. 1, ¶¶ 35 *et seq*: No. 2, ¶¶ 60-62.

(*a*) to control and superintend the village-patwárí and watchmen; to report their deaths or absence from duty; to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office; to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled; and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties;

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf;

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways;

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government-surveyor as may be made over to his care;

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, to keep his village in good sanitary condition;

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government-pensioners;

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village-lands; and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste-lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled;

(*h*) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section; and B. 207.

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*e*), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons.

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams. **143.** When, by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act: B. 206.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders, their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law. No. 3, ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred. **144.** Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. B. 206.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwáris. **145.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B. 208: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwáris are to be selected; prescribing the conditions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration;

(*b*) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwárí, when they are unable to act themselves;

(*c*) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwáris and their substitutes for neglect of their duty, and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed:

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwáris a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue assessed on his land, or which, when his land is revenue-free, would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment.

B. 209: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6. In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c. **146.** In making rules under section one hundred and forty-five, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration-papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwáris; but in no case shall such conditions or customs or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwárí who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwárí who would otherwise be liable to dismissal.

B. 210. Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters. **147.** The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where, at the time of the last preceding settlement, the maintenance of a patwárí was made optional, and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwárí should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwárí is, under such option, maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwárí.

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(*a*) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default;

(*b*) to appoint patwáris in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term, and to fix the remuneration of such patwáris.

B. 211. Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwáris. **148.** The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the duties of patwáris—

(*a*) towards the Government; and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished;

No. 1, ¶ 38. (*b*) towards the members of the village-community; and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwáris may demand in respect of the performance of such duties.

Patwáris' papers to be public documents. All records and documents which patwáris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government.

Patwáris to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled. **149.** Patwáris shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep. B. 212: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 95 (*b*).

Existing officers confirmed. **150.** All existing lambardárs, sub-lambardárs, mukaddams and patwáris shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act. Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government. B. 213.

Holders of sír-land in Sambalpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams. **151.** In each village of the district of Sambalpúr all persons, other than mukaddams, holding sír-land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village; and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation. B. 164.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,—

Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act. (*a*) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted, or application made, to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement-officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of; and B. 170: Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119.

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached. (*b*) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done, ordered or decided.

For what village-cesses entitled. **153.** No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty-three (*h*) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government. **154.** When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act, waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation. B. 129.

B. 158: Act XIX of 1873, s. 141.

155. All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

B. 257: Bombay Land-revenue Code, section 94.

156. No Revenue or Settlement-officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall, except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.

(*a*) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed;

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-authority in such district.

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B. 184: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 161, 162.

157. When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety-nine and one hundred and four has been made, and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty-eight, all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee; and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.

B. 185: Act XIX of 1873, s. 163.

158. All sums which, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.

B. 186: Act XVII of 1876, s. 127.

159. When any land has been let in farm under section fifty-eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of balances due by farmers.

160. All land-revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties.

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force.

And of money payable under Act.

161. All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land-revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken.

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised.

162. In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.

163. The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.

164. The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach, to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues.

B. 262.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof.

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

All such rules, when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section* 34.)

	Description of suits.
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.
2	Suits by lambardárs, for arrears of Government-revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent.
3	Suits by proprietors, for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts.
4	Suits by máfidárs or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such máfidárs or assignees.
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors.
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents, or against the trustees of such agents, for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Regulation, order, &c.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XII of 1841.	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1858.	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Land-revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis. Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage. In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the "spirit" of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half-forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act.

2. No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers; but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's-length; the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way; and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire, has come to be felt.

3. To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared. It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land-revenue administration, strictly so called, to the exclusion of certain subjects, such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land-revenue Acts.

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land-revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion; and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice.

4. It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875, and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue which were saved by it; and, as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would, if kept alive, be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty, the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills, maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law, has been omitted. It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty, as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation, and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue.

5. Chapter II, relating to Revenue-officers, their powers and procedure, it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North-Western Provinces Act. Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts, and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure. The provisions of that Code, though copious, are simple and untechnical, and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue-officers, as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill, power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary.

6. In section 34 the Panjáb system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Section 49, following the principle which it is believed has, from a remote period, been recognized throughout India, and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code, declares that all land, with certain definite exceptions, is liable to be assessed to land-revenue. An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces, where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations. There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village-sites. They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44; but it is obviously desirable that, where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon, and yield, as they probably would, a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment.

8. In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement-officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged; and as, when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court, it would be waste of time for the Settlement-officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement-officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered.

9. Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which, at settlements made before the passing of the Act, the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement-officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who, of all others, had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership. They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement-officer shall be permitted to impeach his award; but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it; and that, if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor.

10. Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land-revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it. The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c.; but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim."

11. Section 116, following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government. It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit, and he will probably comply with it, as a rule, in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it.

12. Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North-Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzárs to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest. It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him. The Government revenue might, no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process.

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration; but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces, and may safely be left to their operation. As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does.

13. Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North-Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub-settlement.

14. Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record-of-rights shall be enforced by fine, is new. It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons for whose benefit a provision of a Record-of-rights is intended might, owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason, not be in a position to enforce it, or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties.

15. Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land-revenue Act, namely, the separation into two separate mahals of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty.

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue, they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands; but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue-administration has no direct concern. It might be, and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house-property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue-paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue-officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs.

16. The office of mukaddam, which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty. Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village; but now, as Mr. Jones has observed, "the zamíndárí tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattídárí with its several heads," and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up. Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town-capitalists, and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all. To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a "mukaddam"), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land, and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it. When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them.

C. GRANT.

The 6th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 of 1880.

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
Local extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

First class and second class Petroleum.

4. Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.
5. Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.
6. Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

Dangerous Petroleum.

7. Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.
Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.
Power to grant license.
8. Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.
9. Application of sections 4 and 6.

Petroleum generally.

10. Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.
11. Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.
12. Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.
13. Certificate as to result of such testing.

Penalties.

14. Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.
15. Penalty for keeping, &c., petroleum in contravention of section 10.
16. Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.
17. Confiscation of petroleum.

Miscellaneous.

18. Rules when to have force of law.
19. Power to extend this Act to other substances.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880";

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881. Committee's recommendations, para. 1.

Local extent. The provisions of this Act relating to—

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Repeal of enactments. 2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Petroleum." "Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 3, with additions from Committee's report.

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Committee's recommendations, para. 3.

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed. Committee's recommendations, para. 4.

"First class petroleum." "First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: Committee's recommendations, para. 6.

"Second class petroleum." "Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty-three, but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

"Dangerous petroleum." **"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:**

"Import." "Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport." "Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India:

"Ship." "Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship: "Master."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class: and "Magistrate."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned. "Owner."

First class and second class Petroleum.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 12 to 20.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum; and in particular— Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship.

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship;

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum.

5. No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, and Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

6. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required. Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

Dangerous Petroleum.

7. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided. Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare— Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. Power to grant license.

8. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license: Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 8.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum. Applications of sections 4 and 6.

Petroleum generally.

10. All petroleum— Vessels containing petroleum to be marked. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 6.

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is. Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 9.

11. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing. Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

Ibid.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class, second class or dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found; and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the fact stated therein. Certificate as to result of such testing.

Penalties.

14. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 63.

15. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty for keeping, transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 12.

16. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 11.

17. In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that— Confiscation of petroleum.

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous.

18. 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 such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 14.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five, seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply. Power to extend this Act to other substances.

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

THE SCHEDULE.

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 5, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel 2″ diameter, $2\frac{3}{10}$″ height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{10}$″ wide, $\frac{3}{8}$″ from the top and $1\frac{7}{8}$″ from the bottom of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B. W. G.), tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire, bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to support as a rest. The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{4}$″. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B. W. G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp. The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate: it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{10}$″ in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$″ below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{10}$″ by $\frac{4}{10}$″, and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{10}$″ by $\frac{2}{10}$″, close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves, and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of, and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B. W. G.), an inner one of 3″ diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$″ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}$″ height; they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about $\frac{3}{8}$", that is, its diameter is about $\frac{3}{4}$" greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is $1\frac{1}{2}$". A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.), flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is $6\frac{1}{2}$". One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp, attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is 1".

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way; it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}$" measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F.; it measures from end of ivory back to bulb $2\frac{1}{4}$".

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water, to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation, and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise, of India, the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee:—

1*st*.—All petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

2*ndly*.—All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879), for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3*rdly*.—As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47), and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum, if not actually prohibited, should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report, and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, are in favour of legislation, the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee, has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum), the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India; but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, has been inserted in a foot-note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr. Pedler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

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 2nd July, 1880, and was on the 23rd July, 1880, referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 11 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. **Enactments repealed.**
3. **Pending proceedings brought under Act.**
4. **Interpretation-clause.**

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

5. Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.
6. Revenue-officers.
7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.
8. Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

SECTIONS.

9. Persons holding office when Act comes into force.
10. Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.
11. Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioner with powers of Deputy Commissioner.
12. **Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.**
13. **Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.**
14. Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.
15. Power to make rules—
    conferring certain powers;
    determining by whom cases to be disposed of.
16. Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.
17. Power of superior Revenue-authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.
18. Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.
19. Power to make rules to regulate procedure.
20. Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.
    Obligation of parties to attend in person.
21. **Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed, unless for special reasons.**
22. **Appeals.**
23. **Limitation of appeals.**
24. Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.
25. Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.
26. Review of orders.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

27. Notification of revenue-survey.
    Effect thereof.

SECTIONS.
28. Notification of settlement.
Power to amend notification.
29. Power to appoint Settlement-officers; and to suspend and remove them.
30. Power to enter on and survey land.
31. Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of a Deputy Commissioner.
32. Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.
33. Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner.
Delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.
34. Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.
35. Appeals in suits heard under section 34.
36. Other appeals in local area under settlement.
37. Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.
38. Appeal, reference and revision.
39. Duration of settlement-operations.
Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

40. Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.
41. Application of Act XXIII of 1863.
42. Procedure when limited right over land established.

Mahâls.

43. Power to form mahâls.

Excluded Lands.

44. Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahâl from settlement-operations.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

45. Erection of new, and repair of existing boundary-marks.
46. Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

47. Separate sum to be assessed on every mahâl.
Progressive assessments.
48. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.
49. What land taken into account in assessing mahâl.
50. Settlement with whom to be made.
51. Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.
52. What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.
53. Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.
54. Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.
55. Option to accept or refuse assessment.
Mode of acceptance.
56. Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.
57. Effect of acceptance of assessment.
Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;
or by Governor General in Council.
Malguzár may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.
Saving of right to partition mahâl.
58. Procedure when assessment is declined.
59. Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.
60. Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.
61. Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.
62. Allowance to excluded proprietors.
63. Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír-land.
64. Sub-settlement with Málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.
65. Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

66. Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.
67. To determine extent of sír-land.
68. To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.
69. To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.
70. To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.
71. To determine status and rents of tenants.
72. To re-distribute land according to custom.
73. Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.
Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.
74. Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against malguzárs.
75. Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.
Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.
76. Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.
77. To determine certain disputes.
78. Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77 (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).
79. Record-of-rights.
80. Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of-rights.
81. Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.
82. Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.
83. Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.
84. Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.
85. Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

86. Assessment of provincial cesses.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

87. Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.
88. Effect of awards of proprietary-right at such settlements.
89. When suits for proprietary-right will lie in Civil Courts.
90. Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to málik-makbúzás entitled thereto.

SECTIONS.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

91. Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.
92. "Arrear."
"Defaulters."

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Malguzárs.

93. Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.
94. Notice of demand.
95. Processes for recovery of arrears.
96. Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.
97. Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.
98. Procedure in sales of moveable property.
99. Management of share or pattí attached under section 95, clause (*c*).
100. Effect of attachment.
101. Profits of land how applied.
102. Attachment when to cease.
103. Transfer under section 95 (*d*).
Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.
104. Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.
105. Settlement on expiry of farm or management.
106. Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed.
107. Saving of rights in sír-land.
108. Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.
109. Rules for sale of immoveable property.
110. Pre-emption at sales.
111. Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.
112. Costs recoverable as part of arrear.
113. Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.
114. Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Malguzárs.

115. Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.
116. Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.
117. Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.
118. Limitation in suits for revenue.

Interest on Arrears.

119. Interest on arrears.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

120. Correction of Record-of-rights.
121. Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.
122. Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.
123. Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.
Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.
124. Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.
125. Possession of proprietary-rights to be notified.
126. Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.
127. Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.
128. Fees for mutations.
129. From whom leviable.
130. Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.
Procedure on expiry of term of grant.
131. Procedure on breach of condition of release.
132. Inspection of revenue-records.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

133. Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.
134. Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.
135. Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.
136. Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.
137. Partition of a mahál into two mahâls.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

138. Power to make rules as to officers.
139. Duties of lambardárs.
140. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.
141. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which malík-makbúzá pays revenue.
Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.
142. Duties of mukaddams.
143. Liabilities imposed by law on land-holders to attach to mukaddams.
144. Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.
145. Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwárís.
146. In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.
147. Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.
148. Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís.
Patwárís' papers to be public documents.
149. Patwárís to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.
150. Existing officers confirmed.
151. Holders of sír-land in Sambalpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.
Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.
153. For what village-cesses suit lies.
154. Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

SECTIONS.
155. Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.
156. Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.
157. Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.
Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.
158. Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.
159. Recovery of balances due by farmers.
160. Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force and of money payable under Act.
161. Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalized.
162. Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.
163. Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.
164. Chief Commissioner may make rules, and attach penalty to breach thereof.
SCHEDULE I.
SCHEDULE II—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of an amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared by Mr. F. Cockerell.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Land-revenue and to the powers of Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880":

B. 1. Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may appoint in this behalf.

B. 2. Cf. Act XX of 1875, s. 2, proviso. Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, and all rules, regulations and enactments relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue, are repealed.

B. 3. Pending proceedings brought under Act.

3. All proceedings relating to matters dealt with by this Act, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before officers by whom they would be cognizable under this Act, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been commenced hereunder.

B. 4. Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say,—

"Assistant Commissioner."

(1) "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner:

Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

(2) "Legal Practitioner" means an advocate, vakíl or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent:

"Legal Practitioner."

"Village-cess."

(3) "Village-cess" means a cess which persons resident or holding lands in a village pay or render to the proprietors as such of the village;

and includes service rendered or things furnished as well as money paid:

"Village-servants."

(4) "Village-servants" does not include the patwárí:

Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 37.

(5) "Recognized agent" means a person belonging to any class which the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare in this behalf, and who is authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do acts in such proceeding on his behalf:

"Recognized agent."

"Agricultural year."

New.

(6) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe:

Cf. B. 161. No. 2, ¶ 2 to 7.

(7) "Sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sir" in the papers of the last preceding settlement; or

"Sír-land."

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years; or (*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years;

Provided that such land has not, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been, continuously for a period of three years, unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation 1st.—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights:

Explanation 2nd.—Sír-land includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr:

"Mahál."

New.

(8) "Mahál" means—

any local area the limits of which have been fixed under section forty-three or section one hundred and thirty-three, clause (*c*):

"Village."

(9) "Village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Málik-makbúzá."

New.

(10) "Málik-makbúzá" means any person owning one or more plots of land in a mahál and having no other proprietary rights in such mahál:

"Provincial cess."

(11) "Provincial cess" means the road-cess, school-cess and dák-cess assessed under this Act:

"Málguzár."

(12) "Málguzár" means a person who, under section fifty-five, has accepted, or under section fifty-six is to be deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a mahál.

New.

"Lambardár."

(13) "Lambardár" means a person appointed in manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

New.

"Sub-lambardár."

(14) "Sub-lambardár" means a person so appointed to represent the inferior proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with superior proprietors:

New.

"Mukaddam."

(15) "Mukaddam" means the executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act:

Taken from Tenancy Act.

"Tenant."

(16) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but it does not include a farmer, thekadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a large portion thereof.

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

Do.

"Rent."

(17) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

Do.

"Pay" and "payable."

(18) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

Do.

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

(19) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, at a settlement of such land made before the passing of this Act, or after such a settlement but before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy-raiyat," or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Record-of-rights."

(20) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

OF REVENUE-OFFICERS: THEIR POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

B. 5. Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

5. The Chief Commissioner shall, subject to the superior control of the Governor General in Council, be the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

B. 6. Revenue-officers.

6. Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers (namely):—

(*a*) Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective divisions;

(*b*) Deputy Commissioners, who, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be the chief Revenue-authorities within their respective districts;

(*c*) Assistant Commissioners, who shall be subordinate to and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they are respectively attached;

(*d*) Tahsíldárs, who, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be the chief executive Revenue-authorities in the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached;

(*e*) Náib Tahsíldárs, who shall be subordinate to the Tahsíldárs, of the tahsíls to which they are respectively attached.

B. 7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.

7. Subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from their appointments, by the Chief Commissioner.

B. 8. Appointment, suspension and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint and may suspend or remove Tahsíldárs; and may also prescribe rules for regulating the appointment, duties and dismissal of Náib Tahsíldárs.

New. Persons holding office when Act comes into force.

9. All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs holding office as such in the Central Provinces on the date on which this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

B. 11. Power to appoint additional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsíldárs.

10. The Chief Commissioner may appoint any person to be an additional Tahsíldár in any tahsíl, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to be an additional Commissioner or additional Deputy Commissioner in any division or district, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Chief Commissioner may invest any additional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Tahsíldár appointed under this section with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár as the case may be.

B. 9: Act XIX of 1873, s. 12. Chief Commissioner may invest Assistant Commissioners with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

11. The Chief Commissioner may invest any Assistant Commissioner attached to a district with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act on Deputy Commissioners.

B. 13: Act XIX of 1873, s. 21. Officers transferred to retain powers with which they were invested.

12. Whenever any Assistant Commissioner, Tahsíldár or Náib Tahsíldár is transferred from one district or tahsíl to another, he shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, exercise in the district or tahsíl to which he is transferred all the powers with which he was under any provision of this Act invested in the district or tahsíl from which he is transferred.

B. 14: Act XIX of 1873, s. 20. Provision for discharge of duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

13. If a Deputy Commissioner dies, or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer taking, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time make in this behalf, executive charge of his district shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner under this Act, until a successor to the Deputy Commissioner so dying or disabled is appointed and such successor takes charge of his office, or until the person so disabled resumes charge of his office.

B. 12: Act XIX of 1873, s. 14. Chief Commissioner may alter boundaries of tahsíl.

14. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time alter the limits of any tahsíl, and create new tahsíls, or abolish existing tahsíls.

B. 260, 261: Act II of 1876, ss. 57 and 58.

15. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

Power to make rules—

(*a*) conferring upon any Revenue-officer, for the purpose of disposing of cases under this Act, any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits or execution of decrees:

conferring certain powers;

(*b*) determining the Revenue-officer by whom any case or class of cases for which no express provision in this behalf is made by this Act shall be disposed of; and

determining by whom cases to be disposed of;

(*c*) empowering any Revenue-officer to delegate to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him the exercise of any power or performance of any duty under this Act.

allowing delegation of powers.

B. 17.

16. Subject to any rules which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, a Deputy Commissioner may—

Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute work.

(*a*) refer any case to any Revenue-officer subordinate to him for investigation and report, or, if such officer has power to dispose of such case, for disposal; or

(*b*) direct that any Revenue-officer subordinate to him shall, without such reference, deal with any case or class of cases arising within any specified area, and either investigate and report on such case or class, or, if he has power, dispose of it himself.

The subordinate Revenue-officer shall submit his report on any case referred to him under this section for report to the Deputy Commissioner or otherwise, as may be directed in the order of reference; and the officer receiving such report may, if he has power to dispose of the case, dispose of the same, or may return it for further investigation to the officer submitting the report, or may hold such investigation himself.

B. 19.

17. The Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer subordinate to him, and having power to dispose of the same.

Power of superior Revenue Authorities to withdraw and transfer cases.

18. Revenue-officers and persons acting under their orders may, in the performance of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land, and demarcate boundaries, and do all other acts necessary to the business in which they are engaged.

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on lands, &c.

No. 2, ¶ 16.

19. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules **consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in matters not provided for by this Act, and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers.**

Power to make rules to regulate procedure.

B. 21.

20. All appearances before, applications to, and acts to be done before Revenue-officers under this Act may be made or done—

Persons by whom appearances and application may be made before and to Revenue-officers.

(*a*) by the parties themselves;

(*b*) with the permission of the officer, by their recognized agents; and

(*c*) with the like permission, by any legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a legal practitioner or recognized agent shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in cases where such attendance is required by any order of the Revenue-officer.

Obligation of parties to attend in person.

21. The fees of no legal practitioner or recognized agent shall be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer unless, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, such officer considers that such fees are proper to be allowed.

B. 22: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Legal practitioner's or agent's fees not allowed unless for special reasons.

B. 20.

22. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, an appeal shall lie against every decision or order under this Act—

Appeals.

(*a*) when such decision or order is passed by any Revenue-officer subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner except an Assistant Commissioner exercising the power of a Deputy Commissioner,—to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) when such decision or order is passed by a Deputy Commissioner, or by an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, whether in the first instance or on appeal—to the Commissioner of the division;

(*c*) when such decision or order is passed on appeal or otherwise by the Commissioner of a division—to the Chief Commissioner:

Provided that in no case shall a third appeal be allowed:

Provided also that, if the appeal is from an interlocutory order and the appellate authority is of opinion that such appeal is unnecessary or inconvenient, it may reject the same without notice to the respondent.

New.

Limitation of appeals.

23. No appeal shall be brought—

B. 44, 45: Act XIX of 1873, s. 245.

(*a*) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner exercising the powers of a Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decision or order complained of; or

(*b*) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from such date; or

(*c*) in the Court of the Chief Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from such date.

In computing such periods of limitation, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

B. 41.

24. Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of, such officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit: Provided that he shall not under this section without previous notice to the parties interested, or without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, modify or reverse any order affecting any question of right between private persons.

Powers of revision of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

B. 42.

25. The Chief Commissioner may at any time call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer, and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

Powers of revision of Chief Commissioner.

B. 43: No. 2, ¶¶ 19, 20.

26. Every Revenue-officer may, either on his own motion or on the application of any party interested, review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, orders passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office:

Review of orders.

Provided that—

(1) when a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner thinks it necessary to review any order which he has not himself passed, and when an officer under the rank of a Deputy Commissioner proposes to review any order, whether passed by himself or by any predecessor, he shall first obtain the sanction of the officer to whom he is subordinate:

(2) no order shall be modified or reversed without previous notice to the parties interested to appear and be heard in support of such order:

(3) no order against which an appeal has been preferred shall be reviewed, unless such appeal has been withdrawn:

New.

(4) no order affecting any question of right between private persons shall be reviewed except on the application of a party to the proceedings, and no application for the review of such an order shall be entertained unless it is preferred within ninety days from the passing of the order, or good cause is shown for the delay.

For the purposes of this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the successor in office of any officer who has left the district or has ceased to exercise powers as a Revenue-officer, and to whom there is no successor in office.

PART III.

OF SETTLEMENT.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY.

B. 47.

27. When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a revenue-survey should be made in any local area, he may publish a notification in the official Gazette directing that such survey be made, **and cause translations of such notification in the language of the district to be posted up in conspicuous places in such area; and thereupon all officers in charge of such survey, their assistants, servants, agents and workmen,** may enter upon the lands to be surveyed, and erect survey-marks, and do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the survey.

Notification of revenue-survey.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

Effect thereof.

B. 49: Act XIX of 1873, s. 36.

28. When any local area is to be put under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, issue a notification of settlement, and in such notification shall—

Notification of settlement.

(*a*) define the local area to be put under settlement;

(*b*) specify the operations which are to be carried out in the settlement of such area.

No. 3, ¶ 6.

B. 50: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 12.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, amend or alter such notification.

Power to amend notification.

B. 49 and 50.

29. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint one or more officers (hereinafter called "Settlement-officers") to make the settlement; and **when he appoints more than one such officer he shall appoint one of such officers (hereinafter called "the Chief Settlement-officer") to control such settlement, and all other officers appointed for the purposes of such settlement shall be subordinate to him.**

Power to appoint Settlement-officers;

The Chief Commissioner may suspend or remove any officer appointed under this section.

and to suspend and remove them.

B. 70: Act XIX of 1873, s. 41.

30. When any land is under settlement, all Settlement-officers and their assistants, servants, agents and workmen may enter on such land for the purpose of surveying it, and may do all other acts necessary for any purpose connected with the settlement.

Power to enter on and survey land, &c.

B. 54, 136.

31. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may invest any Settlement-officer within such area with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, to be exercised by him in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may **from time to time direct.**

Settlement-officer may be invested with powers of Deputy Commissioner.

32. The provisions of section eleven and sections fifteen to twenty-six both inclusive shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Settlement-officers and to proceedings before them, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the expression "Settlement-officer" being read for "Assistant Commissioner" and "Revenue-officer," and the expression "Chief Settlement-officer" for "Deputy Commissioner," wherever they occur:

Certain provisions of chapter II applied to Settlement-officers.

Provided that an appeal from any appealable order passed by a subordinate Settlement-officer shall lie to the Chief Settlement-officer if preferred within sixty days from the date of such order.

Provided also that no appeal shall lie from any decision of a Chief Settlement-officer which can be called in question in a Civil Court.

B. 58.

33. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,

Appointment of Settlement-Commissioner;

(*a*) appoint a Settlement-Commissioner, and invest him, within any local area under settlement, with all or any of the powers which the Commissioner of the division, if the land to be settled was wholly situate within such division, would otherwise exercise under this Act in matters connected with such settlement; and

(*b*) delegate to the Settlement-Commissioner such of his own powers in regard to matters connected with such settlement as he thinks fit.

delegation to him of Chief Commissioner's powers.

B. 53. Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 11 (2): No. 2, ¶¶ 24 to 27.

34. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Commissioner may, for the trial in the first instance of any classes of suits arising within such area, being

Power to invest Settlement-officers with Civil Court powers.

(*a*) suits of the kinds specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, or the second schedule of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, or

(*b*) suits regarding any matter which a Settlement-officer is required to decide or to enter in the Record-of-rights, and of which Civil Courts can take cognizance, or

(*c*) suits relating to land, or the rent, profits or occupation of land,

invest any subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of any of the first five grades of Courts described in section four of the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, and the Chief Settlement-officer with the powers of a Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

B. 53.

35. When the Chief Commissioner invests any Subordinate Settlement-officer with the powers of a Civil Court, with a view to his disposing of the suits mentioned in section thirty-four, the Chief Settlement-officer to whom such Settlement-officer is subordinate shall have the powers of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for disposing of appeals from the decrees and orders of such officer in such suits.

Appeals in suits heard under section 34.

B. 55 (*a*).

36. When any local area is under settlement and Settlement-officers have been invested with the powers mentioned in section thirty-four in such local area, the Chief Commissioner may, with respect to all or any of the suits specified in that section, declare that all or any of the decrees and orders passed in exercise of the powers of Courts of the first four grades aforesaid by Assistant Commissioners or Tahsíldárs not being Settlement-officers, shall be appealable to the Chief Settlement-officer and not to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

Other appeals in local area under settlement.

B. 57: No. 3, ¶ 7.

37. When any local area is under settlement and the Settlement-officers therein have been invested with powers under section thirty-four, the Chief Commissioner may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts within such area the classes of suits which Settlement-officers have power to dispose of under that section, or he may direct that, in respect of such suits, the Settlement-officers shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the ordinary Civil Courts:

Division of civil work between Settlement-officers and ordinary Courts.

Provided that no proceedings which have been inadvertently or erroneously taken before one of the above classes of Courts shall be deemed to be invalid merely on the ground that, by the Chief Commissioner's order, they should have been taken before another class.

38. Except as hereinbefore provided, the decrees and orders of a Settlement-officer passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in exercise of the powers of a Civil Court of any grade shall, for the purposes of appeal, reference and revision, be deemed to be decrees and orders of a Court of such grade.

Appeal, reference and revision.

39. A settlement notified under section twenty-eight shall be deemed to be in progress until the Chief Commissioner notifies that it is completed.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 7.

Duration of settlement-operations.

When the settlement of any local area has been notified as completed, all the powers exercised by the Settlement-officers in such area shall cease, and all pending suits and applications shall be transferred to such of the Courts ordinarily having jurisdiction in such cases as the Commissioner of the Division directs, or, if there are no such Courts, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Chief Commissioner directs.

B. 52: Act XIX of 1873, s. 259.

Cases pending at close of settlement-operations.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DEMARCATION.

Unowned Lands.

40. When any local area is under settlement, the Chief Settlement-officer may make lists of all lands which appear to him to have no lawful owner, and may issue notifications declaring his intention to demarcate such lands as the property of the State, and inviting all persons having claims to or over them to lodge such claims in his Court within three months from the date of the notification.

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 58.

Settlement-officer to invite claims to lands appearing to have no owner.

41. (*a*). Every such notification shall be deemed to be an advertisement under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (*to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands*), section one;

B. 65: Act XIX of 1873, s. 59.

Application of Act XXIII of 1863.

(*b*) the demarcation of such lands shall be deemed to be a disposition of them within the meaning of that Act;

(*c*) the Chief Settlement-officer shall exercise all the powers vested in the Collector by that Act; and

(*d*) claims to or over the land mentioned in such notification shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in that Act.

42. When a claim to the exercise or enjoyment of any right not amounting to the right of exclusive possession in any land so notified is established, either before the Settlement-officer or before the Court constituted under the said Act No. XXIII of 1863, section seven, the Settlement-officer may assign to the claimant as his property a certain definite portion of such land, or, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, he may otherwise compensate the claimant: and such assignment or compensation shall be held to extinguish all claims on account of the exercise or enjoyment of any rights as aforesaid.

B. 68.

Procedure when limited right over land established.

Mahál.

43. The Settlement-officer may declare any land to be a mahál.

B. 69, 75, 102.

Power to form mahals.

Excluded lands.

44. For the purpose of excluding from all or any of the operations of the settlement any town or other land in a mahál from which the owner can derive no profit, the Settlement-officer may mark off the site and determine the limits of such town or land:

B. 73: No. 2, ¶¶ 29-31.

Settlement-officer may exclude portions of mahál from settlement-operations.

Provided that no land on which land-revenue is payable at the date of the notification issued under section twenty-eight shall, under this section, be exempted from assessment without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Boundary-marks and Maps.

B. 71.

45. When any local area is under settlement, the Settlement-officer may require all persons who have proprietary rights in the land comprised in such area to erect boundary-marks of such description and at such places as he thinks necessary, in order to define the limits of the maháls or fields in their possession, or to repair boundary-marks already existing, and may fix a reasonable time for compliance with his order;

Erection of new, and repair of existing, boundary-marks.

and if his order is not complied with within such time, may cause such marks to be erected or repaired under his own orders, and may recover the cost of such erection or repair from the persons against whom his order was made, in such proportion as he thinks fit.

B. 74.

46. When the limits of mahals and fields have been defined under section forty-five, the Settlement-officer shall, if the Chief Commissioner so directs, prepare for each mahál or for any group of neighbouring mahals one or more maps, showing the boundaries thereof and all the boundary-marks erected or repaired as hereinbefore provided, and also all the fields comprised in such mahál or group. In all such maps the fields shall be consecutively numbered.

Preparation of maps.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 82.

47. On every mahál, a definite and separate sum shall be assessed as Government land-revenue; but, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the sum so assessed upon any mahál may be reduced, in such manner as he thinks fit, for any period not exceeding five years from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

Separate sum to be assessed on every mahál.

Progressive assessments.

B. 82 (*b*): Compare Act XIX of 1873, section 39.

48. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, give instructions to the Settlement-officer laying down the principle on which land-revenue is to be assessed, and among other matters prescribing the sources of miscellaneous income, whether denominated Sáir or Sawái or otherwise, to be taken into account in the assessment of land-revenue and the term for which the settlement is to be made.

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner is to instruct Settlement-officer.

No. 3, ¶ 7.

B. 46, 83 (*a*): Act XVII of 1876, section 41: Reg. XXXVII of 1793, preamble: No. 1, ¶¶ 17-18.

49. In assessing a mahál all land therein shall be taken into account except the following, that is to say:—

What land taken into account in assessing mahál.

(*a*) land purchased free of revenue under any rules for the time being in force to regulate the sale of waste-lands;

(*b*) land in respect of which the revenue has been redeemed under any rules for the time being in force for the redemption of the tax on any land required or used for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations or other similar purposes;

(*c*) land excluded from assessment under section forty-four;

(*d*) land in respect of which a claim to hold revenue-free as against the Government is established under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(*e*) land which the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may exempt from assessment.

B. 86, 137 (*c*): Act XIX of 1873, sections 43, 44 and 58.

50. The settlement of every mahál shall be offered to the entire proprietary body of such mahál: Provided that, when superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist in the same mahál, the Settlement-officer may, subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, determine—

Settlement with whom to be made.

(*a*) whether the settlement shall be offered to the superior or the inferior proprietors: and

(*b*) the manner and proportion in which the proprietary profits of the mahál shall be allotted between the superior and the inferior proprietors.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 43: No. 3, ¶ 9.

A mortgagee in possession shall, for the purposes of this section, stand in the place of a mortgaging proprietor.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 54.

51. When in a mahál in which superior and inferior proprietary rights co-exist the Settlement-officer makes a settlement with the superior proprietors, he shall make on their behalf a sub-settlement with the inferior proprietors, binding such inferior proprietors to pay to them an annual revenue equal to the Government land-revenue and provincial cesses and the profits to which they are entitled under section fifty, clause (*b*).

Sub-settlement to be made with inferior proprietors when settlement is made with superior.

B. 88: Act XIX of 1873, s. 55.

52. When in any such mahál the settlement is made with the inferior proprietors, the Settlement-officer may direct that the profit to which the superior proprietors are entitled under section fifty (*b*) shall be paid by the inferior proprietors direct to such superior proprietors, or shall be collected as if it were Government land-revenue and paid to them from the Government Treasury.

What inferior proprietors are to pay when settlement is made with them.

Sec s. 45, N.-W. P.

53. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules prescribing the manner in which the Settlement-officer shall report for sanction his rates and method of assessment, and no assessment shall be offered to the persons permitted to engage until its amount has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Power to issue rules for reporting assessment for sanction.

B. 89.

54. All offers of assessment shall be made subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, and to revision by the Chief Commissioner at any time before such confirmation is received.

Offers of assessment to be announced subject to revision and confirmation.

B. 90, 91.

55. It shall be in the option of the persons to whom an assessment of a mahál is offered to accept or refuse the same.

Option to accept or refuse assessment.

If they are willing to accept it, they shall make and sign an acceptance in writing, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time

Mode of acceptance.

prescribe in this behalf, and deliver the same to the Settlement-officer.

B. 91.

56. Any proprietor who, within such reasonable period as may be specified by the Chief Commissioner, fails to sign and deliver such acceptance, or to inform the Settlement-officer that he refuses the proposed assessment, shall, if the Settlement-officer by an order in writing so directs, be deemed to have accepted such assessment.

Proprietor not attending may be deemed to have accepted.

B. 92, 134.

57. The assessment of a mahál accepted under this Act shall take effect from the date of such acceptance or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall continue in force for the term fixed under section forty-eight or, if at the expiry of that term no new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect, until a new assessment has been made and is ready to take effect: *Provided that*—

Effect of acceptance of assessment.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 191.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 33.

1st—any assessment may be rescinded by the Chief Commissioner at any time before it has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council;

Assessment may be rescinded by Chief Commissioner;

2ndly—the Governor General in Council may rescind any assessment submitted to him for confirmation;

or by Governor General in Council.

Act VIII of 1846, s. 4.

3rdly—if any málguzár, six months before the expiry of the term fixed under section forty-eight, applies to the Deputy Commissioner stating that he is unwilling that the assessment should continue in force beyond the expiry of such term, the assessment shall, on the expiry of such term, cease to be in force;

Málguzárs may object to continuance of assessment beyond term of settlement.

4thly—nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any person holding any portion of a mahál in severalty to have such portion constituted a separate mahál under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Saving of right to partition mahál.

B. 94: Act XIX of 1873, s. 48.

58. Where there is but one class of proprietors in a mahál and none of them are willing to accept in manner required by section fifty-five the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude them from settlement, and may settle the mahál with any other persons, or may take it under direct management:

Procedure when assessment is declined.

Provided that the period of exclusion under this section shall in no case exceed the term of settlement.

B. 95: Act XIX of 1873, s. 49.

59. If some of the proprietors are willing so to accept and others are not willing so to accept the assessment offered, the Settlement-officer may, if the interest of the recusant proprietors in the lands taken into account in the assessment consists entirely of lands held by them separately from the other proprietors, form such lands into a separate mahál, and deal with such mahál under section fifty-eight:

Procedure when only some proprietors accept assessment.

Provided that the settlement of such separate mahál shall be offered in the first instance to the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment originally offered.

In other cases the settlement of the entire mahál shall be offered to the proprietors who were willing to accept the settlement when originally offered, and if they refuse it the mahál shall be dealt with under section fifty-eight.

B. 96: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 30: Settlement Code, p. 51.

60. When an assessment is offered in a mahál in which both superior and inferior proprietors exist—

Procedure on refusal of assessment in village in which superior and inferior rights exist.

(*a*) if all the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement are unwilling to accept as aforesaid the assessment offered, the settlement shall be offered to the other class; and if all the proprietors of such class refuse the settlement, the settlement-officer shall proceed as in section fifty-eight;

(*b*) if some only of the proprietors of the class with which the Settlement-officer proposes to make the settlement refuse the assessment, he may either proceed as if all refused or may deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine:

Provided that if, in the latter case, the proprietors who were willing to accept the assessment when originally offered refuse to accept it, such settlement shall be offered to the other class of proprietors in preference to any other persons.

B. 97: See s. 54, N.-W. P.

61. If all the inferior proprietors refuse any sub-settlement offered under section fifty-one, the Settlement-officer may assign the proprietary management and profits of the mahál to the superior proprietor for any term not exceeding the term of settlement.

Procedure on refusal of sub-settlement by inferior proprietors.

If some only of the inferior proprietors refuse the sub-settlement, the Settlement-officer may in his discretion either—

(*a*) proceed as if all had refused it; or

(*b*) deal with the mahál under section fifty-nine as if the sub-settlement had been a settlement.

B. 98: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 48, 51: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 37: No. 3, ¶ 10.

62. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under section fifty-eight or section sixty, clause (*a*), shall be entitled to receive, from the Government, an annual allowance, 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. on the amount of the assessment offered to him by the Settlement-officer.

Allowance to excluded proprietors.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 50: No. 3, ¶ 10.

63. Any proprietor excluded from settlement under sections fifty-eight to sixty-one, inclusive, shall be entitled to retain possession of his sír-land (if any) as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant; and the rent to be paid by him for such land during the term of his exclusion shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer accordingly.

Excluded proprietors to have occupancy-rights in their sír land.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 56.

64. The Settlement-officer may make, on behalf of málik-makbúzás or other like holders of land, such a sub-settlement as shall secure to them from the proprietors of the mahál their existing rights; and may provide that, in addition to the land-revenue payable by them, they shall pay to the proprietors such percentage thereon, not exceeding twenty per cent., as

Sub-settlement with málik-makbúzás and other like proprietors.

may in his opinion be sufficient to compensate the said proprietors for their responsibility in respect of the Government land-revenue, and to meet fees to lambardárs and mukaddams.

B. 99.

65. The amount of revenue payable under a sub-settlement shall be a first charge upon all the land comprised in such sub-settlement.

Revenue payable under sub-settlement to be first charge on land.

CHAPTER VI.

OF CERTAIN INVESTIGATIONS BY THE SETTLEMENT-OFFICER AND THE PREPARATION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 76: Act XIX of 1873, s. 62.

66. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the persons who are in possession as proprietors of the land of each mahál.

Settlement-officer to ascertain proprietors.

B. 108.

67. The Settlement-officer shall determine the extent and situation of land held as sír in each mahál.

To determine extent of sír-land.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 65 and 67: Settlement Code, p. 74, para. 7.

68. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain the customs or rules by which the proprietors in each mahál are mutually bound as regards the introduction and ejectment of tenants, the granting of pattás, the realization and distribution of rents and other profits, the payment of land-revenue, village expenses and other charges, and generally in matters relating to the control and management of the mahál; and shall decide disputes or record any arrangement agreed on regarding such matters.

To decide disputes among shareholders regarding management of village.

B. 100 and 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 46.

69. When the whole or part of the land of a mahál is held in severalty the Settlement-officer shall distribute the amount assessed under a settlement or a sub-settlement over the lands of such mahál, and such distribution shall be binding upon the málguzárs as among themselves.

To distribute assessment over lands held in severalty.

B. 101.

70. The Settlement-officer shall determine through which of the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs the amount of revenue payable by each proprietor, sub-proprietor or málik-makbúzá shall be paid.

To determine through what lambardárs revenue shall be paid.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1873, s. 68.

71. The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and record for each mahál the status of all tenants occupying land therein, the lands held by them, the conditions of their holdings, and the rents (if any) payable by them respectively.

To determine status and rents of tenants.

B. 107: Act XIX of 1873, s. 47.

72. When by established custom the land held by each proprietor in any mahál is subject to periodical re-distribution, the Settlement-officer may, in his discretion, on the application of the proprietors, make such re-distribution according to such custom.

To re-distribute land according to custom.

B. 112, 113: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 85-87.

73. The Settlement-officer shall investigate claims against the Government to hold land free of revenue or at less than a full assessment, or to receive the whole or part of the land-revenue assessed on land which is not free of revenue.

Enquiry into claims to hold revenue-free as against Government.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules determining the principles by which the Settlement-officer shall be guided in the disposal of claims coming under this section.

Power of Chief Commissioner to issue rules.

B. 112: Act XIX of 1873, section 79.

74. When any land not being land which any person is entitled to hold revenue-free as against the Government is held by a proprietor, whether himself a málguzár or not, who claims to hold it wholly or partially free from revenue as against the málguzárs of the mahál, the Settlement-officer shall decide whether the claimant is entitled to be exempted from paying the whole or any part of the revenue which would otherwise be payable in respect of such land; and, if he decides that the claimant is so entitled, shall also determine the conditions under which, and the term for which, the claimant is entitled to such exemption:

Inquiry as to claims to hold revenue-free as against málguzárs.

Provided that no order under this section shall exempt any land from the payment of revenue when the mahál in which it is situate is sold for arrears of revenue.

B. 113.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Settlement-officers in dealing with cases under this section.

Chief Commissioner may prescribe rules for disposal of such cases.

B. 116.

75. When the Settlement-officer decides, under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, that land which has been held free of revenue, or at less than full revenue, shall pay revenue, or pay the same at enhanced rates, such order shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next ensuing; unless the Chief Commissioner directs that the amount payable in respect of such land on account of any preceding year or years shall be realized.

Time from which orders under sections 73 and 74 take effect.

No. 3, ¶ 12.

B. 117, 118 (*a*): Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

76. The Settlement-officer shall determine and record the village-cesses, if any, which are leviable in accordance with village-custom, and the persons by and from whom, and the rates at which, they are leviable; and such cesses shall, if sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, be leviable accordingly.

Settlement-officer to decide what village-cesses are leviable.

77. The Settlement-officer may determine disputes regarding any of the following matters (namely):—

To determine certain disputes.

B. 118 (*b*), 120.

(*a*) the right of any lambardár, mukaddam, patwárí, village-watchman or other village-servant to any customary dues or other remuneration, and his liability to render any customary service in return for such dues or remuneration;

(*b*) the rights of persons resident in the village, or holding lands in the mahál, in or to the common land of the mahál and its produce, and the village-site;

(*c*) any customs relating to irrigation or to rights-of-way and other easements;

(*d*) any other rights and customs which the Chief Commissioner directs to be recorded in the administration-paper.

New.

78. If a dispute arises regarding any matter referred to in sections sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy-one and seventy-seven, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*),

Procedure in cases under sections 66, 67, 68, 71 and 77, clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).

the Settlement-officer shall decide it summarily after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, and shall not be bound to hear any party to such dispute or to receive any evidence tendered by any such party; but in the case of every such dispute, he shall record a proceeding stating the nature of such dispute, his decision thereon, the grounds of such decision and such other particulars as he thinks fit.

B. 119, 120.

79. The Settlement-officer shall prepare for every mahál, or, if he thinks fit, for any group of neighbouring mahals, a Record-of-rights, and shall include in it—

Record-of-rights.

(*a*) the results of the inquiries made under this chapter; and

Act XIX of 1873, ss. 62 and 63, and s. 65, clause (*e*).

(*b*) any other matters which the Chief Commissioner may, by rules in this behalf, direct to be entered in such paper.

B. 137 (*f*).

80. The Chief Commissioner may make rules prescribing the language in which the Record of-rights shall be drawn up, the form of the papers of which it shall consist, and the manner in which such papers shall be signed and attested by the Settlement-officer and the parties interested.

Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding Record-of rights.

B. 52: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 17.

81. When the Settlement-officer has completed a Record-of-rights in manner hereinbefore prescribed, he shall, subject to any order issued by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, make it over to the Deputy Commissioner for custody.

Record-of-rights to be made over to Deputy Commissioner.

B. 197: Act XIX of 1873, s. 91.

82. All entries in the Record-of-rights duly made and attested shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown, or until they are amended in manner provided by this Act.

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

83. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision under section seventy-eight, or by any decision of the Chief Settlement-officer in appeal therefrom, or by any entry made in the Record-of-rights in reference to any matter mentioned in that section, may institute a suit in the Civil Court to have such decision set aside or such entry cancelled or amended:

Suits to contest certain settlement decisions or entries.

Provided that—

B. 199 (*b*).

(*a*) when the suit is for the cancellation or amendment of an entry, the Government, if it so desires, and all persons interested in the entry, shall be made parties to the suit;

(*b*) no such suit instituted by any persons by whom the Record-of-rights was signed, or by any persons claiming through them, and brought with a view to modify or set aside any entry relating to any matter mentioned in section sixty-eight or section seventy-seven, clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*), shall be brought without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

B. 199 (*c*).

(*c*) the Court before which any such suit is brought shall take judicial notice of every rule to which the Settlement-officer ought to have had regard when he made the entry.

84. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Chief Commissioner shall not, after an assessment has been confirmed by the Governor General in Council, exercise, in respect of any entry of the descriptions referred to in section eighty-three made in a Record-of-rights prepared in connection with such assessment, the power of revision conferred by sections twenty-five and thirty-two, unless it is proved that such entry was made inadvertently.

B. 121, proviso (1), 199 (*f*).

Revision of Record-of-rights by Chief Commissioner.

85. In respect of lands declared to be the property of Government, the Settlement-officer shall, instead of proceeding as hereinbefore provided, conduct such operations, and prepare such record, as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

B. 135.

Proceedings regarding lands the property of Government.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROVINCIAL CESSES.

86. The road-cess, the school-cess and the dâk-cess shall be assessed by the Settlement-officer on all lands whether land-revenue be assessable on the same or not.

B. 84, 85: No. 1, ¶ 18.

Assessment of provincial cesses.

In the case of lands fully assessed to land-revenue, the road-cess and school-cess shall be assessed at the rate of two per cent., and the dâk-cess at the rate of one half per cent., on such revenue;

In the case of lands not so assessed the said cesses shall be assessed at the same rates on the revenue which, in the opinion of the Settlement-officer, would be assessed on such lands if they were assessable to land-revenue at full rates.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SETTLEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE PASSING OF THIS ACT.

87. Settlements made before the passing of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been made under this Part; and the provisions of this Act in regard to proceedings taken and records prepared by Settlement-officers in the making of settlements thereunder shall apply in like manner to proceedings taken and records prepared before the passing of this Act.

B. 128.

Former settlements deemed to have been made under Act.

88. When a Settlement-officer or Settlement Court has, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, made an award of proprietary rights in any land, all claims which after consideration by such officer or Court may have been declared by him or it invalid, or inferior to the claims of the persons in whose favour the award was made, shall be barred both as against Government and as against the persons last mentioned; and no suit shall lie for the enforcement of such claims in any Civil Court.

B. 148: No. 1, ¶¶ 19, 21.

Effect of awards of proprietary right at such settlements.

89. Any person whose claim to proprietary right in land was not considered by such officer or Court may sue in a Civil Court, at any time within the period of limitation prescribed by the law for the time being in force, to establish such claim; and, if he can prove that, when proprietary rights were awarded in the lands claimed

B. 149, 150: No. 1, ¶¶ 19, 21.

When suits for proprietary right will lie in Civil Courts.

by him, he was entitled to have like interests in such lands with those in consideration of which proprietary rights were awarded, the Court in its decree may declare him to be proprietor of such lands.

B. 133.

90. When, at any settlement made before the passing of this Act, málik-makbúzás have been declared entitled to receive a portion of the waste-lands of any mahál, the Chief Commissioner may, notwithstanding anything contained in the record of such settlement, prescribe the extent of such portion and the mode in which the same shall be assigned to them; and may determine the title and conditions on which they may hold it.

Chief Commissioner may allot waste-land to malik-makbúzas entitled thereto.

PART IV.

OF REVENUE-ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

B. 171: Act XIX of 1873, section 147.

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Record-of-rights of any village, the Chief Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, shall be paid.

Power of Chief Commissioner to regulate payment of land-revenue.

See section 147, N.-W. P.

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, all such payments shall be made on the dates, in the instalments, in the manner and at the places on, in and at which they are now payable.

B. 172: Act XIX of 1873, section 148.

92. When any sum payable under a settlement or sub-settlement is not paid within the time within which it is payable under section ninety-one, such sum shall be deemed to be an arrear, and all the persons with whom such settlement or sub-settlement was made shall thereupon become jointly and severally liable for it, and shall be deemed to be defaulters within the meaning of this Act.

"Arrear."
"Defaulters."

B. 90.

Of the Realization of Government Revenue from Málguzárs.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 149: No. 3, ¶ 18.

93. Except as hereinafter provided, a statement of account, certified by the Tahsíldár, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of any arrear payable direct to the Government, of its amount, and of the persons who in respect thereof are defaulters.

Tahsíldár's statement of account to be conclusive evidence of arrear.

B. 173 (*a*): Act XIX of 1873, s. 150 (*a*).

94. The Deputy Commissioner or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may, if he thinks fit, before any of the processes hereinafter referred to are issued for the recovery of such an arrear, cause a notice of demand to be served on any of the defaulters.

Notice of demand.

B. 173: Act XIX of 1873, s. 150.

95. An arrear payable directly to Government may be recovered by one or more of the following processes:—

Processes for recovery of arrears.

(*a*) by arrest and imprisonment of any defaulter;

(*b*) by attachment and sale of his moveable property;

(*c*) by attaching the mahál or the share or land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue which, as between him and the other málguzárs, is payable by him, and taking the same under direct management;

(*d*) by transferring the share or land of any málguzár as aforesaid to any málguzár who has paid as aforesaid; or if all such málguzárs decline to accept such share or land, to a person having a mortgage or charge upon the same;

B. 178.

(*e*) by annulling the settlement of the mahál in respect of which the default has occurred and taking such mahál under direct management or farming the same;

(*f*) by selling the mahál or the land of any málguzár who has not paid the portion of the revenue aforesaid;

(*g*) by selling immoveable property belonging to the defaulter other than the land in respect of which the arrear has occurred:

Provided—

(1) that the process mentioned in the said clause (*a*) shall not be issued against any female;

(2) that the processes mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*g*) of this section shall not be enforced without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner;

(3) that no land shall be sold, and the settlement of no land shall be annulled, on account of an arrear accruing on such land whilst it is under attachment, or under charge of the Superintendent of Government wards, or held by the Deputy Commissioner under direct management, or let by him in farm.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 166.

The processes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*g*) may be enforced either in the district in which the default has been made, or in any other district.

B. 174.

96. The process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*a*), may be executed by issuing a warrant directing the officer named therein, if the defaulter fails to pay the arrear by a date to be fixed in the warrant, to bring him to the tahsíl.

Arrest and imprisonment for recovery of arrear.

If, when the defaulter arrives at the tahsíl, the arrear is still unpaid, the tahsíldár may order him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner or may keep him under personal restraint at the tahsíl for a period not exceeding ten days, and may then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken to the Deputy Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 152.

B. 175: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

97. If the arrear is not paid when the defaulter arrives before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in such jail for such period, not exceeding three months from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner may think fit, unless within such period the arrear is paid.

Imprisonment of defaulter in civil jail.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 43.

98. Attachment and sales of moveable property made under this chapter shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law for the time being in force for the attachment and sale of moveable property under the decree of a Civil Court.

Procedure in sales of moveable property.

B. 176: No. 3, ¶¶ 19-20.

99. After causing any attachment to be made under section ninety-five, clause (*c*), the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation declaring the attachment, and shall place the attached mahál, share or land under the management of any agent whom he may appoint for the purpose.

Management of share or patti attached under section 95, clause (*c*).

B. 176: Act XIX of 1873, s. 155.

100. During the continuance of an attachment under section ninety-nine, 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.

Effect of attachment.

B 177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

101. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue or provincial cesses falling due upon such land during the attachment, and next, to discharging the arrear.

Profits of land how applied.

B. 176-177: Act XIX of 1873, s. 156.

102. 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:

Attachment when to cease.

Provided that no attachment shall continue beyond five years from the first day of the agricultural year next following its commencement.

B. 178.

103. When it is proposed to execute the process mentioned in section ninety-five, clause (*d*), the persons to whom the share or land is to be transferred shall be required to pay the arrear, or to secure its payment to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Transfer under section 95 (*d*).

Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

No such transfer shall be made for a term exceeding fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date on which it is sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

No proceedings taken under this section shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding, except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of the málguzár whose holding is transferred.

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer.

B. 179: Act XIX of 1873, s. 159.

104. When the Chief Commissioner sanctions the annulment of the settlement of any mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall proclaim such annulment, and may then exclude the defaulters from the possession, and either manage the mahál or any portion thereof himself or through an agent or let it in farm for such term and on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner directs: and all liens, leases and other incumbrances created upon the land so managed or farmed by the defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim, may, at the option of the Deputy Commissioner, be cancelled:

Procedure after receipt of sanction to annulment of settlement.

Provided that no farm or management under this section shall continue for a longer period than fifteen years from the first day of the agricultural year next after the proclamation of annulment of settlement.

B. 180: Act XIX of 1873, s. 165.

105. After the expiration of the period of management or farm, the Deputy Commissioner shall offer to the persons entitled to be settled with under section fifty a new settlement of the land on such conditions as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the remainder of the term of the settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and, if such offer is refused, may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, let such land in farm for the remainder of the term of settlement to some other person, or manage it himself or through an agent for such period.

Settlement on expiry of farm or management.

New.

106. When a portion only of the mahál is taken under management or farmed under section one hundred and four, the rest of such mahál shall be separately re-settled for the remainder of the term of settlement.

Case of a portion of a mahál being farmed or managed.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 190.

107. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no defaulter shall be deprived of the possession of his sír-land in the execution of any of the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*); but any such defaulter shall, while such process is being enforced, be entitled to retain possession of, and pay rent for, such land as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

Saving of rights in sír-land.

B. 182: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 157.

108. Unless the Chief Commissioner in sanctioning the sale otherwise directs, a purchaser of any land sold for arrears of revenue due in respect thereof acquires the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship of it, as the case may be, free of all liens, leases and incumbrances; and all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of such land shall become void as against such purchaser.

Nature of estate taken by purchaser of land sold for arrears due thereon.

Nothing in this section shall—

No. 3, ¶ 20.

(*a*) affect the rights of any proprietor, superior or inferior, to the defaulters or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant who does not derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through whom they claim; or

(*b*) apply to lands held under leases for the erection of dwelling-houses or manufactories, or for mining purposes, gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burying-grounds, whilst the lands continue to be used for the purposes specified in such leases; or

(*c*) deprive any defaulter whose property is sold of the rights in respect to his sír-land conferred by the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.

Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 58.

109. When immoveable property is sold under this Act, the procedure provided in sections 287 (except

Rules for sale of immoveable property.

the last two clauses), 293 and 306 to 316 inclusive of the Civil Procedure Code shall be followed, except in the following particulars, that is to say:—

(*a*) The defaulter may pay the arrear in respect of which the land is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, and on such payment the sale shall be stayed.

(*b*) The proclamation of the intended sale provided in the said section 287 shall, when the sale is under clause (*f*), section ninety-five of this Act, declare that, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and eight, the full proprietorship or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, is to be sold free of all liens, leases and incumbrances, and the certificate provided for in section 316 of the said Code shall contain a similar statement.

(*c*) An appeal from any order under section 212 of the said Code for confirming or setting aside the sale shall lie to the Commissioner of the division, and an appeal from the Commissioner's order shall lie to the Chief Commissioner.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 172.

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, postpone a sale which he has notified, reporting such postponement to the Commissioner of the Division.

(*e*) Section 309 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if, after the words "for such payment," the words "and every sale of such property made after a postponement" were added.

(*f*) Section 313 of the said Code shall not apply to sales under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), of this Act.

(*g*) Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be read as if the words "The Deputy Commissioner shall give to the purchaser possession of the lands which he has purchased" were added thereto.

Act XIX of 1873, section 188.

110. (*a*) When the land of one or more of the málguzárs is sold under section ninety-five, clause (*f*), any málguzár who has paid the revenue which as between him and the other málguzárs is payable by him, and

Pre-emption at sales.

(*b*) when the superior or inferior proprietorship of any land is so sold, any inferior or superior proprietor (as the case may be)

may, if the property has been knocked down to a stranger, claim to take it at the sum last bid:

Provided that such claim is made before the officer conducting the sale closes the sitting at which the sale is held, and that the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale and that a málguzár under clause (*a*) shall have a prior claim to a superior or inferior proprietor under clause (*b*).

B. 183: Act XIX of 1873, section 185.

111. The proceeds of every sale in execution of any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be applied, first, in satisfaction of the arrear on account of which the sale was held and of the expenses of such sale; secondly, to the payment of any other arrear of land-revenue due by the defaulter; and the surplus, if any, shall then be payable to him, or, in the case of more than one defaulter, to such defaulters according to their respective shares in the property sold.

Application of proceeds of sale of immoveable property.

B. 187.

112. The costs of serving a notice of demand under section ninety-four and of enforcing any process mentioned in section ninety-five shall be recoverable as part of the arrear in respect of which the process was issued.

Costs recoverable as part of arrear.

B. 188.

113. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules—

Matters as to which Chief Commissioner may make rules.

(*a*) for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner in issuing notices of demand under section ninety-four and executing the processes mentioned in section ninety-five;

(*b*) prescribing the manner in which lands exempted from partition shall be dealt with when a default occurs;

(*c*) defining the classes of officers by whom the processes mentioned in section ninety-five, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), may be enforced;

(*d*) prescribing the agency by which any of the processes issued under section ninety-five shall be executed.

B. 195.

114. Notwithstanding anything contained in section ninety-three, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear payable directly to Government, the person against whom such proceedings are taken may, if he denies the arrear or any part thereof to be due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and duly signed by him or by his agent, and file a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 189.

Of the Realization of Revenue by Málguzárs.

B. 190.

115. In a suit for the recovery of an arrear of revenue not being Government revenue or a suit brought by a lambardár to recover the amount of any Government revenue or provincial cess payable through him, the defendant shall not, except with the permission of the Court,—

Limitation of right to set-off, &c., in suit for arrears.

(*a*) set off against the plaintiff's demand any sum of money recoverable by him from the plaintiff, or

(*b*) claim credit for any payment purporting to have been made on account when such payment was made before the date on which the amount thereof became due.

B. 192: Act XVII of 1876, s. 158.

116. Any lambardár or sub-lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of revenue, or any malguzár to whom such an arrear is due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit for the recovery thereof, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover such arrear on his behalf as if it were an arrear of Government revenue.

Recovery of arrear through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, comply with such application, but shall, before compliance therewith, give to the persons who would be defendants, if a suit were brought, opportunity to show cause against the order which he proposes to make.

The Deputy Commissioner shall not be made a defendant to any suit instituted under section one hundred and fourteen to contest an arrear in respect of which an order has been made under this section.

Persons on whose account the Deputy Commissioner proceeds under this section to recover arrears shall not thereby be relieved of their responsibility for such arrears; and shall forfeit their claim to the collection-charge, or, if no separate collection-charge has been fixed, to such percentage on the sum collected as the Chief Commissioner may authorise by rules framed in this behalf; and such charge or percentage shall be collected and credited to the Government.

B. 151-154: No. 2, ¶¶ 40-43.

117. Nothing in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and no agreement made after the passing of this Act, shall bar the right of the málguzárs of any mahál assessed to land-revenue to demand revenue in respect of any land which, having been taken into account in such assessment has been held by any person without payment of revenue; but the Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any case from the operation of this section.

Saving of right of proprietor to demand revenue of land assessed to revenue and held free.

118. The period of limitation in suits for the recovery of revenue payable under a settlement or sub-settlement shall be three years reckoned from the date on which such revenue becomes payable.

Limitation in suits for revenue.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Interest on arrears.

B. 193: Act XIX of 1873, s. 148: No. 3, ¶ 21.

119. Interest shall not be charged on an arrear of Government revenue unless the Chief Commissioner so directs; but the Court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on sums payable under a sub-settlement.

Interest on arrears.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE MAINTENANCE AND REVISION OF THE RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

B. 198.

120. An entry in the Record-of-rights may, after such record has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner, be corrected by the Deputy Commissioner on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion on one or more of the following grounds:—

Correction of Record-of-rights.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 94.

(*a*) that all persons interested in such entry wish to have it corrected; or

(*b*) that by a decree in a suit brought under section eighty-three it has been declared to be erroneous; or

(*c*) that, being founded on a decree or order of a Civil Court, or on the order of a Revenue or Settlement-officer, it is not in accordance with such decree or order; or

(*d*) that, being founded on such decree or order, the order or decision has subsequently been modified on appeal or review, or has been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

121. The Deputy Commissioner may revise a Record-of-rights when such revision is provided for in such record.

Revision of record in accordance with provision therein contained.

122. When the Deputy Commissioner takes proceedings for the correction or revision of any entry in the Record-of-rights, he shall exercise, with respect to the matter to which such entry relates, all the powers which the Chief Settlement-officer might have exercised if the proceedings had been taken whilst the settlement was in progress.

Powers of Deputy Commissioner as to correction or revision of record.

123. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in the Record-of-rights of any village shall be enforced by the Government.

B. 155, 156: No. 2, ¶¶ 46, 48.

Power to direct that rule or custom entered in Record-of-rights shall be enforced by Government.

If any of the persons with whom a settlement or sub-settlement has been made violate or neglect any rule, custom or condition with respect to which the Chief Commissioner has made a direction under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may, if no penalty is provided in this or in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880, for such violation or neglect, impose upon such person a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Punishment of violation of such rule or custom.

124. The Chief Commissioner may—

Powers of Chief Commissioner as to registration of changes after preparation of Record-of-rights.

(*a*) direct that the mukaddam of each village shall, for the purpose of showing the changes occurring subsequently to the preparation of the Record-of-rights, prepare, or, where there is a patwárí, cause to be prepared, and furnish, annually for such village, papers in such form, at such time, containing such particulars, and attested in such manner, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe;

B. 147, 201: No. 3, ¶ 24.

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed in order to ascertain that a change has occurred, and the nature of such change

All changes referred to in this section shall be recorded in such registers as the Chief Commissioner appoints, and not in the Record-of-rights, and the Chief Commissioner may direct that, before any specified changes are recorded, the order of a specified Revenue-officer shall be obtained.

125. All persons obtaining possession of proprietary rights and interests in land shall at once give notice of the same to the tahsíldár of the tahsíl in which such land is situated.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 97.

Possession of proprietary rights to be notified.

If any question arises whether any right or interest is a proprietary right or interest within the meaning of this section, the decision thereof by the Chief Commissioner shall be final.

126. Any person neglecting to give the notice required by section one hundred and twenty-five shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such neglect continues.

Act XIX of 1873, s. 100.

Fine for neglect to give notice of possession.

127. All persons having proprietary rights in land are, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, such papers and furnish such information as may be required for the preparation of the village-papers prescribed under section one hundred and twenty-four.

Obligation to aid in preparation of village-papers.

B. 202: Act XIX of 1873, s. 96.

128. The Chief Commissioner may direct that fees shall be leviable when changes are recorded under the last clause of section one hundred and twenty-four, and may fix the amount of such fees.

Fees for mutations.

129. All fees leviable under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall be levied from the person in whose favour the change takes place.

From whom leviable.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

130. The Deputy Commissioner shall make enquiry annually regarding all cases in which land has been released conditionally or for a time from the payment of revenue; and, if the term of any grant has expired, or (when the grant is for a life or lives) if the person last entitled to hold revenue-free, or at less than full revenue-rates, has died, shall assess the same, and shall report his proceedings through the Commissioner of the Division for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Annual enquiry regarding revenue-free holdings.

Procedure on expiry of term of grant.

B. 169: Act XIX of 1873, s. 101.

131. If it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the conditions of any grant have been broken by the grantee, he shall report the case through the Commissioner of the Division for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, who may direct that the land be assessed or may pass such other order as he thinks fit.

Procedure on breach of condition of release.

B. 203: Act XIX of 1873, s. 106.

132. All records kept under this chapter shall be open to public inspection at such times, and on such conditions as to fees or otherwise, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

Inspection of revenue-records.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

133. The Deputy Commissioner shall, when a settlement is not in progress, exercise the powers conferred by this Act on Settlement-officers for the following purposes:—

Purposes for which, when settlement is not in progress, Deputy Commissioner shall exercise Settlement-officer's powers.

B. 165.

(*a*) causing boundary marks to be erected;

(*b*) assessing land-revenue on lands which are liable to assessment, but have not been assessed;

(*c*) forming new maháls from land not previously settled;

(*d*) settling lands from which the proprietors were excluded at settlement and to which they have been or are about to be re-admitted;

(*e*) settling maháls in respect of which an application has been made under the third proviso to section fifty-seven;

(*f*) dealing with claims to hold land wholly or partially free from revenue as against the malguzárs;

(*g*) assessing lands gained by alluvion;

(*h*) ascertaining and recording village cesses which are levied at the time of the passing of this Act, but have not been recorded at the settlement.

134. The Chief Commissioner may, during the currency of a settlement, invest any officer with the powers conferred on a Settlement-officer by sections forty, forty-one and forty-two; or

B. 166: Act XIX of 1873, s. 93.

Purposes for which officers may be invested with Settlement-officer's powers.

with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with any other of the powers which are by this Act conferred on a Settlement-officer; but not so as to enable him to enhance the amount of an assessment in force under section fifty-seven.

135. Any person wilfully erasing, removing or damaging a boundary-mark may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner or by a Tahsíldár or Naib Tahsíldár empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf to pay such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as may in the opinion of the officer making the order be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same, and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of such erasure, damage or removal.

B. 159: B. 10: Act XIX of 1873, s. 142.

Cognizance of, and penalty for, offence of injuring boundary-marks.

136. Whenever the person erasing, removing or damaging such mark cannot be discovered, or if for any other reason it is found impracticable to recover from him the sum which he has been ordered to pay, the mark shall be re-erected or repaired at the cost of the proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of such one or more of the adjoining lands as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

B. 160: Act XIX of 1873, s. 143.

Procedure when person injuring cannot be found.

137. Any málguzárs of a mahál who are not co-sharers with the other málguzárs of such mahál in any lands of such mahál except such lands as are under the law relating to partition for the time being in force indivisible, may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to make the lands held by them separately from such other málguzárs a separate mahál; and the Deputy Commissioner shall thereupon make such lands and the lands held separately by the remaining málguzárs separate mahals, and shall apportion between the two new mahals thus constituted the entire revenue assessed upon the original mahál.

New.

Partition of a mahál into two mahals.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS AND PATWÁRÍS.

138. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, remuneration and dismissal of lambardárs, sub-lambardárs and mukaddams:

B. 204.

Power to make rules as to officers.

Provided that proprietors other than málikmakbúzás shall not be liable to pay, on account of the aggregate remuneration of lambardárs or sub-lambardárs and mukaddams, a sum exceeding five per cent. on the land-revenue which is

No. 1, ¶ 38 Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43.

assessed on their land or which when their land is revenue-free would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessed on their land if it was subject to assessment.

In framing rules for the appointment of lambardárs and sub-lambardárs under this section, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard among other matters to local custom and hereditary claims, and to entries on the subject in the Record-of-rights of any mahál.

B. 205. Duties of lambardárs.

139. It shall be the duty of every lambardár and sub-lambardár—

(*a*) to collect and pay into the Government treasury so much of the land-revenue as may under section seventy be payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs or sub-lambardárs;

(*b*) to collect and pay to the mukaddam, or into the Government treasury, as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, all sums payable through him, either solely or jointly with other lambardárs, or sub-lambardárs, from the mahál to which he is appointed, on account of cash-allowances to patwárís or village-watchmen, or on account of any expenses which the mukaddam is authorized to incur and to recover from such mahál;

(*c*) to assist the mukaddam in obtaining all particulars which he is bound to enter in the annual village-papers, or to report under this Act.

B. 205: Settlement Code, p. 26, para. 43. Lambardárs may recover fees and other charges from proprietors.

140. Lambardárs and sub-lambardárs may recover from the proprietors whom they represent along with the land-revenue—

(*a*) any remuneration to which they are entitled;

(*b*) the sum which, under section one hundred and thirty-nine, they are bound to pay to mukaddams;

Provided that no such recovery shall be made from málik-makbúzás paying a percentage which includes remuneration to mukaddams and lambardárs.

B. 168. Deputy Commissioner may alter channel through which malik-makbúzá pays revenue.

141. On the application of any málik-makbúzá or other like holder of land or of the lambardár or sub-lambardár through whom such málik-makbúzá or other holder of land pays the revenue assessed on his holding, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient cause shown, direct that such revenue be paid through any other lambardár or sub-lambardár, or that it be paid direct into the Government treasury.

When the Deputy Commissioner orders such payment to be made direct into the treasury, such portion of percentage fixed under section sixty-four as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, may determine, shall be paid to the Government; and the málik-makbúzá or other person shall pay the rest to the mukaddams on account of fees to mukaddams and other village-expenses.

Effect of order for payment of revenue direct to Government.

Duties of mukaddams.

142. It shall be the duty of every mukaddam— B. 206: No. 1, ¶¶ 35 *et seq*: No. 2, ¶¶ 60-62.

(*a*) to control and superintend the village-patwárí and watchmen; to report their deaths or absence from duty; to maintain them in the possession of any lands appertaining to their office; to recover and pay to them any cash allowances to which they may be entitled; and to take such steps as may be necessary to compel them to perform their duties;

(*b*) to furnish reports regarding the state of the village, at such places and times as the Deputy Commissioner fixes in this behalf;

(*c*) to prevent or report encroachments on public paths and roadways;

(*d*) to preserve such stations and marks erected by any Government-surveyor as may be made over to his care;

(*e*) subject to any rules issued by the Chief Commissioner, to keep his village in good sanitary condition;

(*f*) to report the deaths of all persons holding lands wholly or partially free from revenue and of Government-pensioners;

(*g*) to report violations of any rules which the Chief Commissioner may make for the preservation of underwood, forests and trees growing on the village-lands; and for securing to persons entitled to cut wood, and enjoy other privileges in the waste-lands of the village, the rights to which they are entitled;

(*h*) to collect, or aid in the collection of, all Government taxes and dues.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules—

(1) varying or adding to the list of duties which a mukaddam is required to perform under this section; and B. 207.

(2) regulating the liability of persons residing in any village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of the duties specified in clause (*e*), in respect of such village and for apportioning such charges among such persons.

Liabilities imposed by law on landholders to attach to mukaddams.

143. When, by any enactment for the time being in force, any public duties are imposed on, or public liabilities are declared to attach to, landholders, their managers and agents and the like, such duties shall be deemed to be imposed on, and such liabilities shall be held to attach to, mukaddams appointed under this Act: B. 206.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall discharge landholders, their managers or agents or the like from any liabilities imposed upon them by law. No. 3, ¶ 24.

Power to mukaddams to recover certain expenses incurred.

144. Every mukaddam may recover from the lambardárs or sub-lambardárs of the village to which he is appointed his own remuneration, together with any expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties. B. 206.

Chief Commissioner may make rules as to patwárís.

145. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules— B. 208: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6.

(*a*) regulating the manner in which patwárís are to be selected; prescribing the conditions under which they may be appointed, and fixing the limits of their circles, and the nature, mode and amount of their remuneration;

(*b*) prescribing the conditions under which substitutes may be appointed for persons having hereditary claims to the office of patwárí, when they are unable to act themselves;

(*c*) prescribing the fines which may be imposed on patwárís and their substitutes for neglect of their duty, and stating the circumstances under which they may be dismissed:

Provided that, except in the case hereinafter mentioned, no proprietor shall be compelled to pay as remuneration to patwárís a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue assessed on his land, or which, when his land is revenue-free, would, in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, be assessable on his land if it were liable to assessment.

B. 209: Act XXXIII of 1871, s. 6. In framing rules regard to be had to hereditary claims, &c.

146. In making rules under section one hundred and forty-five, the Chief Commissioner shall have regard to conditions and customs recorded in administration-papers and to hereditary claims to the office of patwárís; but in no case shall such conditions or customs or claims be deemed to require the appointment of any patwárí who would otherwise be ineligible for appointment or to prevent the dismissal of any patwárí who would otherwise be liable to dismissal.

B. 210. Chief Commissioner may make rules for guidance of Deputy Commissioners in certain matters.

147. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in dealing with cases where, at the time of the last preceding settlement, the maintenance of a patwárí was made optional, and the persons settled with are unable to agree as to whether a patwárí should be maintained, and for dealing with cases where no patwárí is, under such option, maintained and the mukaddams or proprietors have made default in the performance of the duties of a patwárí.

Such rules may empower the Deputy Commissioner in the latter class of cases—

(*a*) to impose fines on such mukaddams or proprietors, and therefrom to make provision for the temporary performance of the duties in respect of which they have made default;

(*b*) to appoint patwárís in the villages of such proprietors, either for the term of the settlement or for any shorter term, and to fix the remuneration of such patwárís.

B. 211. Chief Commissioner may define duties of patwárís.

148. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules prescribing the duties of patwárís—

(*a*) towards the Government; and may in such rules determine the registers, returns or other papers which they shall keep or furnish, the forms and language in which such registers and returns are to be prepared, the mode of their preparation and attestation, and the dates on which they are to be furnished;

No. 1, ¶ 38. (*b*) towards the members of the village-community; and may in such rules fix the remuneration, if any, other than the fixed emoluments of their office, which the patwárís may demand in respect of the performance of such duties.

Patwárís' papers to be public documents.

All records and documents which patwárís are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be public documents and to be the property of Government.

Patwárís to produce papers for inspection, and to deliver them to persons entitled.

149. Patwárís shall produce at all reasonable times, for the inspection of all persons interested therein, all records and papers which they are so required to prepare or keep. B. 212: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 95 (*b*).

Existing officers confirmed.

150. All existing lambardárs, sub-lambardárs, mukaddams and patwárís shall, unless the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, be deemed to have been appointed under this Act. Any sums which officers of these classes are entitled to recover or demand under this chapter may, if the Deputy Commissioner so directs, be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government. B. 213.

Holders of sír-land in Sambalpúr to provide for remuneration of mukaddams.

151. In each village of the district of Sambalpúr all persons, other than mukaddams, holding sír-land are bound to provide for the due remuneration of the mukaddam of the village; and the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules for the enforcement of this obligation. B. 164.

PART V.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. Except as otherwise hereinbefore provided,—

Exclusive jurisdiction of Revenue-authorities in matters under this Act.

(*a*) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit instituted, or application made, to obtain a decision or order on any matter which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement-officer is, by this Act, empowered to determine or dispose of; and B. 170: Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, section 119.

Proceedings under this Act not to be impeached.

(*b*) everything done, ordered or decided under this Act by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue or Settlement officer shall be deemed to have been duly done, ordered or decided.

For what village-cesses suit lies.

153. No suit shall lie in any Civil or Revenue Court for the recovery of any village cess which has not been recorded at a settlement, or declared to be leviable under section one hundred and thirty-three (*h*) and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Act XIX of 1873, s. 66.

Limitation of claims for compensation in case of waste-land demarcated as property of Government.

154. When, at any settlement made prior to the passing of this Act, waste-lands have been demarcated as the property of Government, no claim of any person to, or in respect of, such lands shall be entertained by any Civil Court after the expiration of three years from the date of such demarcation. B. 129.

B. 158: Act XIX of 1873, s. 141.

155. All persons in possession as proprietors, mortgagees or farmers of any land are bound to maintain and keep in repair at their own cost the boundary-marks lawfully erected thereon.

Obligations of owners as to boundary-marks.

B. 257: Bombay Land-revenue Code, section 94.

156. No Revenue or Settlement-officer, and no person employed in any Revenue or Settlement-office, shall, except with the express permission of the Chief Commissioner,—

Restriction on Revenue and Settlement-officers trading and holding land.

(*a*) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land, in the district to which he is appointed, or in which he is employed;

(*b*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, or in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-authority in such district.

The Chief Commissioner may delegate to Commissioners of Divisions or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section, in the case of any specified class of officers.

B. 184: Act XIX of 1873, ss. 161, 162.

157. When either of the proclamations mentioned in sections ninety-nine and one hundred and four has been made, and when any land or share is managed or let in farm under section fifty-eight, all sums due to the proprietor in respect of such land or share shall be payable to the Deputy Commissioner, his agent or lessee; and no payment made to such proprietor in anticipation of the usual period for such payment shall, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the same in account with the Deputy Commissioner, or his agent or lessee.

Upon proclamation under section 99 or 104, all sums due as rent or otherwise become payable to Deputy Commissioner.

Payment to proprietor in anticipation of due date.

B. 185: Act XIX of 1873, s. 163.

158. All sums which, under section one hundred and fifty-seven, become payable to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent may be recovered as if they were arrears of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of sums payable to Deputy Commissioner or his agent.

B. 186: Act XVII of 1876, s. 127.

159. When any land has been let in farm under section fifty-eight or one hundred and four, any revenue due from the farmer in respect of such land may be recovered from him or his surety as an arrear of revenue payable directly to Government.

Recovery of balances due by farmers.

160. All land-revenue due at the time this Act comes into force, and all money payable to the Government under this Act, shall be recovered from the persons from whom it is due and from their sureties (if any) as if it were an arrear of revenue due under this Act by such persons and their sureties.

Recovery of revenue due when Act comes into force.

And of money payable under Act.

161. All proceedings taken before this Act comes into force for the collection of the land-revenue, or the realization of arrears thereof, shall, in so far as they would have been substantially legal if this Act had been in force, be deemed to have been duly taken.

Past proceedings for collection of revenue legalised.

162. In conferring powers under this Act the Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Chief Commissioner may empower persons by name, or confer powers on classes.

163. The Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel any order conferring powers under this Act.

Chief Commissioner may vary or cancel order.

164. The Chief Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act in matters not otherwise provided for, and may attach to the breach of any such rule, or of any other rule made by him under this Act, a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, or when such breach is a continuing breach, to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues. B. 263.

Chief Commissioner may make rules and attach penalty to breach thereof.

No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Act shall take effect until it has been published in the official Gazette.

All such rules, when so published, shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section* 34.)

	Description of suits.
1	Suits for arrears of rent due on account of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like, not being suits for arrears under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880.
2	Suits by lambardárs, for arrears of Government-revenue payable through them by the proprietors whom they represent.
3	Suits by proprietors, for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof after payment of the Government-revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts.
4	Suits by máfidárs or assignees of Government revenue for arrears of revenue owing to them as such máfidárs or assignees.
5	Suits by superior proprietors for arrears of revenue due to them as such superior proprietors.
6	Suits by zamíndárs and others in receipt of the rent of land against any agents employed by them in the management of land or collection of rents, or against the trustees of such agents, for money received or accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession.

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Regulation, order, &c.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XII of 1841.	For amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act I of 1847	For the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1858.	To make further provision for the settlement of land gained by alluvion in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Land-revenue Administration of the Central Provinces as at this moment carried on rests on an insufficient legal basis. Throughout a considerable portion of the country there is little or no law regarding the settlement and collection of the revenue beyond that which may be considered to be established by ancient usage. In some parts it is doubtful how far any written law applies, and elsewhere the only law is either the "spirit" of certain old Regulations of the Bengal Code, or half-forgotten rules which owe their binding force to the Indian Councils' Act.

2. No inconvenience in practice was felt from this state of things in the earlier days of our rule, when the people scarcely realized the possibility of their having any rights as against their rulers; but of late years the diffusion of legal ideas has placed the landholders and the Government more at arm's-length; the old state of things has shown clear signs of giving way; and the want of a definite system of revenue law, such as exists in all the other settled Provinces of the empire, has come to be felt.

3. To supply this want the present Bill has been prepared. It follows the main lines of the similar laws in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, except that it is confined as closely as possible to the subject of the land-revenue administration, strictly so called, to the exclusion of certain subjects, such as partition and Courts of wards, which it has been the practice in other Provinces to include in Land-revenue Acts.

It seems unnecessary here to enter into any description of its provisions in so far as they are borrowed from Acts like the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land-revenue Acts, which have been passed so recently and after so much discussion; and the following remarks will accordingly be confined to such of the leading points of the Bill as are in some sense novel, or otherwise appear to require special notice.

4. It will be observed that the repealing clause (section 2) has been drawn so as to fit in with the similar clause in the Central Provinces Laws Act of 1875, and to sweep away the indefinite mass of old rules and regulations relating to the settlement and collection of the land-revenue which were saved by it; and, as any remnant of these old rules and regulations would, if kept alive, be apt to escape notice and perhaps ultimately lead to complication and difficulty, the clause which is commonly inserted in such Bills, maintaining existing rules in so far as they are consistent with the new law, has been omitted. It is believed that this omission will give rise to no difficulty, as it will rest with the Government to fix the date on which the Act will come into operation, and that date need not be fixed until all rules which it is necessary to make under the Act are ready for issue.

5. Chapter II, relating to Revenue-officers, their powers and procedure, it will be seen, contains no such detailed rules of procedure as are to be found in the North-Western Provinces Act. Most of the Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces preside over Civil Courts, and all have had more or less experience in working under the Code of Civil Procedure. The provisions of that Code, though copious, are simple and untechnical, and it accordingly seems the most convenient course to adopt it as a basis for the procedure of Revenue-officers, as has been done in sections 15(*a*) and 19 of the Bill, power being given to the Chief Commissioner to modify and supplement its provisions as he may think necessary.

6. In section 34 the Panjáb system of empowering the Local Government to invest Settlement-officers with the powers of Civil Courts for the disposal of suits relating to land has been followed, but the ultimate appeal in such suits will lie to the Judicial Commissioner.

7. Section 49, following the principle which it is believed has, from a remote period, been recognized throughout India, and which will be found embodied in the preamble to Regulation XXXVII of 1793 and elsewhere in the Bengal Code, declares that all land, with certain definite exceptions, is liable to be assessed to land-revenue. An express provision of this sort seems desirable in the Central Provinces, where a question has been recently raised as to whether land would not become exempt by being occupied for habitations. There is of course no general intention of assessing the lands in towns or old village-sites. They will be ordinarily excluded from assessment under the power conferred by section 44; but it is obviously desirable that, where lands at present cultivated and assessed are built upon, and yield, as they probably would, a larger profit to their owners than before, they should still remain liable to assessment.

8. In sections 78 and 83 an attempt is made to specify the acts and decisions of a Settlement-officer which may be called in question in a Civil Court, all other such acts and decisions being by section 152 protected from being so challenged; and as, when a matter is liable to be taken in the last resort before a Civil Court, it would be waste of time for the Settlement-officer to enter upon any very elaborate inquiry regarding it, section 78 provides that the investigation in the cases to which it refers shall be a summary one, the Settlement-officer being required to make only such inquiry as he thinks fit, and not being *bound* to hear any party concerned or receive any evidence tendered.

9. Sections 88 and 89 deal with cases in which, at settlements made before the passing of the Act, the proprietary right in land has been awarded by a Settlement-officer to some person on the ground that he was the person who, of all others, had the interest in the land most nearly approaching to ownership. They provide that no person whose claims to such land were considered and rejected by the Settlement-officer shall be permitted to impeach his award; but that any one whose claim was not so considered may institute a suit to establish it; and that, if he can prove that he was entitled to an interest in the land similar to that in consideration of which the proprietary right was awarded, the Court may declare him to be a proprietor.

10. Section 108 states, somewhat differently from the Land-revenue Acts at present in force, the nature of the estate taken by a purchaser of land sold for arrears of revenue due upon it. The interest taken by such a purchaser is described to be "the full proprietorship, or superior or inferior proprietorship, as the case may be, free from all liens, leases and incumbrances," &c.; but among other matters saved by the clause which follows are "the rights of any proprietor "superior or inferior to the defaulters, or of any málik-makbúzá or occupancy-tenant, who does not "derive his rights as such from express contract with such defaulters or any person through "whom they claim."

11. Section 116, following and enlarging upon section 158 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, provides that any lambardár entitled to recover an arrear of Government revenue, or any málguzár entitled to recover an arrear due under a sub-settlement, may, instead of instituting a suit to recover such arrear, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to recover it on his behalf by any of the processes provided by the Act for the recovery of revenue on behalf of the Government. It will be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to comply with such application or not as he thinks fit, and he will probably comply with it, as a rule, in cases where the applicant has done his best to collect the arrear, and undue trouble and expense would be caused to him by instituting a suit to recover it.

12. Section 117 deals somewhat differently from the North-Western Provinces Act with the important question of the right of the málguzárs to resume revenue-free grants made by them or their predecessors in interest. It is quite conceivable that an improvident proprietor might by such grants alienate so much of the revenue which he was entitled to collect as to put it beyond his power in a bad year to meet the demands of the Government against him. The Government revenue might, no doubt, ultimately be secured by the sale of the mahál, but it is obviously desirable to devise some means of avoiding so trenchant a process.

There would be a difficulty about refusing to recognize grants heretofore made perhaps for a valuable consideration; but it is believed that such grants are not very numerous in the Central Provinces, and may safely be left to their operation. As regards grants made after the Bill becomes law, there need be no hesitation in declaring them voidable, and this is in effect what the Bill does.

13. Section 119 of the Bill follows the 148th section of the North-Western Provinces Act in providing that no interest shall be charged on an arrear of Government revenue, but it allows a Court to award interest on an arrear of revenue due under a sub-settlement.

14. Section 123, which empowers the Chief Commissioner to direct that any rule, custom or condition entered in a Record-of-rights shall be enforced by fine, is new. It is believed that it will be found useful in many cases where the persons for whose benefit a provision of a Record-of-rights is intended might, owing to their not being parties to such record, or for some other reason, not be in a position to enforce it, or where, in order to enforce such a provision by a suit, it would be necessary to join, perhaps, all the inhabitants of a village as parties.

15. Section 137 is the only section of the Bill dealing with partition, and it is confined to the only species of partition which it is conceived can properly find a place in a Land-revenue Act, namely, the separation into two separate mahals of two portions of a mahál which are held in severalty.

When two parties in a mahál, holding their lands in common, desire to sever their joint and several liability for the revenue, they must, under the Bill, as under the law at present in force in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, first obtain a partition of their lands; but this partition is a matter with which the Revenue-administration has no direct concern. It might be, and sometimes is, sought like a partition of house-property or any other property, without any view to the dissolution of the joint and several liability to Government, and, accordingly, though it is intended that partitions of revenue-paying land should continue to be effected as heretofore through the Revenue-officers, as the authorities best qualified to undertake such an operation, it has been determined to relegate these partitions to a separate Bill, which it is hoped will shortly be placed before the Council, and to deal in the present Bill only with dissolution of the joint and several obligations of the málguzárs.

16. The office of mukaddam, which the 12th chapter of the Bill proposes to establish, is in most districts of the Central Provinces somewhat of a novelty. Up to the period of the recent settlements, villages in the Central Provinces were ordinarily held by a single málguzár or farmer, with whom the Government could deal on behalf of the village; but now, as Mr. Jones has observed, "the zamíndárí tenure with its single head will yearly give way to the pattídárí with its several heads," and the responsibility for the performance of the many duties incumbent on a village headman will thus become inconveniently split up. Moreover, in some districts large tracts of country are bought up by town-capitalists, and thus many villages are left without a responsible head at all. To remedy this, the Bill provides for the appointment for each village of a single representative headman (called a "mukaddam"), to whom the Government can look for the performance of the important duties which the custom of the country attaches to the land, and to whom the community can refer as a head when united action is required of it. When there are resident lambardárs, the person appointed to the office of mukaddam would ordinarily, but not necessarily, be one of them.

C. GRANT.

The 6th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 23rd July, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 12 of 1880.

THE PETROLEUM BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
Local extent.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

First class and second class Petroleum.

4. Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.
5. Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.
6. Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

Dangerous Petroleum.

7. Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.
Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.
Power to grant license.
8. Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.
9. Application of sections 4 and 6.

Petroleum generally.

10. Vessels containing petroleum to be marked.
11. Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.
12. Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.
13. Certificate as to result of such testing.

Penalties.

14. Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.
15. Penalty for keeping, &c., petroleum in contravention of section 10.
16. Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.
17. Confiscation of petroleum.

Miscellaneous.

18. Rules when to have force of law.
19. Power to extend this Act to other substances.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances of a like nature; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (Preamble.)

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Petroleum Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1881. (Short title. Commencement. Committee's recommendations, para. 1.)

The provisions of this Act relating to— (Local extent.)

(*a*) dangerous petroleum, and

(*b*) the importation of first class and second class petroleum,

extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

2. The Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-seven, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865 (*to make better provision for the prevention of injury from fire in ports, and to provide for the safe keeping of inflammable oils in ports and places within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*) are hereby repealed. (Repeal of enactments.)

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— (Interpretation-clause.)

"Petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum. ("Petroleum." 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 3, with additions from Committee's report.)

But does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes, and having its flashing point at or above two hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. (Committee's recommendations, para. 3.)

Explanation.—The flashing point of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed. (Committee's recommendations, para. 4.)

"First class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above one hundred and three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: ("First class petroleum." Committee's recommendations, para. 6.)

"Second class petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point at or above eighty-three, but below one hundred and three, degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: ("Second class petroleum.")

"Dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below eighty-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer: ("Dangerous petroleum.")

"Import" means to bring into British India by sea or land: ("Import.")

and "importation" means the bringing into British India as aforesaid.

"Transport" means to remove from one place to another within British India: ("Transport.")

"Ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: ("Ship.")

"Master" includes every person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of a ship: "Master."

"Magistrate" means, in the Presidency-towns, a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class or (when specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class: and "Magistrate."

"Owner" includes also any agent to whom a ship is consigned. "Owner."

First class and second class Petroleum.

Committee's recommendations, paras. 12 to 20.

4. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the importation of first class petroleum and second class petroleum; and in particular— Power to make rules as to the importation of first and second class petroleum.

(*a*) for ascertaining the quantity and description of any such petroleum on board a ship.

(*b*) to provide for the delivery by the master of a ship of samples of such petroleum and for the testing thereof before such petroleum is landed from such ship;

(*c*) to determine the places at which only such petroleum may be landed; and

(*d*) to regulate the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, landing or transhipping any such petroleum.

5. No quantity of first class petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons, and Possession and transport of first and second class petroleum.

no quantity of second class petroleum exceeding forty gallons,

shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises or shall be transported except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under this Act.

6. The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the granting of licenses to possess or transport first and second class petroleum in cases where such licenses are by law required. Power to make rules as to such possession and transport.

Such rules may provide for the following among other matters, that is to say:—

in the case of licenses to possess petroleum—

(*a*) the nature and situation of the premises for which they may be granted, and

(*b*) the inspection of licensed premises and the testing of petroleum found thereon;

in the case of licenses to transport petroleum—

(*c*) the manner in which such petroleum shall be packed, the mode of transit, and the route by which it is to be taken, and

(*d*) the stoppage and inspection of it during transit;

in the case of both such licenses—

(*e*) the authority by which the license may be granted;

(*f*) the fee to be charged for it;

(*g*) the quantity of petroleum it is to cover;

(*h*) the conditions which may be inserted in it;

(*j*) the time during which it is to continue in force; and

(*k*) the renewal of the license.

Dangerous Petroleum.

7. No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported, or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided. Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

Every application for such a license shall be in writing, and shall declare— Application for license to import, transport or possess such petroleum.

(*a*) the quantity of such petroleum which it is desired to import, transport or possess, as the case may be;

(*b*) the purpose for which the applicant believes that such petroleum will be used; and

(*c*) that petroleum other than dangerous petroleum cannot be used for such purpose.

If the Local Government sees reason to believe that such petroleum will be used for such purpose and that no petroleum other than dangerous petroleum can be used for such purpose, it may grant such license for the importation, transport or possession (as the case may be) of such petroleum, absolutely or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit. Power to grant license.

8. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to or less than forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license: Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 40 gallons.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of such petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises or transported does not exceed three gallons and such petroleum is placed in separate glass, earthenware or metal vessels each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 8.

9. Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions contained in sections four and six in respect of first and second class petroleum shall apply also to dangerous petroleum. Applications of sections 4 and 6.

Petroleum generally.

10. All petroleum— 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 6.

(*a*) which is kept at any place after seven days from the date on which it is imported,

(*b*) which is transported, or

(*c*) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels which shall bear an indelible mark or label in conspicuous characters, stating what description of petroleum herein specified the same is. Vessels containing petroleum to be marked. Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 9.

11. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place, and any of the vessels, in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same and to deliver to him samples Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 11.

12. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section eleven, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to such dealer informing him that he is about to test such sample or cause the same to be tested with the apparatus and in the manner described in the Schedule hereto annexed, at a time and place to be fixed in such notice, and that such person or his Agent may be present at such testing. Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

Ibid.

13. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which such sample has been taken is first class, second class, or dangerous petroleum, such officer or other person may certify such fact, and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession such petroleum was found; and shall be *primâ facie* proof of the fact stated therein. Certificate as to result of such testing.

Penalties.

14. Any person who, in contravention of this Act or of any rules made hereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum, and any person who otherwise contravenes any such rules or any condition contained in a license granted hereunder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Penalty for illegal importation, &c., of petroleum.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 63.

15. Any person keeping, transporting, selling or exposing for sale petroleum in vessels not marked as prescribed by section ten shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty for keeping, transporting or exposing for sale petroleum in contravention of section 10.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 12.

16. Any dealer in petroleum who refuses or neglects to shew to any officer authorized under section eleven any place, or any of the vessels, in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of such petroleum on payment of the value of such samples, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. Penalty for refusing to comply with section 11.

Cf. Act I of 1878, s. 11.

17. In any case in which an offence under section fourteen or section fifteen has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that— Confiscation of petroleum.

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting or is in possession of any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting, or is in possession of,

shall be confiscated.

Miscellaneous.

18. 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 such rule shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

34 & 35 Vic., c. 105, s. 14.

19. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to any inflammable substance other than petroleum, and may by such notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections five, seven and eight, the quantities of such substance to which these sections shall apply. Power to extend this Act to other substances.

The Governor General in Council may by a like notification cancel any notification issued under this section.

THE SCHEDULE.

Specification explanatory of the Test Apparatus.

Committee's recommendations, para. 5, and 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47.

The following is a description of the details of the apparatus:—

The oil cup consists of a cylindrical vessel $2''$ diameter, $2\frac{5}{16}''$ height (internal), with outward projecting rim $\frac{5}{16}''$ wide, $\frac{3}{8}''$ from the top, and $1\frac{7}{8}''$ from the bottom, of the cup. It is made of gun metal or brass (17 B. W. G.), tinned inside. A bracket, consisting of a short stout piece of wire, bent upwards and terminating in a point, is fixed to the inside of the cup to serve as a gauge. **The distance of the point from the bottom of the cup is $1\frac{1}{8}''$. The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover made of brass (22 B. W. G.) which carries the thermometer and test lamp.** The latter is suspended from two supports from the side by means of trunnions, upon which it may be made to oscillate: it is provided with a spout the mouth of which is $\frac{1}{16}''$ in diameter. The socket which is to hold the thermometer is fixed at such an angle, and its length is so adjusted, that the bulb of the thermometer, when inserted to its full depth, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}''$ below the centre of the lid.

The cover is provided with three square holes, one in the centre $\frac{5}{16}''$ by $\frac{4}{16}''$, and two smaller ones, $\frac{3}{16}''$ by $\frac{3}{16}''$, close to the sides and opposite each other. These three holes may be closed and uncovered by means of a slide moving in grooves, and having perforations corresponding to those on the lid.

In moving the slide so as to uncover the holes, the oscillating lamp is caught by a pin fixed in the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. Upon the slide being pushed back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position.

Upon the cover, in front of, and in line with, the mouth of the lamp, is fixed a white bead the dimensions of which represent the size of the test flame to be used.

The bath or heated vessel consists of two flat-bottomed copper cylinders (24 B. W. G.), an inner one of $3''$ diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}''$ height, and an outer one of $5\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter and $5\frac{3}{4}''$ height; they are

soldered to a circular copper plate (20 B. W. G.) perforated in the centre, which forms the top of the bath, in such a manner as to inclose the space between the two cylinders, but leaving access to the inner cylinder. The top of the bath projects both outwards and inwards about $\frac{3}{8}''$, that is, its diameter is about $\frac{3}{4}''$ greater than that of the body of the bath, while the diameter of the circular opening in the centre is about the same amount less than that of the inner copper cylinder. To the inner projection of the top is fastened, by six small screws, a flat ring of ebonite, the screws being sunk below the surface of the ebonite to avoid metallic contact between the bath and the oil cup. The exact distance between the sides and bottom of the bath of the oil lamp is $1\frac{1}{2}''$. A split socket similar to that on the cover of the oil cup, but set at a right angle, allows a thermometer to be inserted into the space between the two cylinders. The bath is further provided with a funnel, an overflow pipe, and two loop handles.

The bath rests upon a cast-iron tripod stand, to the ring of which is attached a copper cylinder or jacket (24 B. W. G.), flanged at the top, and of such dimensions that the bath, while firmly resting on the iron ring, just touches with its projecting top the inward-turned flange. The diameter of this outer jacket is $6\frac{1}{2}''$. One of the three legs of the stand serves as support for the spirit lamp, attached to it by means of a small swing bracket. The distance of the wick holder from the bottom of the bath is $1''$.

Two thermometers are provided with the apparatus, the one for ascertaining the temperature of the bath, the other for determining the flashing point. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the water has a long bulb and a space at the top. Its range is from about 90° to 190° Fahrenheit. The scale (in degrees of Fahrenheit) is marked on an ivory back fastened to the tube in the usual way; it is fitted with a metal collar fitting the socket, and the part of the tube below the scale should have a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}''$ measured from the lower end of the scale to the end of the bulb. The thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the oil is fitted with collar and ivory scale in a similar manner to the one described. It has a round bulb, a space at the top, and ranges from about 55° F. to 150° F.; it measures from end of ivory back to bulb $2\frac{1}{4}''$.

NOTE.—A model apparatus is deposited at the office of the Master of the Mint, Calcutta.

Directions for applying the Test.

1. The test apparatus is to be placed for use in a position where it is not exposed to currents of air or draughts.

2. The heating vessel or water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the spout of the vessel. The temperature of the water at the commencement of the test is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance either by mixing hot and cold water in the bath, or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or by heating the water with the spirit lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

If the water has been heated too highly, it is easily reduced to 130° by pouring in cold water little by little (to replace a portion of the warm water) until the thermometer gives the proper reading.

When a test has been completed, this water-bath is again raised to 130° by placing the lamp underneath, and the result is readily obtained while the petroleum cup is being emptied, cooled, and refilled with a fresh sample to be tested. The lamp is then turned on its swivel from under the apparatus, and the next test is proceeded with.

3. The test lamp is prepared for use by fitting it with a piece of flat plaited candlewick, and filling it with colza or rape oil up to the lower edge of the opening of the spout or wick tube. The lamp is trimmed so that when lighted it gives a flame of about 0·15 of an inch diameter, and this size of flame which is represented by the projecting white bead on the cover of the oil cup is readily maintained by simple manipulation from time to time with a small wire trimmer.

When gas is available it may be conveniently used in place of the little oil lamp, and for this purpose a test flame arrangement for use with gas may be substituted for the lamp.

4. The bath having been raised to the proper temperature, the oil to be tested is introduced into the petroleum cup, being poured in slowly until the level of the liquid just reaches the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. In warm weather the temperature of the room in which the samples to be tested have been kept should be observed in the first instance, and if it exceeds 65°, the samples to be tested should be cooled down (to about 60°) by immersing the bottle containing them in cold water, or by any other convenient method. The lid of the cup, with the slide closed, is then put on, and the cup is put into the bath or heating vessel. The thermometer in the lid of the cup has been adjusted so as to have its bulb just immersed in the liquid, and its position is not under any circumstances to be altered. When the cup has been placed in the proper position, the scale of the thermometer faces the operator.

5. The test lamp is then placed in position upon the lid of the cup, the lead line or pendulum,* which has been fixed in a convenient position in front of the operator, is set in motion, and the rise of the thermometer in the petroleum cup is watched. When the temperature has reached about 66°, the operation of testing is to be commenced, the test flame being applied once for every rise of one degree in the following manner:—

The slide is slowly drawn open while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation.

NOTE.—If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very low volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—

The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water, to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the heating vessel or water-bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120°, instead of with cold water.

* This pendulum is two (2) feet in length from the point of suspension to the centre of gravity of the weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR some time past the dangerous nature of the inflammable oils which are being imported into this country has been engaging the attention of Government. In November, 1878, the notice of the Government of India was first drawn to the subject by the Government of Bombay, with a view, if necessary, to legislation being resorted to to check the importation of dangerous oils. On a reference being made to the Government of Bengal as to the expediency of such legislation, it was found that the subject had already been for some time before that Government, and that a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of considering the question of these oils in all its bearings. This Committee, which was composed of officials, experts and gentlemen interested in the trade, has presented its report, in which it strongly urges the necessity for legislation, and puts forward certain recommendations as to the lines on which in its opinion such legislation should proceed.

2. These recommendations follow, with certain modifications, introduced to meet the special circumstances, climatic and otherwise, of India, the outlines of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105 (since amended by 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47), which is the principal Act governing this subject in the United Kingdom. They appear well adapted to carry out the object which the Committee had in view, namely, practical security of life and property, with the minimum of restrictions on an important and rapidly developing trade.

3. The following is the general substance of the conclusions of the Committee:—

1*st*.—All petroleum should be divided into three classes, namely,—

(*a*) first class petroleum with a flashing point at or above 103° F.;
(*b*) second class petroleum with a flashing point between 83° and 103° F.;
(*c*) dangerous petroleum with a flashing point below 83° F.

} According to Abel's close test.

2*ndly*.—All petroleum should be tested by Abel's close test, which has recently been adopted in the United Kingdom (see 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, the Petroleum Act, 1879), for the purposes of the Petroleum Act, 1871, in preference to the old or open test which was fixed by that Act.

3*rdly*.—As second class petroleum flashes only at a temperature of 83°, or 10° higher than the temperature (73°) at which petroleum is considered safe enough to be exempted from the provisions of the English Petroleum Act (see 42 & 43 Vic., Cap. 47), and may therefore be regarded as at all events fairly safe, the importation, storage and transport of such petroleum, as well as of first class petroleum, should be left reasonably free, while the importation, storage and transport of dangerous petroleum, if not actually prohibited, should be subjected to such severe restrictions as practically to be so for purposes of ordinary use.

4. The Government of India has considered this report, and is disposed to concur generally in its conclusions and in the scheme of legislation contained in the Committee's recommendations. As the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, as well as the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, are in favor of legislation, the Government of India is willing to accept the recommendation of the Committee that the legislation to be undertaken should be in the Council of the Governor General, and accordingly the present Bill, which embodies generally the recommendations of the Committee, has been prepared.

5. As it seems desirable to check at once, and generally, the trade in dangerous petroleum (and it would be unfair if all ports were not put on the same footing as to the importation of first class and second class petroleum), the provisions of the Bill relating to dangerous petroleum and the importation of first class and second class petroleum are made to extend to the whole of India; but its other provisions are only applicable at the discretion of the Local Government.

The details of the measure have been left in a great measure to rules to be framed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as this seems the most convenient course in a case of this sort, where the local circumstances and peculiar features of the trade of various places have to be considered.

6. A section has been added to the Bill corresponding with section 14 of 34 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, enabling the Governor General in Council hereafter to extend the Act to substances other than petroleum, and to adapt certain of the provisions of the Act to the case of such substances.

7. The length of the pendulum which was by an oversight omitted from the description of Professor Abel's test in the first schedule to the 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 47, has been inserted in a foot-note to the schedule of the Bill on information furnished by Mr. Pedler.

8. The opportunity has been taken to repeal the thirty-seventh section of the Indian Ports Act relating to inflammable oils, and Bengal Act No. III of 1865, which regulates in Calcutta and Howrah the importation and storage of inflammable oils, as the present Bill will make those enactments unnecessary.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 3rd July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned; Preamble.

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement. **1.** This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2. No obligation to pay except on production of certificate. **2.** The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same.

Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3. Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court. **3.** Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same.

Form of application. The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it. **4.** The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition. **5.** On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

Procedure in case of opposition. **6.** In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

Appeal to the High Court. **7.** When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Period of limitation for appeal. **8.** The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. See Act XV of 1877, s. 29.

Form of certificate. **9.** A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Effect of certificate. **10.** (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 2.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 3.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

Act X of 1865, s. 288.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Effect of fresh certificate.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin. The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option, however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for

the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(*A*).—*Of Rent generally.*

4. Presumption that rent continues unchanged.
5. Date from which orders changing rents operate.
6. Dates on which rents are payable.
7. Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.
8. Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.
   Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.
9. Penalty for exaction by landlord.
   For not giving receipt.
10. Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.
11. No rent to be less than the revenue.
12. Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

(*B*).—*Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.*

13. Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.
14. Appointment of assessors.
15. Remedy for error in division.
16. Effect of estimate.

(*C*).—*Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.*

17. Definitions.
18. Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.
19. Tenant may reap attached crops.
20. Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.
21. Retention of sale-proceeds by the Court in certain cases.
22. Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

SECTIONS.

(*D*).—*Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.*

23. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.
24. Tenancy when terminated by such notice.
25. Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.
26. Surrender to be of the entire holding.

(*E*).—*Of Ejectment.*

27. No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.
28. Ejectment by Civil Court—
   (*a*) in execution of decree for ejectment;
   (*b*) in execution of decree for arrears;
   (*c*) on an application under certain provisions of this Act.
29. Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.
30. Application to a Civil Court to eject.
31. Procedure thereon.
32. Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.
33. Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.
34. Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.
35. Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.
36. Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.
37. When proceedings to eject to be stayed.
38. Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

(*F*).—*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.*

39. Preferential right to improve.
40. Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.
41. Principle on which compensation to be assessed.
42. Shape in which compensation may be given.
43. Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.
44. Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons, Landlords of the same Land.*

45. Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.
46. Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.
47. Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

48. Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.
49. Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.
50. Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.
51. Procedure on application under section 50.
52. If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.
53. Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.
54. Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

55. Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

SECTIONS.

(*B*).—*Of Ejectment.*

56. Notice of ejectment.
57. Procedure when right to eject is disputed.
58. When protection-order may be granted.
59. Declaration of right to eject when to be made.
60. Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.
61. Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.
62. Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.
63. Procedure in such cases.
64. Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.
65. Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

(*C*).—*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.*

66. Rent payable by ordinary tenants.
67. Diminution of area of holding.
68. Rents payable by protected tenants.
69. No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.
70. Sub-letting.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

71. Ejectment on expiry of term.
72. Sub-letting.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(*A*).—*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.*

73. Ex-proprietors of sír-land.
74. Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.
75. Twelve years' rule.
76. Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.
77. Tenant changing land in other cases.
78. Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.
79. Tenants in Sambalpúr.
80. Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

(*B*).—*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.*

81. Descent of occupancy-right.
82. Right of transfer.
83. Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.
84. Right to sub-let.
85. Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

(*C*).—*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.*

86. Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.
87. Power to fix money rent where not fixed at, or since, settlement.
88. Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.
89. Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.
90. Abatement of such rent.
91. Rents of certain tenants not to be changed on certain grounds.
92. Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.
93. Power to make rules for determining rents.

SECTIONS.

94. Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

(*D*).—*Miscellaneous.*

95. Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.
96. Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.
97. *Quasi* occupancy-tenants.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

98. Cognizance of certain applications.
99. Procedure on such applications.
100. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
101. Certain suits may be entered in separate register.
102. Plaint in such suits.
103. Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.
104. Recovery of penalties under section 9.
105. Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.
106. When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.
107. Set-off.
108. Interest on arrears.
109. No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.
110. No appeal in certain arrear-cases.
111. Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

SCHEDULE.

Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared while Mr. F. Cockerell had charge of the Bill.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880." Short title.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; Local extent. B. 1.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf. Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed, Enactments repealed. B. 2.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act.

B. 3.

3. In this Act, unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say:— Interpretation-clause.

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes, or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land: "Land."

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a farmer, thikadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half. "Tenant."

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land; but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise, is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held, such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested. "Landlord."

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord.

Act XVIII of 1873, s. 3 (2).

(4) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land: "Rent."

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (18).

(5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable": "Pay" and "payable."

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable: "Arrear."

(7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions. "Holding."

"Village." (8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

Cf. Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 44: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23: Panjáb, sec. 37; Irish Act, sec. 70.

(9) "Improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which, not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding; is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it. "Improvement."

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken, were improvements.

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June: "Agricultural Year."

(11) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, in any record-of-rights made before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto: "Absolute occupancy-tenant." C. P. Rev. Bill, s. 4 (19).

(12) "Sír-land" means— "Sír-land."

(*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement, or C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (7).

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years:

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years, (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation (*i*).—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights:

Explanation (*ii*).—"Sír-land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr.

(13) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act. "Record-of-rights." C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (20).

(14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under such provision. "Revenue-officer." New.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(*A*).—*Of Rent generally.*

4. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year. Presumption that rent continues unchanged. B. 4.

B. 6.

5. When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered: Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty-seven, section eighty-nine, clause (*d*), or section ninety, clause (*c*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

B. 10: No. 3, p. 51: Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 212.

6. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage.

Dates on which rents are payable.

B. 11: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, secs. 50 to 55.

7. When any landlord, upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money, refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty-seven, desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith.

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.

B. 11, last para.

8. When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven, it shall, unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord, or the person appointed to receive such rent, as the case may be.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

A Revenue-officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue-officer under the last preceding clause, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid.

B. 12: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 48.

9. Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess, or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant, shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

For not giving receipt.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues; in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

10. Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator, the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may, in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land, and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

B. 7: No. 4, p. 1-3.

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.

11. A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

No rent to be less than the revenue.

12. When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimár has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record-of-rights at such settlement, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

B. 13.

Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to sír-land or land taken under a sub-lease.

(B).—Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.

13. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue-officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement.

B. 14: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 43.

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will not so attend, or that, if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission.

B. 15.

14. When a Revenue-officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors, and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors.

B. 16: Ajmer Land Regulation, sec. 49.

15. If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party 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 as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

B. 17.

16. When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed.

Effect of estimate.

Ajmer Land Regulation, s. 51.

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive.

No. 3, pp. 48 to 51.

(C).—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.

B. 18.

17. In this section and sections eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them:—

Definitions.

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means, with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding.

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen.

Explanation.—Crops and other products deposited on a threshing-floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not, by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored.

B. 19.

18. When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise; and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.

B. 20: Act X of 1859, sec. 118.

19. Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose. If the tenant neglects to do so, the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered, and stored, either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

Tenant may reap attached crops.

B. 21.

20. If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord, it shall not be brought to sale—

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight, before the end of such fortnight;

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time, before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing.

If, having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight, the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit:

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held; or

(*b*) if, when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*c*) if, when the attachment has been made at any other time, the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay.

B. 22.

21. In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold; and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds, have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases.

B. 23.

22. If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment, in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

under section twenty-one, the Court shall make such attachment accordingly, and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto. But, if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit.

(D).—Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.

B. 24.

23. Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may, before the first day of April in any agricultural year,—

Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year;

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same; and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application.

B. 25.

24. When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year, or when, on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year, the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year.

Tenancy when terminated by such notice.

B. 26.

25. Any tenant who, except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract, surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued: Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord, or let by him to another tenant.

Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.

B. 28.

26. No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord.

Surrender to be of the entire holding.

(E).—Of Ejectment.

B. 29.

27. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.

See s. 60.

(*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred; or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided.

B. 30.

28. A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

Ejectment by Civil Court—

in execution of decree for ejectment;

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment;

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding; or

in execution of decree for arrears;

See ss. 60, 71 & 49.

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub-lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained.

on an application under certain provisions of this Act.

B. 32: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 34 & 35.

29. When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf, the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land; and the Court may make such order:

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree.

B. 33.

30. Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty-nine, or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned,

Application to a Civil Court to eject.

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order, or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding.

B. 34.

31. The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant:

Procedure thereon.

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 21, and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39.

Provided that, when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year, such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub-let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with, order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year.

B. 35: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

32. When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall, in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

(*a*) at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops; and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown:

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 27.

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake.

33. When a landlord elects, under clause (*a*) of section thirty-two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section, such tenant shall pay to such landlord, for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.

B. 37.

34. A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant; or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

B. 38.

35. When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord, it shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum, fix a time within which it must be paid into Court.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment;

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment.

B. 39.

36. When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof, and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit, any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty-nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant.

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.

B. 40.

37. If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty-nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed.

When proceedings to eject to be stayed.

B. 41.

38. Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty-seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment, sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement, or for compensation, or for both; and such Court shall, if it finds that the ejectment was illegal, reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment.

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease.

(F).—Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.

B. 42.

39. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that, save as provided in section ninety-five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks, pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants.

Preferential right to improve.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords, who have a preferential right to make them, and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right.

B. 43: Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 37: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 22: Act XIX of 1873, sec. 54: Irish Act, secs. 3, 4, 15, 21 and 70.

40. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court:

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sír-land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto;

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty-nine, or, when no such notice or time is prescribed, without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it;

(*c*) when the tenant, having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice;

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation.

Improvements made by a tenant, before the passing of this Act, in lands other than sír-land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of, his landlord, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement.

B. 44: No. 4, p. 12.

41. In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty, the Court shall have regard—

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement; and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement;

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding:

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement, allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made, the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement.

Explanation.—In this section, the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack-rent.

B. 46.

42. Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit, unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly.

Shape in which compensation may be given.

B. 47: No. 3, pp. 6-10: No. 4, p. 12: Cf. Irish Act, s. 4.

43. Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements, or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall, so far as regards such agreement, be void.

Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.

B. 48: No. 3, pp. 6-10.

44. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing—

Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

No. 3, pp. 3 & 4.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land.*

B. 60.

45. When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment, or the enhancement, abatement or recovery of rent, appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf.

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant.

No. 4, p. 14.

46. Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him.

Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

B. 61.

47. When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others; and such persons shall be bound, if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, in manner provided by section forty-five, to receive the rent of such holding.

B. 52.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

48. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown,—

B. 53: No. 4, p. 14.

Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) that, except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord.

49. When any tenant having a right to sub-let sub-lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub-lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub-lease; but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him.

B. 54: No. 4, p. 14.

Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.

50. When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement, either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing.

B. 57: No. 3, p. 12: Compare Act X of 1859, ss. 2, 9, 80 & 81: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 24 & 28: and Act XIX of 1868, s. 7.

Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.

51. On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the matters, if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

B. 58.

Procedure on application under section 50.

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute, or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for; or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue-officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit; or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court.

52. If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty-one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument; and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it.

B. 59.

If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Oudh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

53. If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect there of by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant: Provided that—

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously, or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same.

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section, both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them, shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record.

B. 8: No. 4, pp. 3 & 4.

54. If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and while such lease or contract is in force,—

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding;

(*b*) land-revenue having previously been payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord, unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land-revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

B. 61.

55. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

(*B*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 62: No. 2, p. 33.

56. Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment; and such Court shall serve such notice.

Notice of ejectment.

57. If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty-six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him, he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right.

B. 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed.

58. Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sír-land, or a sub-lessee, has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not, either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him, or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month, apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment; and such Court shall grant such order, unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby.

B. 64: No. 2, pp. 33 & 34.

When protection-order may be granted.

Explanation.—Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section.

59. If, within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven, and no application is made under section fifty-eight, or if, on such a suit being instituted or application made, it is rejected, the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant.

B. 65.

Declaration of right to eject when to be made.

60. Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty-nine may eject the tenant—

B. 66.

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty-six was made—at any time during the said month of May;

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration:

Provided that any such landlord, instead of ejecting such tenant himself, may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant.

61. Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty-nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty-two, may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order.

B. 67.

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.

B. 68.

62. Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty-one—

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

(*a*) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty-two, he is entitled ; and

(*b*) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty-five.

B. 69.

63. On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein, and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid, to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled, is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes, may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected.

Procedure in such cases.

B. 70.

64. A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty-eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding.

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

B. 71.

65. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing that any notice other than that hereinafter prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void.

Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.

B. 72.

66. The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty-eight, shall be,—

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

(*a*) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay ; or in the absence of any agreement, such rent as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine to be a fair rent ;

Compare Act XIX of 1868, ss. 35 & 36.

(*b*) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy, the rent which was payable in the preceding year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable.

In fixing a fair rent under clause (*a*) of this section, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood, and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates.

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall, unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake, be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum.

B. 5.

67. When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year.

Diminution of area of holding.

B. 73.

68. When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty-six whichever may be greater.

Rents payable by protected tenants.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year.

B. 74: No. 3, p. 13.

69. Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

70. An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so, be entitled to sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

Sub-letting.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

B. 75.

71. A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement, an ordinary tenant :

Ejectment on expiry of term.

Provided that, if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term, the notice specified in section fifty-six shall not be required ; and such tenant may, on the expiration of such term, be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty-nine.

72. A tenant for a fixed term may, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

Sub-letting.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.

B. 76: No. 3, p. 15.

73. Any owner of sír-land shall be deemed to become an occupancy-tenant of such land in the following cases, *viz.* :—

Ex-proprietors of sír-land.

(*a*) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it ;

(*b*) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land-revenue ; or

(*c*) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment-debtor.

74. Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record-of-rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded.

Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.

B. 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32: No. 3, p. 16: No. 2, p. 31:

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein : Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination ; or (2) held in lieu of wages ; or (3) sír-land.

Twelve years' rule.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was, or, had this Act been in force, would have been, bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19, 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Explanation III.—When, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may, in accordance with such custom, have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B. 78: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19-22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.

B. 79: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p 30: No. 3, pp. 61 & 62: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

B. 80.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease, or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

B. 81.

79. In the district of Sambalpúr, every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease ; and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

B. 82.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

(B).—Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.

B. 83: No. 3, p. 37.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land : Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

Descent of occupancy-right.

B. 84.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding, or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent, to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding.

Right of transfer.

No. 3, pp. 31-36.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant, and, in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy, may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding, or any undivided share thereof, to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty-one, descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living.

B. 85.

83. No entry in the Record-of-rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter :

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record-of-rights.

B. 86: No. 3, pp. 29-31.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof :

Right to sub-let.

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not, during the term of such settlement, be entitled to sub-let.

B. 87: No. 3, p. 31.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed, or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power.

Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.

B. 88: No. 4, p. 19.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding, unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act.

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

B. 89.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue-officer, to a Revenue-officer, to fix such rent; and such officer shall, as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say :—

No. 2, p. 37: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 72.

(*a*) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue on similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl; and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl;

(*b*) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him;

(*c*) to any circumstances, such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent; and

No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 2, p. 32: No. 3, pp. 23 & 24.

(*d*) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement, and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose :

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer.

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer, or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment-circle.

B. 90.

Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.

88. (*a*) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpúr district;

(*b*) rents of absolute occupancy-tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act; and

(*c*) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven.

B. 91: No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.

89. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, the landlord may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(*a*) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been, owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made;

(*b*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding;

(*c*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense;

(*d*) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 92: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Abatement of such rent.

90. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(*a*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding, or

(*b*) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(*c*) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 94: No. 3, p. 37.

Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds.

91. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy-tenants in the districts of Sambalpúr, Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy-tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), has been made, or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

B. 95.

Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.

92. Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpúr agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed, shall be void; but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord.

B. 96.

Power to make rules for determining rents.

93. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement-officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty-seven, clause (*b*), may be allowed.

Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94. In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money-rent; and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money-rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same :

Act VIII of 1879, s. 9.

Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same.

(*D*).—*Miscellaneous.*

B. 97.

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

95. Every absolute occupancy-tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy-eight or section seventy-nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have, with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding.

B. 99.

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.

96. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who, at the passing of this Act, has, or may hereafter acquire, rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter.

Quasi occupancy-tenants.

97. Any owner of sír-land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it; or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession, to retain the actual possession of the land, paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

B. 100: No. 3, p. 41.

Cognizance of certain applications.

98. The Revenue-officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject-matter of the following applications, namely :—

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7);

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13);

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50);

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53);

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66);

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67);

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy-tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90);

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94);

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act; and, subject to the provisions herein contained, may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely :—

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit;

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

Procedure on such applications.

99. In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety-eight, the Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880.

From every order passed by a Revenue-officer in respect of any such matter, an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

B. 103: No. 3, pp. 41 to 45.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. Subject to the provisions of section ninety-eight, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise.

B. 103 (*c*).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register.

101. The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,—

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent;

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease, whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not;

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9);

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38);

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57);

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits, but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe.

B. 104: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 110.

Plaint in such suits.

102. In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.

103. Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed.

B. 107.

Recovery of penalties under section 9.

104. If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section.

B. 108.

Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.

105. In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted.

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s. 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 15.

When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.

106. If, in a suit for an arrear of rent, it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue-officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1868, s. 13.

Set-off.

107. In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such.

B. 111.

Interest on arrears.

108. In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.

109. No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable.

B. 113: Cf. Act X of 1859, s. 13.

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

110. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New.

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

111. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Short title.
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed, during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue-paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class, and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference that, instead of requiring the Revenue-officer, on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties; and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable, because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land-revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent, and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Málguzárs. The object of both is the same, *viz.*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8. Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor. They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant; but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected. The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of-rights to the contrary.

9. Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co-proprietors. Section 47 provides that in such cases the co-proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding.

10. Section 48 (*b*) enacts that, except as provided by the Bill, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord; and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill, except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy-tenants to be presently referred to.

11. Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue-officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing, at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms, are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattás and kabúliyats.

12. Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re-assessment, is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement.

13. With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants.

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr) are as follows, namely:—

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III);
(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV);
(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V);
(4) absolute occupancy-tenants (same chapter).

14. Taking these in their order, it will be seen from section 48(*a*) and section 55 that it is to be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease, is "an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure.

15. The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England; and in the Bill, as originally framed by Mr. Jones, such tenants were designated "tenants from year to year"; but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term "ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing, has been substituted for it.

16. The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant, as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court, and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord, he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for, claim to be protected from ejectment; and the Court will be bound to protect him, unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him.

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy.

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee.

17. As an "ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition, it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent; and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple.

18. Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice. The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold, and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term, the tenant will, in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant," and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III.

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy-tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely:—

1*st*, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73:

2*ndly*, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy-tenant of the land in a settlement-record prepared before the passing of the Bill; or

3*rdly*, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status.

20. As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required, the right not being acquired when the land is sub-let. On the other hand, it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattísgarh; and by section 77 that, once the right has been acquired, it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged; but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant on his new holding. This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings, to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy-rights.

21. In whichever of the above modes the occupancy-status may have been acquired, its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V. The principal of those incidents are as follows:—

1*st*, that (section 81) the right of an occupancy-tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding;

2*ndly*, that, while an occupancy-tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub-let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer; and

3*rdly*, that he is, in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill.

22. These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq.*, and are among the most important provisions of the Bill.

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87), and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy-tenants, and, accordingly, at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration. The rent-rates "assumed" by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent, will be looked to; as also will the customary rates of rent which, as a matter of fact, are paid by tenants of the same class. Nor will other circumstances, such as the caste of the tenants, which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account.

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will, during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds. These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1*st*, that the area of the holding has been altered;

2*ndly*, that its productive power has been altered; and

3*rdly*, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished.

23. The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue-officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed. When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality, such an inquiry appears to be called for, it will, it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

24. The "absolute occupancy-tenants," so called because, when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces, their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute, are simply occupancy-tenants with certain additional privileges. The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record-of-rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited.

They differ from ordinary occupancy-tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.*:—

1*st*, that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81);

2*ndly*, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy-tenants;

3*rdly*, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue-officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy-tenants may be enhanced or reduced; and

4*thly*, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements.

25. As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable, in the interest of these tenants, to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords.

26. In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here.

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants. The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwárí settlement would not, under the circumstances, be the most suitable.

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and, in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy; that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpúr shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears; that (sections 81, 91, 95), as regards the descent of the occupancy-right, fixity of rent, and the right to improve, the occupancy-tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy-tenants; and that (section 82) occupancy-tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy-tenants. Lastly, in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them, it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent.

27. It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant, except the fixation of rent, to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North-Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal. The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated. In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions, and there can never be any difficulty in arranging, as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue-administration. This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication, and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere.

The 31st July, 1880.

C. GRANT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

☞ **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 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned;

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once.

No obligation to pay except on production of certificate.

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council [illegible] of 1869, s. 3,] shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same.

Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court.

Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.

3. Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same.

Form of application.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.

4. The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application.

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

Procedure in case of opposition.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Appeal to the High Court.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

Period of limitation for appeal.

See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Form of certificate.

Act XXVII 1860, s. 5.

10. (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

Effect of certificate.

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 2.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 3.

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Act X of 1865, s. 238.

Effect of fresh certificate.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option, however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(*A*).—*Of Rent generally.*

4. Presumption that rent continues unchanged.
5. Date from which orders changing rents operate.
6. Dates on which rents are payable.
7. Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.
8. Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.
   Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.
9. Penalty for exaction by landlord.
   For not giving receipt.
10. Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.
11. No rent to be less than the revenue.
12. Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

(*B*).—*Of Rents taken by Division or Estim of the Crops.*

13. Procedure for dividing or estima crops.
14. Appointment of assessors.
15. Remedy for error in divisio
16. Effect of estimate.

(*C*).—*Of the Landlord's Lien g the Produce of a Tenant's H*

17. Definitions. n attachments of crops
18. Priority confer ds.
    made by lap attached crops.
19. Tenant mac of tenant's holding to be
20. Sale of ho certain cases.
    defer sale-proceeds by the Court in
21. Reten ses.
    certa nt before judgment in suits for
22. Atta
    a

SECTIONS.

(*D*).—*Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.*

23. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.
24. Tenancy when terminated by such notice.
25. Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.
26. Surrender to be of the entire holding.

(*E*).—*Of Ejectment.*

27. No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.
28. Ejectment by Civil Court—
    (*a*) in execution of decree for ejectment;
    (*b*) in execution of decree for arrears;
    (*c*) on an application under certain provisions of this Act.
29. Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.
30. Application to a Civil Court to eject.
31. Procedure thereon.
32. Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.
33. Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.
34. Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.
35. Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.
36. Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.
37. When proceedings to eject to be stayed.
38. Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

(*F*).—*Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.*

39. Preferential right to improve.
40. Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.
41. Principle on which compensation to be assessed.
42. Shape in which compensation may be given.
43. Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.
44. Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons, Landlords of the same Land*

45. Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.
46. Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.
47. Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

48. Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.
49. Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.
50. Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.
51. Procedure on application under section 50.
52. If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.
53. Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.
54. Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

55. Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

SECTIONS.

(B).—*Of Ejectment.*

56. Notice of ejectment.
57. Procedure when right to eject is disputed.
58. When protection-order may be granted.
59. Declaration of right to eject when to be made.
60. Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.
61. Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.
62. Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.
63. Procedure in such cases.
64. Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.
65. Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

(C).—*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.*

66. Rent payable by ordinary tenants.
67. Diminution of area of holding.
68. Rents payable by protected tenants.
69. No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.
70. Sub-letting.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

71. Ejectment on expiry of term.
72. Sub-letting.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.*

73. Ex-proprietors of sír-land.
74. Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.
75. Twelve years' rule.
76. Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.
77. Tenant changing land in other cases.
78. Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.
79. Tenants in Sambalpúr.
80. Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

(B).—*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.*

81. Descent of occupancy-right.
82. Right of transfer.
83. Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.
84. Right to sub-let.
85. Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

(C).—*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.*

86. Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.
87. Power to fix money rent where not fixed at, or since, settlement.
88. Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.
89. Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.
90. Abatement of such rent.
91. Rents of certain tenants not to be changed on certain grounds.
92. Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.
93. Power to make rules for determining rents.

SECTIONS.

94. Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

(D).—*Miscellaneous.*

95. Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.
96. Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.
97. *Quasi* occupancy-tenants.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

98. Cognizance of certain applications.
99. Procedure on such applications.
100. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
101. Certain suits may be entered in separate register.
102. Plaint in such suits.
103. Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.
104. Recovery of penalties under section 9.
105. Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.
106. When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.
107. Set-off.
108. Interest on arrears.
109. No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.
110. No appeal in certain arrear-cases.
111. Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

SCHEDULE.

Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared while Mr. F. Cockerell had charge of the Bill.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880."

Short title.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874;

B. 1.

Local extent.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

B. 2.

Enactments repealed.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act.

B. 3.

3. In this Act, unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say:—

Interpretation-clause.

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes, or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land:

"Land."

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a farmer, thikadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one half.

"Tenant."

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land; but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise, is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held, such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested.

"Landlord."

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord.

Act XVIII of 1873, s. 3 (2).

(4) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land:

"Rent."

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (18).

(5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

"Pay" and "payable."

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable:

"Arrear."

(7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions.

"Holding."

(8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Village."

Cf. Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 4: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23: Panjáb, sec. 37; Irish Act, sec. 70.

(9) "Improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which, not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding; is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it.

"Improvement."

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken, were improvements.

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June:

"Agricultural Year."

(11) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, in any record-of-rights made before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto:

C. P. Rev. Bill, s. 4 (19).

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

"Sír-land."

(12) "Sír-land" means—

C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (7).

(*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement, or

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years:

Provided, that such land has not after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years, (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation (*i*).—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights:

Explanation (*ii*).—"Sír-land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr.

(13) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

C. P. Revenue Bill, sec. 4 (20).

"Record-of-rights."

(14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under such provision.

New.

"Revenue-officer."

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(A).—*Of Rent generally.*

4. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year.

B. 4.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

B. 6.

5. When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered: Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty-seven, section eighty-nine, clause (*d*), or section ninety, clause (*e*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

B. 10: No. 3, p. 51: Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 212.

6. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage.

Dates on which rents are payable.

B. 11: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, secs. 50 to 55.

7. When any landlord, upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money, refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty-seven, desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith.

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.

B. 11, last para.

8. When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven, it shall, unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord, or the person appointed to receive such rent, as the case may be.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

A Revenue-officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue-officer under the last preceding clause, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid.

B. 12: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 48.

9. Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess, or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant, shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

For not giving receipt.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues; in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

10. Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator, the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may, in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land, and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

B. 7: No. 4, p. 1-3.

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.

11. A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

No rent to be less than the revenue.

12. When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimár has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record-of-rights at such settlement, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

B. 13.

Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to sír-land or land taken under a sub-lease.

(B).—Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.

13. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue-officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement.

B. 14: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 43.

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will not so attend, or that, if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission.

B. 15.

14. When a Revenue-officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors, and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors.

B. 16: Ajmer Land Regulation, sec. 49.

15. If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party 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 as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

B. 17.

16. When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed.

Effect of estimate.

Ajmer Land Regulation, s. 51.

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive.

No. 3, pp. 48 to 51.

(C).—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.

B. 18.

17. In this section and sections eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them:—

Definitions.

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means, with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding.

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen.

Explanation.—Crops and other products deposited on a threshing-floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not, by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored.

B. 19.

18. When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise; and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.

B. 20: Act X of 1859, sec. 118.

19. Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose. If the tenant neglects to do so, the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered, and stored, either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

Tenant may reap attached crops.

B. 21.

20. If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord, it shall not be brought to sale—

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight, before the end of such fortnight;

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time, before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing.

If, having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight, the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit:

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held; or

(*b*) if, when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*c*) if, when the attachment has been made at any other time, the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay.

B. 22.

21. In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold; and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds, have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases.

B. 23.

22. If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment, in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

under section twenty-one, the Court shall make such attachment accordingly, and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto. But, if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit.

(D).—Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.

B. 24. **23.** Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may, before the first day of April in any agricultural year,—

Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year;

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord.

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same; and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application.

B. 25. **24.** When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year, or when, on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year, the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year.

Tenancy when terminated by such notice.

B. 26. **25.** Any tenant who, except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract, surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued: Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord, or let by him to another tenant.

Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.

B. 28. **26.** No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord.

Surrender to be of the entire holding.

(E).—Of Ejectment.

B. 29. **27.** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.

See s. 60. (*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred; or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided.

B. 30. **28.** A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

Ejectment by Civil Court—

in execution of decree for ejectment;

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment;

in execution of decree for arrears;

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding; or

on an application under certain provisions of this Act.

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub-lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained. See ss. 60, 71 & 49.

29. When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf, the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid, B. 32: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 34 & 35.

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land; and the Court may make such order:

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree.

30. Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty-nine, or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned, B. 33.

Application to a Civil Court to eject.

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order, or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding.

31. The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant: B. 34.

Procedure thereon.

Provided that, when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year, such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub-let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with, order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year. Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 21, and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39.

32. When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall, in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled— B. 35: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

(*a*) at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops; and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown:

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 27.

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake.

B. 36. **33.** When a landlord elects, under clause (*a*) of section thirty-two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section, such tenant shall pay to such landlord, for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.

B. 37. **34.** A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant; or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

B. 38. **35.** When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord, it shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum, fix a time within which it must be paid into Court.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment;

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment.

B. 39. **36.** When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof, and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit, any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty-nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant.

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.

B. 40. **37.** If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty-nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed.

When proceedings to eject to be stayed.

B. 41. **38.** Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty-seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment, sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement, or for compensation, or for both; and such Court shall, if it finds that the ejectment was illegal, reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment.

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease.

(F).—Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.

B. 42. **39.** In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that, save as provided in section ninety-five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks, pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants.

Preferential right to improve.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords, who have a preferential right to make them, and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right.

B. 43: Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 37: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 22; Act XIX of 1873, sec. 54: Irish Act, secs. 3, 4, 15, 21 and 70.

40. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court:

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sír-land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto;

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty-nine, or, when no such notice or time is prescribed, without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it;

(*c*) when the tenant, having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice;

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation.

Improvements made by a tenant, before the passing of this Act, in lands other than sír-land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of, his landlord, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement.

B. 44: No. 4, p. 12.

41. In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty, the Court shall have regard—

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement; and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement:

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding:

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement, allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made, the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement.

Explanation.—In this section, the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack-rent.

B. 46.

Shape in which compensation may be given.

42. Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit, unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly.

B. 47: No. 3, pp. 6-10: No. 4, p. 12: Cf. Irish Act, s. 4.

Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.

43. Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements, or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall, so far as regards such agreement, be void.

B. 48: No. 3, pp. 6-10.

Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

44. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing—

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

No. 3, pp. 3 & 4.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land.*

B. 50.

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.

45. When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment, or the enhancement, abatement or recovery of rent, appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf.

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant.

No. 4, p. 14.

Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

46. Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him.

B. 52.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

47. When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others; and such persons shall be bound, if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, in manner provided by section forty-five, to receive the rent of such holding.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

B. 53: No. 4, p. 14.

Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.

48. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown,—

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) that, except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord.

B. 54: No. 4, p. 14.

Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.

49. When any tenant having a right to sub-let sub-lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub-lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub-lease; but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him.

B. 57: No. 3, p. 12: Compare Act X of 1859, ss. 2, 9, 80 & 81: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 24 & 28: and Act XIX of 1868, s. 7.

Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.

50. When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement, either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing.

B. 58.

Procedure on application under section 50.

51. On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the matters, if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute, or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for; or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue-officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit; or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court.

B. 59.

If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.

52. If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty-one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument; and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it.

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Ondh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

53. If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect there of by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant: Provided that—

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously, or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same.

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section, both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them, shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record.

B. 8: No. 4, pp. 3 & 4.

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

54. If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and while such lease or contract is in force,—

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding;

(*b*) land-revenue having previously been payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord, unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land-revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

B. 61.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

55. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure.

(*B*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 62: No. 3, p. 33.

Notice of ejectment.

56. Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment; and such Court shall serve such notice.

B. 63.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed.

57. If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty-six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him, he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right.

B. 64: No. 2, pp. 33 & 34.

When protection-order may be granted.

58. Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sír-land, or a sub-lessee, has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not, either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him, or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month, apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment; and such Court shall grant such order, unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby.

Explanation.—Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section.

B. 65.

Declaration of right to eject when to be made.

59. If, within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven, and no application is made under section fifty-eight, or if, on such a suit being instituted or application made, it is rejected, the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant.

B. 66.

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.

60. Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty-nine may eject the tenant—

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty-six was made—at any time during the said month of May;

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration:

Provided that any such landlord, instead of ejecting such tenant himself, may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant.

B. 67

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.

61. Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty-nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty-two, may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order.

B. 68.

62. Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty-one—

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

(*a*) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty-two, he is entitled ; and

(*b*) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty-five.

B. 69.

63. On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein, and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid, to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled, is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes, may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected.

Procedure in such cases.

B. 70.

64. A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty-eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding.

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

B. 71.

65. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing that any notice other than that hereinprescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void.

Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

(*C*).—*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.*

B. 72.

66. The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty-eight, shall be,—

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

(*a*) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay ; or in the absence of any agreement, such rent as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine to be a fair rent ;

Compare Act XIX of 1868, ss. 35 & 36.

(*b*) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy, the rent which was payable in the preceding year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable.

In fixing a fair rent under clause (*a*) of this section, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood, and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates.

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall, unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake, be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum.

B. 5.

67. When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year.

Diminution of area of holding.

B. 73.

68. When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty-six whichever may be greater.

Rents payable by protected tenants.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year.

B. 74: No. 3, p. 13.

69. Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

70. An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so, be entitled to sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

Sub-letting.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

B. 75.

71. A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement, an ordinary tenant :

Ejectment on expiry of term.

Provided that, if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term, the notice specified in section fifty-six shall not be required ; and such tenant may, on the expiration of such term, be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty-nine.

72. A tenant for a fixed term may, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

Sub-letting.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(*A*).—*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.*

B. 76: No. 3, p. 15.

73. Any owner of sír-land shall be deemed to become an occupancy-tenant of such land in the following cases, *viz.* :—

Ex-proprietors of sír-land.

(*a*) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it ;

(*b*) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land-revenue ; or

(*c*) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment-debtor.

74. Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record-of-rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded.

Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.

B. 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32: No. 3, p. 16: No. 2, p. 31:

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein : Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination ; or (2) held in lieu of wages ; or (3) sír-land.

Twelve years' rule.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was, or, had this Act been in force, would have been, bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19, 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Explanation III.—When, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may, in accordance with such custom, have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B. 78: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19-22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.

B. 79: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p 30: No. 3, pp. 61 & 62: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

B. 80.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease, or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

B. 81.

79. In the district of Sambalpúr, every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease ; and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

B. 82.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

(*B*).—*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.*

B. 83: No. 3, p. 37.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land : Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

Descent of occupancy-right.

B. 84.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding, or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent, to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding.

Right of transfer.

No. 3, pp. 31-36.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant, and, in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy, may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding, or any undivided share thereof, to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty-one, descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living.

B. 85.

83. No entry in the Record-of-rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter :

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record-of-rights.

B. 86: No. 3, pp. 31-37.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof :

Right to sub-let.

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not, during the term of such settlement, be entitled to sub-let.

B. 87: No. 3, p. 31.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed, or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power.

Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

(*C*).—*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.*

B. 88: No. 4, p. 19.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding, unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act.

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

B. 89.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue-officer, to a Revenue-officer, to fix such rent; and such officer shall, except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say :—

No. 2, p. 37: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 72.

(*a*) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue on similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl; and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl;

(*b*) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him;

(*c*) to any circumstances, such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent; and

No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 2, p. 32: No. 3, pp. 23 & 24.

(*d*) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement, and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose :

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer.

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer, or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment-circle.

B. 90.

Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.

88. (*a*) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpúr district;

(*b*) rents of absolute occupancy-tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act; and

(*c*) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven.

B. 91: No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.

89. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, the landlord may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(*a*) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been, owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made;

(*b*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding;

(*c*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense;

(*d*) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 92: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Abatement of such rent.

90. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely :—

(*a*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding, or

(*b*) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(*c*) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 94: No. 3, p. 37.

Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds.

91. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy-tenants in the districts of Sambalpúr, Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy-tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), has been made, or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

B. 95.

Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.

92. Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpúr agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed, shall be void; but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord.

B. 96.

Power to make rules for determining rents.

93. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement-officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty-seven, clause (*b*), may be allowed.

Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94. In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money-rent; and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money-rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same :

Act VIII of 1879, s. 9.

Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same.

(*D*).—*Miscellaneous.*

B. 97.

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

95. Every absolute occupancy-tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy-eight or section seventy-nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have, with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding.

B. 99.

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.

96. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who, at the passing of this Act, has, or may hereafter acquire, rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter.

Quasi occupancy-tenants.

97. Any owner of sír-land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it; or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession, to retain the actual possession of the land, paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

B. 100: No. 3, p. 41.

Cognizance of certain applications.

98. The Revenue-officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject-matter of the following applications, namely :—

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7);

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13);

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50);

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53);

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66);

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67);

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy-tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90);

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94);

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act; and, subject to the provisions herein contained, may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely :—

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit;

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

Procedure on such applications.

99. In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety-eight, the Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880.

From every order passed by a Revenue-officer in respect of any such matter, an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

B. 103: No. 3, pp. 41 to 45.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. Subject to the provisions of section ninety-eight, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise.

B. 103 (c).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register.

101. The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,—

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent;

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease, whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not;

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9);

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38);

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57);

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits, but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe.

B. 104: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 110.

Plaint in such suits.

102. In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.

103. Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed.

B. 107.

Recovery of penalties under section 9.

104. If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section.

B. 108.

Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.

105. In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted.

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s. 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 15.

When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.

106. If, in a suit for an arrear of rent, it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue-officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1868, s. 13.

Set-off.

107. In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such.

B. 111.

Interest on arrears.

108. In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.

109. No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable.

B. 113: Cf. Act X of 1859, s. 13.

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

110. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New.

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

111. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Short title.
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed, during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue-paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as ryots. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class, and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference that, instead of requiring the Revenue-officer, on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties; and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable, because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land-revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent, and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Málguzárs. The object of both is the same, *viz.*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8. Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor. They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant; but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected. The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of-rights to the contrary.

9. Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co-proprietors. Section 47 provides that in such cases the co-proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding.

10. Section 48 (*b*) enacts that, except as provided by the Bill, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord; and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill, except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy-tenants to be presently referred to.

11. Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue-officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing, at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms, are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattás and kabúliyats.

12. Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re-assessment, is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement.

13. With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants.

These classes, (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr) are as follows, namely:—

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III);
(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV);
(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V);
(4) absolute occupancy-tenants (same chapter).

14. Taking these in their order, it will be seen from section 48(*a*) and section 55 that it is to be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease, is "an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure.

15. The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England; and in the Bill, as originally framed by Mr. Jones, such tenants were designated "tenants from year to year"; but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term "ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing, has been substituted for it.

16. The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant, as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court, and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord, he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for, claim to be protected from ejectment; and the Court will be bound to protect him, unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him.

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy.

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee.

17. As an "ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition, it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent; and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple.

18. Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice. The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold, and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term, the tenant will, in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant," and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III.

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy-tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely:—

1*st*, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73:

2*ndly*, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy-tenant of the land in a settlement-record prepared before the passing of the Bill; or

3*rdly*, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status.

20. As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required, the right not being acquired when the land is sub-let. On the other hand, it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattísgarh; and by section 77 that, once the right has been acquired, it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged; but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant on his new holding. This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings, to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy-rights.

21. In whichever of the above modes the occupancy-status may have been acquired, its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V. The principal of those incidents are as follows:—

1*st*, that (section 81) the right of an occupancy-tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding;

2*ndly*, that, while an occupancy-tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub-let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer; and

3*rdly*, that he is, in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill.

22. These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq.*, and are among the most important provisions of the Bill.

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87), and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy-tenants, and, accordingly, at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration. The rent-rates "assumed" by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent, will be looked to; as also will the customary rates of rent which, as a matter of fact, are paid by tenants of the same class. Nor will other circumstances, such as the caste of the tenants, which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account.

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will, during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds. These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1*st*, that the area of the holding has been altered;

2*ndly*, that its productive power has been altered; and

3*rdly*, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished.

23. The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue-officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed. When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality, such an inquiry appears to be called for, it will, it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

24. The "absolute occupancy-tenants," so called because, when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces, their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute, are simply occupancy-tenants with certain additional privileges. The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record-of-rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited.

They differ from ordinary occupancy-tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.*:—

1*st*, that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81);

2*ndly*, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy-tenants;

3*rdly*, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue-officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy-tenants may be enhanced or reduced; and

4*thly*, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements.

25. As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable, in the interest of these tenants, to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords.

26. In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here.

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants. The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwárí settlement would not, under the circumstances, be the most suitable.

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and, in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy; that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpúr shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears; that (sections 81, 91, 95), as regards the descent of the occupancy-right, fixity of rent, and the right to improve, the occupancy-tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy-tenants; and that (section 82) occupancy-tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy-tenants. Lastly, in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them, it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent.

27. It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant, except the fixation of rent, to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North-Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal. The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated. In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions, and there can never be any difficulty in arranging, as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue-administration. This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication, and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere.

C. GRANT.

The 31st July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1880.

☞ **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 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 13 of 1880.

A Bill for the determination of claims to Táj Mahal's pension.

WHEREAS by a treaty dated the 24th Shabán 1244, Hijrá, corresponding with the first day of March 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Hon'ble the East India Company, it was (amongst other things) agreed that a certain pension therein specified should be paid by the English Government to one Nawáb Táj Mahal therein named, and that if she should die leaving an heir or heirs the English Government might at its election continue as before such pension to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension according to the rate thereinbefore mentioned; (Preamble.)

and whereas the said Táj Mahal is now dead and doubts exist as to who are her heirs, and it is therefore expedient to provide for the appointment of a person to represent her estate for the purpose of receiving such pension;

and whereas the Secretary of State in Council is desirous of making over to the persons entitled to receive the said pension the principal sum proportionate thereto as provided in the said treaty, and it is expedient to empower the said Secretary of State in Council to capitalize the said pension pending the appointment of a person as aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "Táj Mahal's Pension Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once. (Short title. Commencement.)

2. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not be bound to pay the said pension or any portion thereof to any person claiming the same, except on the production by such person of a certificate, granted in the manner hereinafter provided, authorizing him to receive the same. (No obligation to pay except on production of certificate.) Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2.

3. Any person considering himself entitled to the said pension or any portion thereof may apply in writing to the Court of the District Judge of Lucknow (hereinafter called the District Court) for a certificate authorizing him to receive the same. (Certificate to be obtained by application to the District Court.) Cf. Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.

The application shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by rules to be published in the *Gazette of India*, direct. (Form of application.)

4. The District Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause to be stuck up in the court-house and otherwise published or made known at the expense of the applicant in such manner as it thinks fit a copy of the application, with a notice stating the time and place at which it will be heard, and calling upon all persons claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate to come in and oppose the application. (Publication of application and notice to persons desiring to oppose it.)

5. On the day so fixed or any subsequent day to which the Court may adjourn the hearing, the Court shall, if no person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, hear the application; and if, after recording the evidence produced by the applicant, in support of his claim and making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, the Court is of opinion that the applicant has established his claim, it shall make an order for granting him a certificate.

Procedure at hearing when no opposition.

In the event of the applicant not having, in the opinion of the Court, established such claim, it shall make an order dismissing his application.

6. In any case in which any person claiming to have a better right than the applicant to the grant of the certificate is present, the Court shall, after hearing the application and recording the evidence produced by the applicant in support of his claim, hear such person and record the evidence produced by him in support of his claim, and shall then, after making such further enquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary, determine which of the parties (if either) has established his claim to the certificate, and shall make an order for granting the same accordingly.

Procedure in case of opposition.

In the event of neither party having, in the opinion of the Court, established his claim, the Court shall make an order dismissing both the application and the counter-claim.

7. When any order dismissing an application under section five or any order under section six is made, an appeal shall lie by any party to the proceedings who deems himself aggrieved by such order to the High Court, which may make an order dismissing such appeal or granting a certificate, or otherwise reversing or varying the order of the District Court as it thinks fit.

Appeal to the High Court.

8. The period of limitation for an appeal under section seven shall be sixty days from the date of the order appealed against.

Period of limitation for appeal.

See Act V of 1880, s. 200.

In computing such period, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

9. A certificate granted under this Act shall specify the payments which the person to whom it is granted is entitled to receive, and shall contain such other particulars as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Form of certificate.

Act XXVII 1860, s. 5.

10. (*a*) A certificate granted by the District Court under section five, or by the High Court on appeal under section seven, or

Effect of certificate.

(*b*) when a certificate has been granted under section six and the period of limitation fixed by section eight has expired without the institution of an appeal, such certificate

shall, while it remains in force, be conclusive evidence against the said Secretary of State in Council of the right of the person to whom it has been granted to receive the payments specified therein, and shall, unless or until it is rescinded and the authority rescinding it has given to the said Secretary of State in Council notice of such rescision, empower such person to give to the said Secretary of State in Council a full discharge for any such payment.

11. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover by suit from the holder of a certificate granted under this Act the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 2.

Right of third parties against holder of certificate saved.

12. The Court ordering any certificate to be granted under this Act may, if it thinks fit, direct that before such certificate is granted, such security (if any) as it thinks necessary shall be taken from the person to whom such certificate is to be granted, for his rendering an account of the payments to be received by him in virtue of such certificate to any person who may be entitled to recover from him in manner referred to in section eleven the whole or any part of such payments.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 5.

Court may take security from grantee of certificate.

13. The District Court may, on the application of any person who has recovered by suit from the holder of a certificate the amount of any payment made to him in virtue of such certificate, grant a certificate to such person in supersession, wholly or in part, as the case may be, of the former certificate.

Act XXVII of 1860, s. 6, para. 3.

Court may grant fresh certificate to person who has recovered by regular suit amount paid to holder of old certificate.

No appeal shall lie from any order under this section.

On the grant of a fresh certificate under this section the former certificates shall be deemed to be rescinded wholly or in part (as the case may be).

Act X of 1865, s. 238.

Effect of fresh certificate.

14. In all proceedings under this Act the District Court and the High Court shall, as far as may be and except as herein otherwise provided, exercise the powers and follow the procedure conferred on and prescribed for a Court of first instance and a Court of appeal respectively by the Code of Civil Procedure: Provided that nothing contained in chapter XLV of the said Code shall apply to any order made in any such proceeding.

Proceedings to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

15. The provisions of section thirteen of the said Code shall apply to all cases under section six of this Act in which the question of heirship to the said Táj Mahal, having been directly and substantially in issue in a suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction between the claimants, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim, has been heard and finally determined by such Court.

Matters decided in civil suits to be treated as *res judicata*.

16. All payments heretofore made by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council under the said treaty shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover by suit the amount of any such payment from the person to whom the same has been made.

Indemnity as to payments already made.

17. The said Secretary of State in Council may, pending the grant of a certificate as hereinbefore provided, invest in securities of the Government of India the principal sum proportionate to the pension of the said Táj Mahal according to the rate mentioned in the said treaty.

Government empowered to capitalize the amount of the pension.

And, thereupon, all further claim to such pension shall cease, and the persons obtaining a certificate in manner hereinbefore provided shall be entitled in lieu of such pension to the Government Securities in which the principal sum proportionate to such pension has been invested.

On capitalization, all claim to pension barred.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the year 1829 the then King of Oudh lent to the East India Company the sum of sixty-two lákhs and forty thousand rupees on the terms embodied in the treaty noted in the margin. The only part of its provisions which it is here necessary to notice is that by which the Company undertook to pay interest on the loan at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and further to pay a certain portion of this interest by way of what is **called in the document a "pension" to a lady known as Táj Mahal during life, and on her death, in certain events, to her heirs, with the option,** however, of paying to such heirs a principal sum proportionate to the pension of Táj Mahal instead of continuing to them such pension.

Treaty dated the 24th Shabán, 1244 Hijrá, corresponding with the 1st day of March, 1829, and made between His Majesty the King of Oudh and the Government of the Honourable the East India Company in respect to a sum His Majesty has advanced in loan.

2. Táj Mahal is now dead; and no less than five persons who claim to be her heirs, and therefore entitled to succeed to her pension, have come forward. Even if all these claimants were to settle their rights in the Courts of law and some one of them was to obtain a decision declaring him to be the heir, the Government could not be sure that he was the right heir; for the family is so scattered, and there are such contradictory accounts of its history, that some other claimant might at any moment start up.

3. The present Bill has been prepared to remove this difficulty. It enacts that the Government shall not be bound to make any payment under the treaty to any person claiming as heir to Táj Mahal unless he produces a certificate to be granted by the Civil Court authorizing him to receive such payment; it provides full and complete indemnity to Government when it makes any such payment to any person producing such certificate, and it carefully preserves the rights of third parties against the persons to whom such payments may be made. A simple procedure is prescribed for the Civil Court in matters relating to the grant of a certificate; and an appeal within a certain limited period is given from its decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, whose decision is to be final. All payments under the treaty which may heretofore have been made by the Government are validated.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides for the capitalization of the pension contemplated by the treaty being carried out in anticipation of the grant of the certificate. The Government is not bound to continue paying to the pensioners the present high rate of interest, but might, under the terms of the document, pay off the capitalized value of the pension at once. As the Government certainly would **do this if it could ascertain who the rightful heir is, the claim of any heir succeeding is practically a claim for the capital.**

B. W. COLVIN.

The 24th July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 6th August, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 of 1880.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Enactments repealed.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(A).—Of Rent generally.

4. Presumption that rent continues unchanged.
5. Date from which orders changing rents operate.
6. Dates on which rents are payable.
7. Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.
8. Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.
   Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.
9. Penalty for exaction by landlord.
   For not giving receipt.
10. Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.
11. No rent to be less than the revenue.
12. Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

(B).—Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.

13. Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.
14. Appointment of assessors.
15. Remedy for error in division.
16. Effect of estimate.

(C).—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.

17. Definitions.
18. Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.
19. Tenant may reap attached crops.
20. Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.
21. Retention of sale-proceeds by the Court in certain cases.
22. Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

SECTIONS.

(D).—Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.

23. Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.
24. Tenancy when terminated by such notice.
25. Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.
26. Surrender to be of the entire holding.

(E).—Of Ejectment.

27. No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.
28. Ejectment by Civil Court—
    (*a*) in execution of decree for ejectment;
    (*b*) in execution of decree for arrears;
    (*c*) on an application under certain provisions of this Act.
29. Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.
30. Application to a Civil Court to eject.
31. Procedure thereon.
32. Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.
33. Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.
34. Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.
35. Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.
36. Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.
37. When proceedings to eject to be stayed.
38. Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

(F).—Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.

39. Preferential right to improve.
40. Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.
41. Principle on which compensation to be assessed.
42. Shape in which compensation may be given.
43. Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.
44. Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

(G).—Case of several Persons, Landlords of the same Land.

45. Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.
46. Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.
47. Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

(H).—Miscellaneous Provisions.

48. Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.
49. Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.
50. Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.
51. Procedure on application under section 50.
52. If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.
53. Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.
54. Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(A).—Preliminary.

55. Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

SECTIONS.

(B).—*Of Ejectment.*

56. Notice of ejectment.
57. Procedure when right to eject is disputed.
58. When protection-order may be granted.
59. Declaration of right to eject when to be made.
60. Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.
61. Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.
62. Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.
63. Procedure in such cases.
64. Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.
65. Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

(C).—*Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.*

66. Rent payable by ordinary tenants.
67. Diminution of area of holding.
68. Rents payable by protected tenants.
69. No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.
70. Sub-letting.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

71. Ejectment on expiry of term.
72. Sub-letting.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—*Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.*

73. Ex-proprietors of sír-land.
74. Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.
75. Twelve years' rule.
76. Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.
77. Tenant changing land in other cases.
78. Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.
79. Tenants in Sambalpúr.
80. Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

(B).—*Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.*

81. Descent of occupancy-right.
82. Right of transfer.
83. Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.
84. Right to sub-let.
85. Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

(C).—*Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.*

86. Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.
87. Power to fix money rent where not fixed at, or since, settlement.
88. Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.
89. Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.
90. Abatement of such rent.
91. Rents of certain tenants not to be changed on certain grounds.
92. Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.
93. Power to make rules for determining rents.

SECTIONS.

94. Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

(D).—*Miscellaneous.*

95. Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.
96. Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.
97. *Quasi* occupancy-tenants.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

98. Cognizance of certain applications.
99. Procedure on such applications.
100. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
101. Certain suits may be entered in separate register.
102. Plaint in such suits.
103. Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.
104. Recovery of penalties under section 9.
105. Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.
106. When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.
107. Set-off.
108. Interest on arrears.
109. No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.
110. No appeal in certain arrear-cases.
111. Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

SCHEDULE.

Abbreviations used in the margin.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 refer to the papers relating to the Bill.

B. 1, B. 2, &c., refer to the sections of the amended draft of Mr. Jones' Bill prepared while Mr. F. Cockerell had charge of the Bill.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1880."

Short title.

It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in Part VI of schedule I of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; B. 1.

Local extent.

and it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may fix in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed. B. 2.

Enactments repealed.

Suits and applications instituted and made under any such enactment, and pending at the time this Act comes into force before any officer before whom they would have been instituted or made if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been respectively instituted and made under this Act.

B. 3.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following words and phrases shall be construed as next hereinafter provided, that is to say:—

Interpretation-clause.

(1) "Land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes, or for purposes ancillary to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land:

"Land."

(2) "Tenant" means a person who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a farmer, thikadár or other similar lessee of a whole village or a portion thereof not being less than one-half.

"Tenant."

Explanation.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

(3) "Landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land; but when the right to receive rent, or any other right which a landlord is ordinarily entitled to exercise, is for the time being vested in a person other than the person of whom the land is held, such other person shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the right so vested.

"Landlord."

A superior proprietor is not, as such, a landlord.

Act XVIII of 1873, s. 3 (2).

(4) "Rent" means whatever is paid, delivered or rendered, in money, kind or service, by a tenant to a landlord, on account of the use or occupation of land:

"Rent."

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (18).

(5) "Pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent include "deliver" and "deliverable":

"Pay" and "payable."

(6) "Arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable:

"Arrear."

(7) "Holding" means and includes all land held by a tenant under the same lease or conditions.

"Holding."

(8) "Village" includes any local area which at the last preceding settlement has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to be a village for the purposes of this Act:

"Village."

Cf. Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 41: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 23: Panjáb, sec. 37; Irish Act, sec. 70.

(9) "Improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which, not diminishing the value of any other part of the landlord's estate, adds to the letting value of such holding; is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is after execution made directly beneficial to it.

"Improvement."

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, and the renewal or reconstruction of works which, when first undertaken, were improvements.

But it does not include any class of embankments constructed for the purpose of flooding or retaining water on fields which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be excluded from this definition.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.

(10) "Agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June:

"Agricultural year."

C. P. Rev. Bill, s. 4 (19).

(11) "Absolute occupancy-tenant" means, in reference to any land, a tenant who, in any record-of-rights made before the passing of this Act, was recorded in respect of such land as an "absolute occupancy raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto:

"Absolute occupancy-tenant."

"Sír-land."

(12) "Sír-land" means—

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (7).

(*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement, or

(*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for not less than twelve years, or

(*c*) land which, being left uncultivated otherwise than in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and continuously cultivated by him for not less than six years:

Provided that such land has not after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years, (as the case may be), been continuously for a period of three years unoccupied by such proprietor.

Explanation (*i*).—Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor within the meaning of this definition when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights:

Explanation (*ii*).—"Sír-land" includes "bhogra" land in Sambalpúr.

C. P. Rev. Bill, sec. 4 (20).

(13) "Record-of-rights" includes the "supplementary administration-paper" prepared at the time of making a settlement before the passing of this Act.

"Record-of-rights."

New.

(14) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means such Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under such provision.

"Revenue-officer."

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RELATIONS BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN GENERAL.

(A).—*Of Rent generally.*

4. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the rent for any year payable by a tenant is, if the area of his holding remains unaltered, that which was payable by him in the last preceding year. B. 4.

Presumption that rent continues unchanged.

B. 6.

5. When the rent of a holding is changed under any provision of this Act, the change shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year following the date of the application upon which such change is ordered: Provided that, if the application is made on the ground mentioned in section sixty-seven, section eighty-nine, clause (*d*), or section ninety, clause (*c*), the change shall take effect from such date as the Court fixes.

Date from which orders changing rents operate.

B. 10: No. 3, p. 51: Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 212.

6. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, rents shall be payable in such instalments and on such dates as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe, and in the absence of such rule, according to local usage.

Dates on which rents are payable.

B. 11: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, secs. 50 to 55.

7. When any landlord, upon tender being made to him by any tenant of any instalment of rent payable in money, refuses to accept the same, or to grant a receipt therefor, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section forty-seven, desires the appointment of a person to receive rents payable in money and no such appointment is made, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive any such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit the amount of rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, unless after examining the applicant the application appears unnecessary or made in bad faith.

Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer.

B. 11, last para.

8. When any deposit has been received under the provisions of section seven, it shall, unless it appears that it was made in bad faith, or that it was less than the amount due, be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to the landlord, or the person appointed to receive such rent, as the case may be.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

A Revenue-officer receiving any such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may in his discretion retain the same pending the decision of a Civil Court.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State in Council or against any officer of the Government in respect of anything done by a revenue-officer under the last preceding clause, but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid.

B. 12: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, sec. 48.

9. Every tenant from whom his landlord levies any unauthorized cess, or any rent exceeding the amount payable by such tenant, shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from the landlord the amount so wrongfully levied, together with such penalty not exceeding double such amount as the Court thinks fit.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

When any landlord withholds a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or in giving such receipt omits to specify the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover, by suit in a Civil Court, from such landlord such penalty not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid as the Court thinks fit.

For not giving receipt.

The period of limitation for a suit instituted under this section shall be one year from the date on which the cause of action accrues; in other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

10. Whenever any portion of the Government revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended in consequence of the cultivation of such land being obstructed or the crops on such land being damaged or destroyed by drought, flood, locusts or any other cause beyond the control of a cultivator, the Chief Commissioner may by written order direct that a tenant of any portion of such land may, in any suit brought against him by his landlord for the rent due in respect of such portion of land for the season in which such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred, prove that such obstruction, damage or destruction occurred to a material extent upon such portion of land, and the Court may thereupon remit or suspend such portion of the rent due as it deems reasonable.

B. 7: No. 4, pp. 1-3.

Suspension or remission of rent in certain cases of drought, &c.

11. A lease or other contract permitting a tenant to hold without payment of rent or fixing the rent payable by a tenant at an amount or value less than the amount of the revenue payable in respect of the holding shall be deemed to fix the rent at the amount of such revenue.

No rent to be less than the revenue.

12. When any land in any village in either of the districts of Chánda and Nimár has been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person having been for the three years preceding continuously cultivating in such village enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land any rent at a rate exceeding that which the Chief Commissioner may have prescribed in this behalf and caused to be entered in the Record-of-rights at such settlement, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay rent at the rate so prescribed and entered.

B. 13.

Special rule as to contracts fixing rent in Chánda and Nimár.

When any such land has not been recorded as waste at the last preceding settlement, and any person enters into any contract whereby he agrees to pay for such land rent at a rate exceeding the rate so prescribed and entered, such contract shall be deemed to be a contract to pay at the rate so prescribed and entered.

Nothing in this section applies to sír-land or land taken under a sub-lease.

(B).—Of Rents taken by Division or Estimate of the Crops.

13. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of a crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time, or there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, an application may be made by either party to a Revenue-officer requesting that a commission may issue for such division, estimate or appraisement.

B. 14, Act XVIII of 1873, s. 48.

Procedure for dividing or estimating crops.

If either party satisfies the officer that he has reason to believe that the other party will not so attend, or that, if he does so attend, there will be a dispute regarding such division, estimate or appraisement, the officer may in his discretion order the issue of such commission.

B. 15.

14. When a Revenue-officer appoints any person a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section thirteen, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such person to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give instructions regarding the number and mode of selection of such assessors, and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

Appointment of assessors.

B. 16: Ajmer Land Regulation, sec. 49.

15. If, in any division under the foregoing provisions either party 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 as between the parties thereto to have been rightly made.

B. 17.

16. When a crop has been estimated or appraised under the foregoing provisions, such estimate or appraisement shall be reduced to writing and signed by the Commissioner making the same, and shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer by whom such Commissioner was appointed.

Effect of estimate.

Ajmer Land Regulation, s. 51.

Either party may within three months from the date on which an estimate or appraisement is submitted under this section institute a suit against the other party to set aside such estimate or appraisement on the ground that it was made in bad faith and on no other ground. If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such estimate or appraisement shall be as between the parties thereto for all purposes final and conclusive.

No. 3, pp. 48 to 51.

(C).—Of the Landlord's Lien upon the Produce of a Tenant's Holding.

B. 18.

17. In this section and sections eighteen to twenty-two, both inclusive, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby attached to them:—

Definitions.

(*a*) "landlord's fortnight" means, with reference to a holding, a period of fourteen days next after the date on which an instalment of rent has fallen due in respect of such holding.

(*b*) "produce of a tenant's holding" includes standing crops and other ungathered products of such holding, and crops and other products reaped or gathered, but not stored otherwise than in exercise of a right or power conferred by section nineteen.

Explanation.—Crops and other products deposited on a threshing-floor or place for treading out the grain or the like shall not, by reason of their being so deposited, be deemed to be stored.

B. 19.

18. When the produce of a tenant's holding is attached in execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding, the attachment shall, in respect of such part of the claim as may be for an arrear which fell due within one year next before the date of such attachment, prevail against any prior assignment of or charge on such produce by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise; and if there are prior attachments, the landlord shall, in respect of the said part of the claim, be held to be the creditor first entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

Priority conferred on attachments of crops made by landlords.

B. 20: Act X of 1859, sec. 118.

19. Standing crops and other ungathered products of a holding may, while under attachment, by any order of a Civil Court, be reaped and gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose. If the tenant neglects to do so, the Civil Court shall cause the said crops and products to be reaped and gathered, and stored, either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

Tenant may reap attached crops.

B. 21.

20. If the produce of a tenant's holding is attached by order of a Civil Court on the application of any person other than the landlord, it shall not be brought to sale—

Sale of produce of tenant's holding to be deferred in certain cases.

(*a*) if the attachment is made during a landlord's fortnight, before the end of such fortnight;

(*b*) if the attachment is made at any other time, before the end of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing.

If, having been so attached, it is again within the landlord's fortnight mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) attached before judgment in a suit brought by the landlord to recover the instalment of rent which fell due in respect of the holding at the beginning of such fortnight, the sale shall be further deferred until the decision of the landlord's suit:

Provided that no sale shall be deferred under this section—

(*a*) if the landlord consents that it shall be held; or

(*b*) if, when the attachment of the Civil Court has been made within a landlord's fortnight, the amount of the instalment which fell due at the beginning of such fortnight has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*c*) if, when the attachment has been made at any other time, the amount of the instalment falling due at the beginning of the landlord's fortnight next ensuing has been paid to the landlord or into Court; or

(*d*) when the produce is liable to speedy natural decay.

B. 22.

21. In the case of a sale under the proviso (*d*) of section twenty, the nett proceeds of the sale shall be retained by the Court until the date on which the produce would otherwise have been sold; and attachments made by the landlord shall, in respect of such proceeds, have the same priority which they would have had in respect of the produce if it had not been brought to immediate sale.

Retention of sale proceeds by the Court in certain cases.

B. 23.

22. If, within a landlord's fortnight, a landlord makes an application to attach before judgment, in respect of an arrear falling due at the beginning of such fortnight, the produce of the tenant's holding or the nett proceeds of the sale of such produce retained by the Court

Attachment before judgment in suits for arrears.

under section twenty-one, the Court shall make such attachment accordingly, and such attachment shall be maintained up to judgment notwithstanding any objection made thereto. But, if it should afterwards appear that such application was vexatiously and unnecessarily made, the Court may award to any party aggrieved thereby such compensation as it thinks fit.

(D).—Of Surrender and Abandonment by Tenants.

B. 24. **23.** Except as otherwise provided by contract between the parties, any tenant desiring to surrender his holding may, before the first day of April in any agricultural year,—

Notice of surrender to be given by tenant.

(*a*) present to his landlord a notice in writing declaring his intention to surrender such holding at the end of such year;

(*b*) apply to such Civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to serve such notice upon such landlord.

Every landlord to whom a notice is presented under this section shall be bound to give a written receipt for the same; and every Court to which an application is made to serve a notice under this section shall comply with such application.

B. 25. **24.** When such notice has been so presented and acknowledged before the first day of April in any agricultural year, or when, on an application made before the first day of April in any such year, such notice is so served before the first day of May in such year, the tenancy in respect of which such notice has been presented or served shall terminate at the end of such year.

Tenancy when terminated by such notice.

B. 26. **25.** Any tenant who, except with the consent of his landlord or in the exercise of a right conferred by contract, surrenders or abandons his holding otherwise than as provided by sections twenty-three and twenty-four, shall be liable for the rent which would have been payable by him during the whole of the agricultural year in which he so surrenders or abandons his holding and the whole of the agricultural year next following if his tenancy had continued: Provided that no such tenant shall be liable for such rent in respect of any portion of such following year during which the holding or any portion thereof has been in the actual occupation of the landlord, or let by him to another tenant.

Consequences of irregular surrender or abandonment.

B. 28. **26.** No tenant shall be entitled to surrender a part only of his holding except in the exercise of a right conferred by contract or with the consent of his landlord.

Surrender to be of the entire holding.

(E).—Of Ejectment.

B. 29. **27.** No tenant shall be ejected from his holding by or at the instance of his landlord except—

No ejectment by landlord except as herein provided.

See s. 60. (*a*) by his landlord in exercise of a right hereinafter conferred; or

(*b*) by a Civil Court at the instance of his landlord as next hereinafter provided.

B. 30. **28.** A tenant may be ejected from his holding by a Civil Court in the following modes, that is to say,—

Ejectment by Civil Court—

in execution of decree for ejectment;

(*a*) in execution of a decree for ejectment;

in execution of decree for arrears;

(*b*) under a special order made in the execution of a decree for an arrear due in respect of such holding; or

on an application under certain provisions of this Act.

(*c*) if he is a tenant for a term, or an ordinary tenant or a sub-lessee of a former tenant on an application by the landlord under one of the provisions relating to such tenants hereinafter contained. See ss. 60, 71 & 49.

B. 32; Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 34 & 35.

29. When on the sixteenth day of May in any agricultural year, or such other day of the year as the Chief Commissioner may by rule fix in substitution for the sixteenth of May in this behalf, the landlord has obtained a decree against the tenant for an arrear of rent of any land and the amount of such decree or any portion of such amount remains unpaid,

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

the landlord may apply to the Court having authority to execute such decree to make an order directing that the tenant shall be ejected from such land; and the Court may make such order:

Provided that no ejectment shall be made under this section at any time less than fifteen days from the date of the decree.

B. 33. **30.** Any landlord who has obtained in respect of any holding a decree for ejectment, or an order under section twenty-nine, or who is entitled under the provisions hereinafter contained to make the application next hereinafter mentioned,

Application to a Civil Court to eject.

may apply to the Court which made such decree or order, or where the application is not based upon any such decree or order, to such civil Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf, to eject his tenant from such holding.

B. 34. **31.** The Court to which an application is made under section thirty shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, eject such tenant:

Procedure thereon.

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 21, and Act XIX of 1868, ss. 38 & 39.

Provided that, when an application is made to a Court to make an ejectment on a date after the fifteenth day of June and before the fifteenth day of April in any agricultural year, such Court, if it finds that the tenant has not sub-let and that the holding has been cultivated in accordance with local usage, may, instead of directing that the ejectment be at once proceeded with, order it to be postponed to a date after the fifteenth day of April in such year.

B. 35; Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

32. When a tenant is ejected from his holding, he shall, in the absence of any custom or special agreement to the contrary, be entitled—

Rights of tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

(*a*) at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of any land comprised in such holding which he has sown previous to the time of ejectment and to use such land for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops sown, or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing and sowing such land and tending such crops; and

(*b*) to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in preparing for sowing any land comprised in such holding but not sown:

Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 27.

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive compensation in respect thereof under this section when he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage, or to retain possession of any land or receive any compensation in respect of any cultivation or preparation which his landlord, being in a position to make an application under section thirty, has by a notice in writing forbidden him to undertake.

B. 36. **33.** When a landlord elects, under clause (*a*) of section thirty-two, to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that section, such tenant shall pay to such landlord, for the use and occupation of such land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such portion of the yearly rent of the holding as the Court may deem reasonable.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 32.

B. 37. **34.** A Court ejecting a tenant under section thirty shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act by the landlord against such tenant; or by such tenant against the landlord and the decision of such Court upon any such claim shall be final and conclusive.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

B. 38. **35.** When it appears to a Court making an ejectment that the amount payable by the landlord as such to the tenant exceeds the amount payable by the tenant as such to the landlord, it shall, unless the landlord and tenant come to an arrangement regarding the payment of such excess sum, fix a time within which it must be paid into Court.

Procedure when, on ejectment, money has to be paid by the landlord to the tenant.

If such sum is so paid within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and, if such sum is not so paid within such time, shall dismiss the application for ejectment;

but nothing herein contained shall prevent a landlord from making a fresh application for ejectment.

B. 39. **36.** When a tenant against whom a suit for arrears has been instituted transfers his holding or any part thereof, and a decree is passed against such tenant in such suit, any order made in execution of such decree under section twenty-nine may be executed either against such tenant or against such transferee as if he were the original tenant.

Transfer of holding while suit for arrears is pending.

B. 40. **37.** If, during the course of proceedings to eject in execution of an order made under section twenty-nine the amount of the decree for arrears and the cost of execution of such decree are realized, the proceedings shall be stayed.

When proceedings to eject to be stayed.

B. 41. **38.** Any tenant who has been ejected in contravention of section twenty-seven may, within one year from the date of his ejectment, sue in a Civil Court for reinstatement, or for compensation, or for both; and such Court shall, if it finds that the ejectment was illegal, reinstate the tenant, or, in case he has applied for compensation, ascertain the amount of actual damage which he has sustained by the ejectment and award to him such amount, together with such further sum, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as it thinks reasonable compensation for the trouble and annoyance caused to him by the ejectment.

Remedy of tenant illegally ejected.

If within the said period of one year the tenant does not sue under this section, his interest (if any) in the land and his right (if any) to compensation shall cease.

(F).—Of Improvements and Compensation therefor.

B. 42. **39.** In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that, save as provided in section ninety-five, landlords have a preferential right to construct tanks, pakka wells and permanent buildings on the holdings of their tenants.

Preferential right to improve.

The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule prescribe the manner in which tenants desiring to make improvements shall give notice thereof to landlords, who have a preferential right to make them, and may fix the time to be allowed for the exercise of such right.

B. 43: Compare Act XXVIII of 1868, sec. 37: Act XIX of 1868, sec. 22: Act XIX of 1873, sec. 54: Irish Act, secs. 3, 4, 15, 21 and 70.

40. If any tenant, or any person from whom he has derived his tenancy by inheritance or transfer, has made improvements in his holding, such tenant shall be entitled to be compensated for such improvements when he is ejected and shall not be ejected by order of any Court until such compensation has been made or provided for to the satisfaction of the Court:

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

Provided that no compensation shall be claimable under this section in respect of an improvement in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when the tenant is a tenant of sír-land and the improvement has been made in such land without obtaining the express consent of his landlord thereto;

(*b*) when the landlord had a preferential right to make such improvement and the tenant has made it without giving such notice and allowing such time as is prescribed under section thirty-nine, or, when no such notice or time is prescribed, without giving due notice and allowing reasonable time to his landlord to make it;

(*c*) when the tenant, having contracted not to make such improvement without giving the landlord reasonable notice to make it, has made it without giving such notice;

(*d*) when the tenant has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him to make such improvement without compensation.

Improvements made by a tenant, before the passing of this Act, in lands other than sír-land shall be deemed to have been made after notice to, and with the permission of, his landlord, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself, or that the tenant contracted in writing not to make such improvement.

B. 44: No. 4, p. 12.

41. In estimating the compensation to be made for an improvement under section forty, the Court shall have regard—

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in such improvement; and

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value of the holding or its produce or the value thereof is likely to be increased by such improvement:

Provided that in no case shall the compensation for any improvement exceed the amount for which it could have been made by the landlord, or the amount by which it has increased the selling value of the holding:

Provided also that if a landlord has, in consideration of an improvement, allowed a tenant to hold at a rent lower than the rent which would have been payable if such improvement had not been made, the amount of rent thus remitted shall be deemed to have been a payment by the landlord made towards the cost of the improvement.

Explanation.—In this section, the words "letting value" mean the value of the holding if let at a rack-rent.

B. 46.

42. Compensation for improvements may be made in money to be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit, unless both landlord and tenant agree that it should be made in any other manner, in which case it shall be made accordingly.

Shape in which compensation may be given.

B. 47: No. 3, pp. 6-10: No. 4, p. 12: Cf. Irish Act, s. 4.

43. Every contract made after the passing of this Act whereby a tenant agrees not to make improvements, or to be ejected if he makes improvements, or to forego any claim to compensation under this Act for improvements which he makes otherwise than in fulfilment of a contract or under a lease binding him to make them, shall, so far as regards such agreement, be void.

Agreements not to make improvements, &c., void.

B. 48: No. 3, pp. 6-10.

44. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing—

Certain entries in Records-of-rights to be void.

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making improvements or to eject them for making improvements, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any improvements which they have made, or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from any lands shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in cases in which they would, under this Act, be entitled to such compensation,

shall be void.

No. 3, pp. 3 & 4.

(*G*).—*Case of several Persons Landlords of the same Land.*

B. 50.

45. When persons who are jointly entitled to be deemed the landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the granting of leases, ejectment, or the enhancement, abatement or recovery of rent, appoint any person to act on their behalf in any such matter or revoke such appointment, they shall notify such appointment or revocation for the information of their tenants in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by rules in this behalf.

Appointment of person to act on behalf of several landlords.

Any such appointment or revocation not so notified shall be null and void as against the tenant.

No. 4, p. 14.

46. Any person whose appointment has been so notified shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, and so far as his appointment may extend, the sole landlord of the tenants to whom his appointment has been notified, and shall alone be entitled to give receipts for rents, to grant leases, or enter into agreements with tenants, as the case may be, on behalf of the persons appointing him.

Person appointed under section 45 deemed sole landlord.

B. 51.

47. When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant in matters connected with the recovery of rents, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may make in this behalf, shall not be compelled to pay part of the rent of his holding to one of such persons and part to another or others; and such persons shall be bound, if the tenant so desires, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, in manner provided by section forty-five, to receive the rent of such holding.

B. 52.

Rents in which two or more persons are interested as landlords.

(*H*).—*Miscellaneous Provisions.*

48. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown,—

B. 53: No. 4, p. 14.

Presumptions in suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants.

(*a*) that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy or hold under an unexpired lease is an ordinary tenant within the meaning of this Act;

(*b*) that, except as by this Act provided, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord.

49. When any tenant having a right to sub-let sub-lets his holding or any portion thereof and is subsequently ejected by, or surrenders his holding to, his landlord, the sub-lessee shall be deemed to become the tenant of such landlord under the sub-lease; but such landlord shall be entitled to apply at any time under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject him.

B. 54: No. 4, p. 14.

Relation between landlord and sub-lessee of tenant ejected or surrendering.

50. When land is held otherwise than under a written lease or agreement, either the landlord or the tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer to have the terms on which it is held reduced to writing.

B. 57: No. 3, p. 12: Compare Act X of 1859, ss. 2, 9, 80 & 81: Act XVIII of 1873, ss. 24 & 28: and Act XIX of 1868, s. 7.

Landlord or tenant may require that terms of tenancy be reduced to writing.

51. On receiving an application for the reduction to writing of the terms of any tenancy in accordance with section fifty the Revenue-officer shall ascertain the matters, if any, on which the parties are at issue, and shall then—

B. 58.

Procedure on application under section 50.

(*a*) if it appears that there are no such matters in dispute, or that they have been already decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the applicant's favour, make the order applied for; or

(*b*) if the matters in dispute are such as a Revenue-officer is competent to determine, determine such matters, and make such order thereon as he thinks fit; or

(*c*) refer the parties to the Civil Court.

52. If a landlord or tenant refuses or neglects to execute any instrument which he may be directed to execute under section fifty-one, the Officer may himself execute such instrument; and the instrument so executed shall be of the same force and effect as if it had been executed by the person who refused or neglected to execute it.

B. 59.

If order to execute any instrument is neglected, Revenue-officer may execute it.

B. 60: Compare Irish Act, s. 6: Oudh, s. 27: Act X, sec. 24.

53. If any landlord or tenant desires that the extent of any holding should be ascertained, or that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof by either of them, or to the state of such holding at any specified time, should be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, and such Officer shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, such enquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertain or record the matters the ascertainment or record of which is desired by the applicant: Provided that—

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if it appears that the application is unnecessary or is made vexatiously, or that the matter the ascertainment of which is desired is being enquired into by any Civil Court.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of a landlord to enter on any holding for the purpose of measuring or examining the same.

When any matter has been ascertained and recorded under this section, both landlord and tenant, and all persons claiming under either of them, shall, in all subsequent proceedings before any Revenue-officer, or in any Civil Court, be bound by such record.

B. 8: No. 4, pp. 3 & 4.

54. If any landlord grants a lease or enters into any other contract fixing the rent of any holding, and while such lease or contract is in force,—

Leases may be avoided when assessment is changed.

(*a*) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the holding;

(*b*) land-revenue having previously been payable in respect of it, the revenue payable when the lease or other contract was executed is increased,

such lease or other contract shall be voidable at the option of the landlord, unless the tenant agrees to pay such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the landlord determine to be fair and reasonable.

Where land-revenue having been payable in respect of the holding at the time when the lease or other contract was executed, the amount of such revenue is reduced, such lease or other contract shall, if the Chief Commissioner by any general or special order so directs, be voidable at the option of the tenant, unless the landlord agrees to accept such rent as a Settlement-officer or Revenue-officer may on the application of the tenant determine to be fair and reasonable.

CHAPTER III.

OF ORDINARY TENANTS.

(*A*).—*Preliminary.*

B. 61.

55. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and ordinary tenants, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the rights and liabilities described in this chapter are incident to the tenure.

Presumption as to ordinary tenancies.

(*B*).—*Of Ejectment.*

B. 62: No. 2, p. 33.

56. Any landlord who desires to eject an ordinary tenant at the close of any agricultural year may, before the first day of December in such year, apply to a Civil Court to serve such tenant with a notice of ejectment; and such Court shall serve such notice.

Notice of ejectment.

B. 63.

57. If any tenant upon whom a notice has been served under section fifty-six disputes the right of his landlord to eject him, he may, within one month from the date on which such notice is so served, institute a suit to contest such right.

Procedure when right to eject is disputed.

B. 64: No. 2, pp. 33 & 34.

58. Any ordinary tenant upon whom such a notice has been served, and who, not being a tenant of sír-land, or a sub-lessee, has, at the time when it is proposed to eject him, continuously for five years cultivated land in the village in which the land from which it is proposed to eject him is situated, and is, when such village is inhabited, resident therein, and has not, either in the agricultural year in which it is proposed to eject him, or in either of the two agricultural years next preceding, received from his landlord any assistance in his cultivation, may, within the said period of one month, apply to the Court by which such notice was served for an order of protection from ejectment; and such Court shall grant such order, unless the landlord satisfies it that hardship would be caused thereby.

When protection-order may be granted.

Explanation.—Loss caused to the landlord by not obtaining a higher rent is not hardship within the meaning of this section.

B. 65.

59. If, within the said period of one month, no suit is instituted under section fifty-seven, and no application is made under section fifty-eight, or if, on such a suit being instituted or application made, it is rejected, the Court may record a proceeding declaring that the landlord is entitled to eject the tenant.

Declaration of right to eject when to be made.

B. 66.

60. Any landlord in whose favour a declaration has been recorded under section fifty-nine may eject the tenant—

Time for ejectment on declaration under section 59.

(*a*) when such declaration has been recorded before the seventeenth day of May in the agricultural year in which the application under section fifty-six was made—at any time during the said month of May;

(*b*) when such declaration has not been recorded before the said seventeenth day of May—at any time within fifteen days from the date of such declaration:

Provided that any such landlord, instead of ejecting such tenant himself, may, within the period prescribed by this section, apply under section thirty to a Civil Court to eject such tenant.

B. 67.

61. Any ordinary tenant in respect of whom a declaration has been made under section fifty-nine and who, if ejected, would have a claim to retain any land or receive any compensation under section thirty-two, may, if he has reason to believe that his landlord is about to eject him without the assistance of a Court, apply to such Court as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time appoint in this behalf to make an order prohibiting the landlord from so ejecting him; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court to make such order.

Tenant may apply for order prohibiting ejectment.

B. 68.

62. Any such tenant who has been ejected by a landlord without the assistance of a Court may, within the period of one month after such ejectment, apply to a Court appointed under section sixty-one—

Remedy of tenant ejected by landlord.

(*a*) to be put in possession of any land or to be awarded any compensation to which, under section thirty-two, he is entitled; and

(*b*) to compel the landlord to pay him any net sum to which if he had been ejected by the Court he would have been declared entitled under section thirty-five.

B. 69.

63. On receiving such application, the Court shall proceed to determine the matters set forth therein, and may put the tenant into possession of any land to which he is entitled, and if any net sum as aforesaid, to which the Court finds the tenant to be entitled, is not paid by the landlord within such period as it fixes, may in its discretion reinstate the tenant in the land from which he has been ejected.

Procedure in such cases.

B. 70.

64. A tenant to whom an order of protection is granted under section fifty-eight in one agricultural year may be ejected in a subsequent agricultural year if he ceases to reside in the village or receives assistance from his landlord in the cultivation of his holding.

Protected tenant may be ejected in subsequent year.

B. 71.

65. All entries in the Record-of-rights of any village providing that any notice other than that hereinafter prescribed shall be given by a landlord before ejecting an ordinary tenant shall be void.

Certain entries in Record-of-rights declared void.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Ordinary Tenants.

B. 72.

66. The rent payable in any year of his tenancy by an ordinary tenant, not being a tenant who has obtained an order of protection under section fifty-eight, shall be,—

Rent payable by ordinary tenants.

(*a*) when such year is the first year of his tenancy, the rent which he agreed with his landlord to pay; or in the absence of any agreement, such rent as a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine to be a fair rent;

Compare Act XIX of 1868, ss. 35 & 36.

(*b*) when such year is not the first year of his tenancy, the rent which was payable in the preceding year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in which case the rent so agreed upon shall be payable.

In fixing a fair rent under clause (*a*) of this section, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to the rates paid by ordinary tenants occupying lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood, and to any expectations which the landlord may have held out to the tenant of occupying at rates lower than such rates.

The fact that in any year any sum was paid as rent shall, unless such payment was extorted or made through fraud or by mistake, be held to prove that the tenant agreed to pay a rent not less than such sum.

B. 5.

67. When the area of a holding of an ordinary tenant is diminished, by diluvion or otherwise, during any year of tenancy, a Revenue-officer may, on application made to him, determine the rent payable for the holding for such year.

Diminution of area of holding.

B. 73.

68. When a Court grants a tenant an order of protection under section fifty-eight it shall either fix his rent at the amount which he is paying at the time when he obtains such order, or fix a fair rent in manner prescribed by section sixty-six whichever may be greater.

Rents payable by protected tenants.

Rent which has been fixed under this section is liable to be refixed on the application of either the landlord or the tenant in any subsequent year.

B. 74: No. 3, p. 13.

69. Except as provided in this Act, no Court shall determine the rent proper to be paid by an ordinary tenant.

No Court to determine rent payable by ordinary tenants except under Act.

70. An ordinary tenant shall not, in the absence of a written contract empowering him to do so, be entitled to sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

Sub-letting.

CHAPTER IV.

OF TENANTS FOR A FIXED TERM.

B. 75.

71. A tenant for a fixed term shall on and after the first day of May next preceding the end of such term, be deemed to be, in matters relating to ejectment and reinstatement, an ordinary tenant:

Ejectment on expiry of term.

Provided that, if it be expressly stipulated in his lease that he shall quit his holding at the expiration of such term, the notice specified in section fifty-six shall not be required; and such tenant may, on the expiration of such term, be ejected by his landlord with or without the assistance of a Civil Court as if a declaration in respect of him had been made under section fifty-nine.

72. A tenant for a fixed term may, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, sub-let his holding or any part thereof.

Sub-letting.

CHAPTER V.

OF TENANTS WITH A RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

(A).—Of the Acquisition of the Right of Occupancy.

B. 76: No. 3, p. 15.

73. Any owner of sír-land shall be deemed to become an occupancy-tenant of such land in the following cases, *viz.*:—

Ex-proprietors of sír-land.

(*a*) when he sells such land without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate it;

(*b*) when his interest in such land is sold for arrears of land-revenue; or

(*c*) when his interest in such land is sold in execution of any decree which does not declare his right to cultivate such land to have been expressly hypothecated to the judgment-debtor.

74. Any person recorded as an absolute occupancy raiyat or as a tenant with rights of occupancy of any land, or in terms equivalent thereto, in any record-of-rights of such land made before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land in respect of which he may have been so recorded.

Persons recorded as occupancy-tenants.

B. 77: Compare Act XVIII of 1873, s. 8: No. 1, p. 16: No. 2, pp. 31 & 32: No. 3, p. 16: No. 2, p. 31:

75. Every tenant who has held the same land continuously for twelve years shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy therein: Provided that such land is not (1) held under a written lease in which it is stipulated that a right of occupancy shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at its termination; or (2) held in lieu of wages; or (3) sír-land.

Twelve years' rule.

Explanation I.—Land sub-let is not "held" either by the sub-lessee or his lessor within the meaning of this section.

Explanation II.—The occupation of the person from whom a tenant has inherited his holding, or, when the holding has been acquired by the tenant otherwise than by inheritance and the landlord was, or, had this Act been in force, would have been, bound to recognize such acquisition, the occupation of the person from whom it has been so acquired shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19, 22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

Explanation III.—When, by the custom of any village, the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical redistribution, lands which a tenant may, in accordance with such custom, have from time to time received in exchange for lands previously held by him shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the same lands as the lands which he held prior to such exchange.

B. 78: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p. 30: No. 3, pp. 19-22: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

76. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situated in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical redistribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situated in the same village, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village-custom.

B. 79: No. 1, p. 12: No. 2, p 30: No. 3, pp. 61 & 62: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 7.

77. If a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land ceases to hold such land, and thereupon commences to hold other land of the same landlord, under circumstances from which it may be inferred that he has accepted such other land in lieu of, and on the same conditions as, the land which he has ceased to hold, he shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

B. 80.

78. In the districts of Chánda and Nimár every tenant shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in respect of all land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease, or recorded as waste at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, and taken up during the term of such settlement on a lease such as is mentioned in section seventy-five.

Tenants in Chánda and Nimár.

B. 81.

79. In the district of Sambalpúr, every tenant shall be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant in respect of all the land which he holds, except sír-land or land held by him under a sub-lease; and no such tenant shall be ejected except under an order passed in the execution of a decree for arrears under section twenty-nine.

Tenants in Sambalpúr.

B. 82.

80. Nothing in this Act shall be held to debar any tenant from claiming a right of occupancy expressly conferred by a contract.

Tenant not barred from claiming right of occupancy acquired by contract.

(B).—Of Succession to and Transfer of the Right of Occupancy and of Sub-letting.

B. 83: No. 3, p. 37.

81. The right of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall descend as if it were land: Provided that, except in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr, no collateral relative of a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant shall be entitled to inherit such right unless at the death of such tenant he was a co-sharer in the holding.

Descent of occupancy-right.

B. 84.

82. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer or mortgage such right in his holding, or any undivided share thereof without his landlord's consent, to any person who has become by inheritance a co-sharer with him in such holding.

Right of transfer.

No. 3, pp. 31-36.

Every absolute occupancy-tenant, and, in the districts of Chánda and Nimár, every tenant having a right of occupancy, may transfer or mortgage his rights in his holding, or any undivided share thereof, to any person to whom the right of occupancy would, under the provisions of section eighty-one, descend at the death of such tenant if such person were then living.

B. 85.

83. No entry in the Record-of-rights shall be deemed to entitle occupancy-tenants of any class to transfer or mortgage their holdings otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this chapter:

Effect of entries in Record-of-rights.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to invalidate any transfer or mortgage made before the passing of this Act by an absolute occupancy-tenant under any power recorded in a Record-of-rights.

B. 86: No. 3, pp. 29-31.

84. Every tenant having a right of occupancy may sub-let his holding or any part thereof:

Right to sub-let.

Provided that in the districts of Chánda and Nimár tenants who were not in possession of their holdings at the time when rents were fixed at a settlement shall not, during the term of such settlement, be entitled to sub-let.

B. 87: No. 3, p. 31.

85. No tenant having a right of occupancy shall be ejected from his holding on the ground that he has agreed to transfer or has sub-let the holding when he had no power to transfer or sub-let the same if it appears that he so agreed, or sub-let, believing in good faith that he had such power.

Occupancy-tenant agreeing to transfer or sub-let under belief of his power to do so.

(C).—Of the Rent payable by Tenants with a Right of Occupancy.

B. 88: No. 4, p. 19.

86. The rent payable in any year by a tenant having a right of occupancy in respect of his holding shall be that which was payable in respect of such holding in the year next preceding, unless a different rent has been agreed upon in writing between the landlord and tenant, or such rent is changed under this Act.

Rent of occupancy-tenant changeable in two ways only.

B. 89.

87. A tenant with a right of occupancy and paying rent in money, or his landlord, may apply to a Settlement-officer if a settlement is in progress, or if no settlement is in progress and the rent of the holding has not been fixed at the existing settlement by a Settlement-officer, or after such settlement and

Power to fix money rent where not fixed at or since settlement.

after the passing of this Act by a Revenue-officer, to a Revenue-officer, to fix such rent; and such officer shall, except as otherwise provided by agreement between such landlord and tenant, fix such rent having regard to the following, that is to say:—

No. 2, p. 37: Cf. Act XIX of 1873, s. 72.

(*a*) to the rent-rates assumed for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue on similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl; and to the customary rates of rent payable by tenants of the same class for similar land, with similar advantages, in the same circle or tahsíl;

(*b*) to any claim which the tenant has to pay rent at less than ordinary rates on the ground that some of the advantages with regard to which the lands included in his holding are classed were the result of improvements made by him;

(*c*) to any circumstances, such as the status or caste of the tenants, which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account in reduction of such rent; and

No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 2, p. 32: No. 3, pp. 23 & 24.

(*d*) when the application is made during the currency of a settlement to any changes in the value of the produce of land which have occurred after the settlement, and which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct to be taken into account for this purpose:

Provided that the rent demandable from a tenant shall not be reduced under this section, except by a Settlement-officer.

"Circle" in this section means two or more villages grouped together for assessment purposes by a Settlement-officer, or declared by the Chief Commissioner to constitute an assessment-circle.

B. 90.

Certain rents to be deemed to have been fixed under section 87.

88. (*a*) Rents recorded at any settlement made before the passing of this Act as payable by tenants in the Sambalpúr district;

(*b*) rents of absolute occupancy-tenants in any other district recorded at or after a settlement made before the passing of this Act; and

(*c*) rents fixed before the passing of this Act by a Settlement-officer,

shall be deemed to have been fixed in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven.

B. 91: No. 1, pp. 8 & 16: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Enhancement of rent fixed under section 87.

89. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, the landlord may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer to enhance such rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely:—

(*a*) that the rent last fixed under this Act was fixed lower than it otherwise would have been, owing to circumstances some or all of which have ceased to exist, and that no corresponding adjustment of the rent has been made;

(*b*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding;

(*c*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has been increased otherwise than by the tenant or at his expense;

(*d*) that the extent of the tenant's holding is larger than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 92: No. 3, pp. 24 to 28.

Abatement of such rent.

90. When the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy has been fixed at or since the last settlement in manner prescribed by section eighty-seven, such tenant may, except as otherwise provided by any contract between the parties, apply from time to time to a Revenue-officer for an abatement of his rent on one or more of the following grounds, and on no other, namely:—

(*a*) that since the rent was last fixed under this Act the Chief Commissioner has made a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), and applicable to the holding, or

(*b*) that, since the rent was last fixed under this Act the productive power of the holding has decreased otherwise than by his act, or

(*c*) that the extent of his holding is less than the area in respect of which his rent was last fixed under this Act.

B. 94: No. 3, p. 37.

Rents of certain tenants not to be charged on certain grounds.

91. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the rents of occupancy-tenants in the districts of Sambalpúr, Chánda and Nimár, or of absolute occupancy-tenants, shall not be changed on the ground that a rule of the nature specified in section eighty-seven, clause (*d*), has been made, or on the ground that the productive power of the holding has increased or diminished, when such increase or diminution has not been caused by, or at the expense of, the landlord.

B. 95.

Restriction on agreements by tenants in Sambalpúr.

92. Contracts by which tenants having a right of occupancy in the district of Sambalpúr agree to pay rents at rates higher than the average rate at which, at the time of making the settlement for the time being in force, the rents of other lands in the same village of similar quality and possessing similar advantages were fixed, shall be void; but nothing in this section shall affect any contract to pay a reasonably enhanced rent in consideration of an increase in the productive power of the land having been effected through the agency or at the expense of the landlord.

B. 96.

Power to make rules for determining rents.

93. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of Revenue and Settlement Officers in the determination of the rents of tenants having a right of occupancy, and declaring the principle on which reductions claimed by tenants under section eighty-seven, clause (*b*), may be allowed.

Settlement-officer may commute rents payable in kind.

94. In all cases in which a tenant with a right of occupancy has paid rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or by rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of such ways and partly in another or others, the landlord, or tenant, may apply while a settlement is in progress to a Settlement-officer, and during the term of a settlement to any officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, to commute such rent to a fixed money-rent; and, on the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the rent to be paid in commutation, as if the rent previously

paid had been a money-rent and an application had been made to him to fix the same:

Act VIII of 1879, s. 9.

Provided that the Local Government may empower any such officer, when any such application made before him is opposed, to refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, to grant the same.

(*D*).—*Miscellaneous.*

B. 97.

Certain tenants declared to have preferential right to improve.

95. Every absolute occupancy-tenant and every tenant declared by section seventy-eight or section seventy-nine to have a right of occupancy shall be deemed to have, with respect to his landlord, a preferential right to make all improvements on his holding.

B. 99.

Presumption that provisions of chapter apply.

96. In all suits and proceedings between landlords and tenants having a right of occupancy, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, or unless there is an entry in the Record-of-rights to the contrary, that the incidents of the tenure of every tenant who, at the passing of this Act, has, or may hereafter acquire, rights of occupancy, are those which are described in this chapter.

Quasi occupancy-tenants.

97. Any owner of sír-land who—

(*a*) gives a usufructuary mortgage of such land without expressly agreeing to transfer to the mortgagee his right to cultivate it; or

(*b*) is temporarily excluded from the proprietary possession of such land under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880,

shall be entitled while such mortgage remains in force, or while he is so excluded from the proprietary possession, to retain the actual possession of the land, paying no more rent for the same than if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant.

CHAPTER VI.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

B. 100: No. 3, p. 41.

Cognizance of certain applications.

98. The Revenue-officers shall have exclusive cognizance of the subject-matter of the following applications, namely:—

(1) applications to deposit rent (section 7);

(2) applications to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section 13);

(3) applications to have the terms of a tenancy reduced to writing (section 50);

(4) applications to measure or ascertain the condition of a holding (section 53);

(5) applications to fix the rent of ordinary tenants (section 66);

(6) applications to fix the rent of the holding of an ordinary tenant which has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise (section 67);

(7) applications to fix or alter the rent of an occupancy-tenant (sections 87, 89 and 90);

(8) applications to commute rents (section 94);

and of such other matters as they are empowered to deal with under this Act; and, subject to the provisions herein contained, may grant such relief as the nature of the case requires:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall debar a Civil Court from exercising jurisdiction in regard to any of the following matters which may arise in any suit or proceeding instituted in such Court, namely:—

(*a*) measuring or ascertaining the condition of any holding, dividing, estimating or appraising any crop, or receiving any deposit;

(*b*) determining the rents payable by tenants when the yearly amount so payable has been fixed by a Revenue or Settlement-officer or by agreement between the parties.

Procedure on such applications.

99. In disposing of the matters referred to in section ninety-eight, the Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as are exercised and followed by them under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1880.

From every order passed by a Revenue-officer in respect of any such matter, an appeal shall lie as if such order had been passed by such officer under the said Land-revenue Act.

B. 103: No. 3, pp. 41 to 45.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. Subject to the provisions of section ninety-eight, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of first instance shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or a Settlement-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant as such; and

(*b*) the Chief Commissioner may, subject to **the provisions of this Act, direct that all or any of such suits shall be tried before such Courts of such grades competent to try the same as he thinks fit and not otherwise.**

B. 103 (*c*).

Certain suits may be entered in separate register.

101. The Chief Commissioner may direct that all or any of the following suits, namely,—

(*a*) suits for an arrear of rent;

(*b*) suits to eject a tenant or cancel a lease on account of a breach of the conditions of the tenancy or lease, whether compensation for such breach be also claimed or not;

(*c*) suits by tenants to recover rent wrongfully levied, or for penalties (section 9);

(*d*) suits by a tenant illegally ejected by his landlord for reinstatement or compensation (section 38);

(*e*) suits to contest the landlord's right to eject (section 57);

shall not be registered in the registers kept under the Code of Civil Procedure for the registration of civil suits, but in such other separate registers as he may prescribe.

B. 104: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 110.

Plaint in such suits.

102. In such suits the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the quantity of the land, and, when fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field comprised in the holding; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and

the instalments according to which such rent is payable.

B. 106: Act XVIII of 1873, s. 143.

Allowance of pleaders' fees optional.

103. Pleaders' fees shall not be included as costs in such suits, unless the Court certifies that, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, such fees ought to be allowed.

B. 107.

Recovery of penalties under section 9.

104. If, in any such suit, it appears that a tenant is entitled to recover any penalty from his landlord under section nine, the Court may include in its decree such penalty as it thinks fit within the limit specified in that section.

B. 108.

Changes made in Limitation Act as to period of appeals.

105. In the case of appeals from decrees or orders in such suits, the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, section 15, shall be read as if, for the words "thirty days," "six weeks" and "ninety days," the words "fifteen days," "thirty days" and "sixty days" were respectively substituted.

An application for the re-admission of any such appeal dismissed for want of prosecution shall be made within fifteen days from the date of such dismissal.

B. 109: Act XIX of 1868, s. 20: Act XXVIII of 1868, s. 15.

When proceedings in suit for arrears may be stayed.

106. If, in a suit for an arrear of rent, it appears that the area of the holding has been diminished by diluvion before or during the period in respect of which such arrear is claimed,

the Court may stay proceedings in the suit and refer the parties to a Revenue-officer in order that the rent of the holding may be determined.

B. 110: Act XIX of 1868, s. 13.

Set-off.

107. In any such suit no set-off shall be allowed except such amount as may be due to the tenant under a decree or order against the landlord as such.

B. 111.

Interest on arrears.

108. In any such suit interest may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

B. 112: Act IX of 1868, s. 118.

No process of execution to issue on decree for arrears after lapse of three years from date thereof.

109. No process of execution shall be issued to recover any sum due under a decree in any such suit after the lapse of three years from the date on which under the decree such sum became payable.

B. 113: Cf. Act X of 1859, s. 13.

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

110. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Civil Judge exercising powers not less than those of an Assistant Commissioner of the first class as defined in the Central Provinces Courts' Act, 1865, the decision shall be final, and shall not be subject to appeal unless—

(*a*) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds one hundred rupees; or

(*b*) a question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

New.

Limitation of suits by tenants to recover possession.

111. The period of limitation for a suit instituted by a tenant to recover the possession of land from which he has been ejected by any person other than his landlord shall be one year from the date on which he is ejected.

In other respects the limitation of such suits shall be governed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Short title.
Act X of 1859	To amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XIV of 1863	To amend Act X of 1859.
Act XXII of 1872	To explain and amend Act X of 1859.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law at present governing the relations of landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces is Act X of 1859, an enactment which was originally framed with particular reference to the circumstances of Lower Bengal, and which has been found, in many respects, unsuitable to territories where proprietary right is of comparatively recent origin, and, indeed, in some districts is even now but imperfectly developed. Though the primary object of Act X of 1859 was to protect tenants who had been depressed, during a long course of years, by a powerful proprietary body, and though it certainly fulfilled its purpose in the Province for which it was enacted, the result of applying it to a country in which, until recently, the distinction between the cultivating and the revenue-paying classes was somewhat loosely marked, and where the position of the former was therefore exceptionally strong, has been absolutely to curtail their ancient privileges. Though this is the chief ground on which legislation is desirable, experience has shown that Act X of 1859 is inappropriate and inconvenient, both in its procedure and in some of its substantive provisions. To remedy this state of things the present Bill has been framed.

2. It will be observed (section 2, clause 1) that it applies only to land used for agricultural purposes, and to such land only when it is let to tenants of the class commonly known as raiyats. Many of its provisions, especially those of a protective nature, would obviously be unsuitable in cases where a village, or a considerable portion of a village, is leased to a thekadár or farmer who makes his own terms with the proprietor, and is quite well able to protect himself; but it will be a question for the Select Committee to which it is proposed to refer the Bill whether some portions of it might not with advantage be extended to cases of this description.

3. The provisions of the Bill are roughly divisible into two classes, namely, those of general application contained in Chapters II and VI, and those contained in Chapters III, IV and V, applying only to particular descriptions of tenants.

Beginning with the former class, and omitting all reference to such provisions as either speak for themselves or may be said to have become common forms in Upper India Tenancy Bills, section 10—which in effect provides that when the Government suspends or remits its revenue on any land in cases of drought, &c., the landlord may be required to suspend or remit his rent—may first be noticed.

4. This section is based on the similar provision of the North-Western Provinces Rent Bill at present before the Council, but with this important difference that, instead of requiring the Revenue-officer, on the revenue payable in respect of any tract being remitted or suspended, to go over all the holdings comprised in such tract and determine in the case of each whether any remission or suspension of rent should be allowed, it allows this question to stand over until an actual dispute regarding it arises between the parties; and then leaves it to be decided by the Court before which the landlord may claim his rent.

This deviation from the rule proposed for the North-Western Provinces appears advisable, because, owing to the comparative simplicity of landed tenures in the Central Provinces, suspensions or remissions of land-revenue may be granted without that minute field-to-field survey which is requisite in order to decide claims to suspension or remission of rent, and it is not desirable to throw upon the limited staff of officers available in these Provinces the labour of making such a survey merely for the purpose of settling such disputes as may arise on this point between landlords and tenants.

5. Section 11, which in effect prohibits leases at a rent smaller than the revenue payable on the land, is the complement of section 117 of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill, which invalidates revenue-free grants made by Málguzárs. The object of both is the same, *viz.*, to prevent improvident proprietors from depriving themselves of the means of meeting the Government demand upon their lands (see paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Land-revenue Bill).

6. Passing over, for the moment, the special provisions relating to tenants in Chánda and Nimár contained in section 12, we come to sections 17 to 22, which treat of the landlord's lien upon the produce of his tenant's holding. This lien is intended to be a substitute for the present power of distraint, which, as a matter of fact, has scarcely ever been resorted to by the Central Provinces landlords, and which it is apprehended would, if commonly employed, lead to abuses. The provisions regarding it have been so framed as to enable a landlord, by the exercise of the most ordinary diligence, to obtain for each instalment of his rent a first charge upon all crops which may be on the land at the time it falls due or during the year following.

7. The effect of sections 27 to 38, relating to ejectment, taken with certain subsequent provisions of the Bill to which they refer, may be stated to be that, except (section 71) when there is a lease for a term with an express provision that the tenant shall quit at the end of such term, no tenant can be ejected from his holding by his landlord without an order of the Court; that as a rule in all contested cases the landlord will, after obtaining such order, not proceed to eject the tenant himself but apply to the Court to eject him; and that the Court will not eject the tenant until all claims on either side arising out of the tenancy have been adjusted.

8. Sections 39 to 44 relate to improvements and compensation therefor. They provide that, as a rule, the landlord shall be allowed the option of himself making any permanent improvement proposed by the tenant; but that, if he does not avail himself of the option thus allowed him, the tenant may make such improvement, and, having made it, shall be entitled to receive compensation in respect of it before being ejected. The rights thus conferred on the tenant cannot be affected by any contract or by any entry in a record-of-rights to the contrary.

9. Sections 45 to 47 are intended to relieve a tenant holding under a number of co-proprietors from the difficulties and perplexities in which he is now frequently involved owing to doubts as to the authority of individual co-proprietors. Section 47 provides that in such cases the co-proprietors shall be bound, if the tenant requires them to do so, to appoint one of their number, or some other person, to act on behalf of all of them and receive the entire rent of the holding.

10. Section 48 (*b*) enacts that, except as provided by the Bill, a tenant has no power to transfer or mortgage his holding without the consent of his landlord; and it may here be added that no such power is conferred by the Bill, except to a very limited extent in the case of the occupancy-tenants to be presently referred to.

11. Sections 50 to 52, which empower a Revenue-officer to cause the terms of a tenancy to be reduced to writing, at the instance of either party, when there appears to be no real dispute as to those terms, are intended to take the place to some extent of the ordinary provisions as to suits for pattás and kabúliyats.

12. Section 54, which provides for the readjustment of the rent fixed by a lease or contract whenever the holding falls under re-assessment, is in accordance with the general understanding that the rents of ordinary raiyats, though fixed by contract, are subject to revision at settlement.

13. With Chapter III of the Bill begin the provisions relating to certain particular classes of tenants.

These classes (putting aside for the moment certain tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr) are as follows, namely:—

(1) ordinary tenants (chapter III);
(2) tenants for a fixed term (chapter IV);
(3) tenants with a simple right of occupancy (chapter V);
(4) absolute occupancy-tenants (same chapter).

14. Taking these in their order, it will be seen from section 48(*a*) and section 55 that it is to be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that a tenant who does not possess a right of occupancy, or hold under an unexpired lease, is "an ordinary tenant," and that the rights and liabilities described in Chapter III are incident to his tenure.

15. The position of the ordinary tenant, as shewn in Chapter III, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a tenant from year to year in England; and in the Bill, as originally framed by Mr. Jones, such tenants were designated "tenants from year to year"; but it has been thought safer to avoid the use of a technical term borrowed from a different system of law, and accordingly the term "ordinary tenant," which connotes nothing, has been substituted for it.

16. The most striking feature in the position of such a tenant, as defined by the Bill, is that he cannot be ejected without the order of the Court, and that when he resides in the village, has cultivated any land there for five years, and has not within the preceding three years received any assistance in his cultivation from his landlord, he may, when an order for his ejectment is applied for, claim to be protected from ejectment; and the Court will be bound to protect him, unless the landlord shows that some hardship beyond a mere loss of rent will be thereby caused to him.

The practical result of these provisions will be that every tenant who resides in a village and has cultivated any land there for five years continuously will, as a rule, at once acquire in any land he may begin to cultivate in such village an inchoate status of occupancy.

This portion of the Bill has been retained practically unaltered, as it has met with the provisional approval of the Secretary of State in Council; but it is obvious that, if only by reason of its novelty, it will require the most careful consideration by the Select Committee.

17. As an "ordinary tenant" is either removeable upon notice, or (if protected) is in a temporary state of transition, it is not worth while to enact any elaborate rules for the fixation of his rent; and accordingly the provisions on this point in Chapter III will be found to be brief and simple.

18. Chapter IV relating to tenants for a fixed term calls for but little notice. The position and rights of such tenants will usually be regulated, to a great extent, by the terms of the leases under which they hold, and the only peculiarity introduced by the Bill is that, when the lease does not contain a stipulation expressly requiring the holding to be vacated at the expiration of the term, the tenant will, in the last year of such term, be deemed to become an "ordinary tenant," and to be entitled to all the privileges in regard to ejectment and protection against ejectment which are conferred on such a tenant by Chapter III.

19. Proceeding now to Chapter V, which deals with tenants with a right of occupancy, it will be seen that the status of an occupancy-tenant, when not conferred by express contract (section 80), may, as a rule, be claimed on any one of three grounds, namely:—

1*st*, that the land was formerly the property of the tenant and held by him as sír, and that he parted with it or lost his ownership in it in one of the modes mentioned in section 73:

2*ndly*, that the tenant was recorded as an occupancy-tenant of the land in a settlement-record prepared before the passing of the Bill; or

3*rdly*, that he has for twelve years continuously held the land, otherwise than under a written lease expressly debarring him from acquiring the status.

20. As regards the acquisition of the right in the third of these modes, it should be stated that *actual* occupation throughout the whole period is required, the right not being acquired when the land is sub-let. On the other hand, it is provided by the third Explanation to section 75 and by section 76 that neither the acquisition of the right nor its retention shall be affected by the circumstance that the tenant has shifted from one holding to another in accordance with a village-custom such as has been found to prevail in Chhattísgarh; and by section 77 that, once the right has been acquired, it shall not be lost by the tenant's removal to another holding, if it appears that he has removed on the understanding that his status is to remain unchanged; but that in such a case he shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant on his new holding. This last provision is in accordance with section 7 of the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and it is important as a check upon the practice of persuading ignorant tenants to change their holdings, to which landlords are said sometimes to resort with a view to destroying occupancy-rights.

21. In whichever of the above modes the occupancy-status may have been acquired, its incidents will (section 96) be presumed to be those described in chapter V. The principal of those incidents are as follows:—

1*st*, that (section 81) the right of an occupancy-tenant descends lineally as if it were land, but does not pass to a collateral unless he is a cosharer in the holding;

2*ndly*, that, while an occupancy-tenant is allowed (section 84) to sub-let, he cannot (section 82) transfer or mortgage his holding except to a cosharer; and

3*rdly*, that he is, in the absence of a contract fixing his rent, entitled to have his rent fixed according to certain rules laid down by the Bill.

22. These rules for the fixation of rent are contained in sections 86 *et seq.*, and are among the most important provisions of the Bill.

Their most striking feature will be found to be the distinction which they make between the process of fixing rent for the first time after a new settlement has been taken in hand (section 87), and the process of subsequently during the currency of that settlement enhancing or reducing it.

A new settlement is considered to reopen completely the question of the rents to be paid by occupancy-tenants, and, accordingly, at the first determination of these rents after the settlement has commenced, *all* data and *all* circumstances which can properly be allowed any influence on the question will be taken into consideration. The rent-rates "assumed" by the Settlement-officer for the purpose of assessing the land-revenue and which approximate to the true economic rent, will be looked to; as also will the customary rates of rent which, as a matter of fact, are paid by tenants of the same class. Nor will other circumstances, such as the caste of the tenants, which it is found practically impossible to disregard in such cases, be left out of account.

But once the rents have been fixed in this way they will, during the currency of the settlement, be liable to be enhanced or reduced only on certain definite grounds. These grounds are (omitting one which is of minor importance)—

1*st*, that the area of the holding has been altered;

2*ndly*, that its productive power has been altered; and

3*rdly*, if the Chief Commissioner makes a rule admitting this as a ground for altering rents, that the *value* of the produce has increased or diminished.

23. The power of admitting this last circumstance as a ground for changing rent is placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner in order to save the Revenue-officers the necessity of undertaking in individual cases long and minute inquiries into the history of prices in the neighbourhood since the rent was last fixed. When, owing to any considerable rise or fall of prices in any locality, such an inquiry appears to be called for, it will, it is conceived, be more successfully made once for all under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

24. The "absolute occupancy-tenants," so called because, when the subject of occupancy-rights was still under discussion in the Central Provinces, their right of occupancy was considered to be beyond dispute, are simply occupancy-tenants with certain additional privileges. The status can be claimed only on the ground of an entry made in a record-of-rights prior to the passing of the Bill, and accordingly the number of such tenants is strictly limited.

They differ from ordinary occupancy-tenants chiefly in the following particulars, *viz.*:—

1*st*, that their right of occupancy descends in all cases to collaterals as well as lineally (section 81);

2*ndly*, that their right to transfer and mortgage their holdings is (section 82) somewhat larger than that of ordinary occupancy-tenants;

3*rdly*, that their rents when once fixed by a Settlement or Revenue-officer are not (section 91) liable to be enhanced or reduced on certain grounds on which the rents of ordinary occupancy-tenants may be enhanced or reduced; and

4*thly*, that they have (section 95) a right to make improvements in their holdings without offering their landlords the option of making such improvements.

25. As regards the second of these points it should be explained that it has not been considered advisable, in the interest of these tenants, to reserve to them the full right to transfer their holdings which was stipulated for in their behalf at settlement, but which has been found in practice to tempt them to incur debt and place themselves at the mercy of their landlords.

26. In the foregoing account of the provisions of the Bill all mention of the exceptional privileges and protection provided for tenants in the districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr has for convenience sake been omitted, and it is accordingly necessary to advert to the subject here.

The relations between the persons who have been recorded as proprietors and those who have been recorded as tenants in these three districts were found on examination to differ considerably from those ordinarily subsisting between landlords and tenants. The rights of the former were so limited and those of the latter so large that it was at one time a question whether a raiyatwári settlement would not, under the circumstances, be the most suitable.

When, therefore, it was eventually determined to make the settlement with the superior class of occupants as proprietors, it was found necessary to reserve for the inferior class rights considerably larger than those of ordinary tenants, and, in accordance with the arrangements then made, the Bill provides that (sections 78 and 79) tenants in these three districts shall as a rule be deemed to have a right of occupancy; that (section 79) a tenant in Sambalpúr shall not be ejected except under an order passed in execution of a decree for arrears; that (sections 81, 91, 95), as regards the descent of the occupancy-right, fixity of rent, and the right to improve, the occupancy-tenants in all three districts shall be on the same footing as absolute occupancy-tenants; and that (section 82) occupancy-tenants in Chánda and Nimár shall have the same powers of transfer as absolute occupancy-tenants. Lastly, in order to protect these tenants against attempts to break down the rights thus reserved to them, it has been thought well to introduce in sections 12 and 92 provisions which limit their power of contracting in regard to the amount of their rent.

27. It remains to speak of the Chapter (VI) relating to jurisdiction and procedure, and the only point calling for notice in it (besides the new rule of limitation laid down in section 111) is that it leaves all matters between landlord and tenant, except the fixation of rent, to be dealt with by the ordinary Civil Courts instead of establishing, as the North-Western Provinces Rent Act does, a special set of tribunals for their disposal. The reason for adopting this course may be very briefly stated. In the Central Provinces, the same officers as a rule discharge revenue and judicial functions, and there can never be any difficulty in arranging, as required by the proviso to section 100, that all suits between landlord and tenant shall be heard by judges who have had the necessary experience of revenue-administration. This being so, to establish a separate set of tribunals for the disposal of such suits would be merely to introduce a needless complication, and without any reason whatever to expose ourselves to all the conflicts of jurisdiction and other difficulties which have arisen in connection with the double system of tribunals elsewhere.

C. GRANT.

The 31st July, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

☞ 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 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Enactments.
References in previous Acts.
3. Amendment of Acts.
4. "Small Cause Court" defined.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

5. Courts of Small Causes established.
6. Court to be deemed under the superintendence of the High Court.
7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.
SECTIONS.
8. Rank and precedence of Judges.
9. Delegation of powers of Court to its members.
10. Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.
11. Procedure in case of difference of opinion.
12. Seal to be used.
13. Appointment of ministerial officers.
Powers and duties of such officers.
14. Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

15. Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.
16. Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.
17. Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.
18. Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.
19. Suits by and against officers of Court.
Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.
20. Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.
Proviso.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.
22. No written statement except in cases of set-off.
23. Judgments and orders of Court final.
Power to order new trial.
24. Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.
Procedure when decree transferred.

SECTIONS.

25. Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.
26. Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.
27. Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

28. Summons against person occupying property without leave.
29. Service of the summons.
30. Order for possession.
31. Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.
Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.
32. Applicant if entitled to possession not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings;
Occupant may sue for compensation.
33. Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.
Application for order in such case an act of trespass.
34. Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.
35. Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.
Applications by paupers.
36. Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.
38. And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.
39. Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be received in cases under this chapter.
40. Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.
41. Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.
43. Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.
44. Procedure in cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

45. Reference when compulsory.
46. Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.
If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

47. Institution-fee.
48. Fees for processes.
49. Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.
50. Fees and costs of poor persons.
51. Power to Local Government to vary fees.
52. Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.
53. Expense of employing legal practitioners.
54. Sections 3, 5 or 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

55. Power to fine officers.
56. Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.
57. Extortion or default of officers.
58. Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.
59. Enforcement of order.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

60. Procedure of the Court in certain cases of contempt.
61. Record in such cases.
62. Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.
63. Discharge of offender on submission or apology.
64. Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.
65. Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

66. Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered in High Court.
67. Persons by whom process may be served.
68. Registers and returns.
69. Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.
70. Holidays and vacations.
71. Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.
72. No suit to lie upon decree of Court.
73. Place of imprisonment.
74. Tender in suit for anything done under Act.
75. Limitation of prosecutions.

SCHEDULE I.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

SCHEDULE II.—PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

SCHEDULE III.—PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION OF COURT.

SCHEDULE IV.—FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

References in previous Acts.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Court Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

'Small Cause Court' defined.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Courts of Small Causes established.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

New. See 8 Bom. L. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59 & sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Court to be deemed under the superintendence of the High Court.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respectively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 12; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

Act IX of 1850, s. 10.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove, any Judge so appointed.

See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence.

Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Delegation of powers of Court to its members.

9. Except as herein or by any other law for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, 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 the Small Cause Court by this Act, or by any other law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.

Act XI of 1865, s. 33.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 10 (b). (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 24.)

Seal to be used.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 13-15.

Appointment of ministerial officers.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

Cf. Act IX of 1850, ss. 14-16. Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakíl, or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11.

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18.

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*c*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(*d*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*e*) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*f*) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*g*) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*h*) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*i*) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(*j*) in suits to enforce a trust;

(*k*) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(*l*) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*m*) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 3.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 100.

Suits by and against officers of Court.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

Act IX of 1850, s. 102.

Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 101; Act XXVI of 1864, s. 9.

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Proviso.

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(*a*) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(*b*) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(*c*) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

(See XI of 1865, s. 20.)

Judgments and orders of Court final. Power to order new trial.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

IX of 1850, s. 53.

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(*a*) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(*b*) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

Procedure when decree transferred.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

Act IX of 1850, s. 71. (see I.L. R. 5 Calc., p. 294.)

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

Act IX of 1850, s. 42.

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 29.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 94.

Service of the summons.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 92, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

Order for possession.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section thirty-one, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96.

32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings;

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Application for order in such case an act of trespass.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

New.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

Applications by paupers.

Act IX of 1850, s. [illegible]

36. Recovery of the possession of any immoveable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be Receiver in cases under this chapter.

New.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 or 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

20 & 21 Vic., c. 77, s. 57.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Procedure in cases under this chapter.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits,

Reference when compulsory.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires,

(Ordinary references provided for by Ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment:

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

Act IX of 1880, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same.

If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in

Fees for processes.

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21.

51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight:

Power to Local Government to vary fees.

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney, or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 or 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Sections 3, 5 or 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

55. The Small Cause Court may by order fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Power to fine officers.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable, by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

Extortion or default of officers.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

Enforcement of order.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435: Act IV of 1877, s. 205. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Procedure of the Court in certain cases of contempt.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Record in such cases.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 483.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty,

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.

the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. (Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

Act X of 1872, ss. 356-364: Act X of 1875, s. 89: Act IV of 1877, s. 141. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 485. (Also see Act IX of 1850, s. 40.)

64. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered in High Court.

Act X of 1877, s. 686.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

Persons by whom process may be served.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court.

Registers and returns.

Act XI of 1865, s. 53. Letters Patent, s. 43.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 71. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

Holidays and vacations.

Act IX of 1850, s. 35.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

I. L. R. 5, Calc., p. 294.

72. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Place of imprisonment.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

Limitation of prosecutions.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras,	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay,	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act XI of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 27.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 37 *and* 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders:

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers:

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws:

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs:

ship-owners, dock-owners:

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers:

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers:

letters-out of conveyances and cattle:

printers and publishers:

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers:

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement:

money-changers, grain-lenders:

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants:

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody:

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea:

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities:

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.	Fee for other processes.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	10	0 2 0	0 2 0
10	20	0 4 0	0 4 0
20	50	0 8 0	0 8 0
50	100	1 0 0	1 0 0
100	200	1 4 0	2 0 0
200	300	1 8 0	3 0 0
300	400	1 12 0	4 0 0
400	500	2 0 0	5 0 0
500	600	2 4 0	6 0 0
600	700	2 8 0	7 0 0
700	800	2 12 0	8 0 0
800	900	3 0 0	9 0 0
900	1,000	3 4 0	10 0 0
1,000	1,100	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,100	1,200	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,200	1,300	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,300	1,400	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,400	1,500	4 8 0	15 0 0
1,500	1,600	4 12 0	16 0 0
1,600	1,700	5 0 0	17 0 0
1,700	1,800	5 4 0	18 0 0
1,800	1,900	5 8 0	19 0 0
1,900	2,000	5 12 0	20 0 0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicatæ*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[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 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. **Short title.**
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Enactments.
   References in previous Acts.
3. Amendment of Acts.
4. "Small Cause Court" defined.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

5. Courts of Small Causes established.
6. Court to be deemed under superintendence of High Court.
7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.
8. Rank and precedence of Judges.
9. Delegation of powers of Court to its members.
10. Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.
11. Procedure in case of difference of opinion.
12. Seal to be used.
13. **Appointment of ministerial officers.**
    Powers and duties of such officers.
14. Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

15. Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.
16. Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.
17. Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.
18. Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.
19. Suits by and against officers of Court.
    Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.
20. Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.
    Proviso.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.
22. No written statement except in cases of set-off.
23. Judgments and orders of Court final.
    Power to order new trial.
24. Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.
    Procedure when decree transferred.

SECTIONS.

25. Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.
26. Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.
27. Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

28. Summons against person occupying property without leave.
29. Service of summons.
30. Order for possession.
31. Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.
Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.
32. Applicant if entitled to possession not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings;
Occupant may sue for compensation.
33. Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.
Application for order in such case an act of trespass.
34. Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.
35. Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.
Applications by paupers.
36. Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.
38. And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.
39. Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be received in cases under this chapter.
40. Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.
41. Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.
43. Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.
44. Procedure in cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

45. Reference when compulsory.
46. Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.
If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

47. Institution-fee.
48. Fees for processes.
49. Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.
50. Fees and costs of poor persons.
51. Power to Local Government to vary fees.
52. Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.
53. Expense of employing legal practitioners.
54. Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

55. Power to fine officers.
56. Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.
57. Extortion or default of officers.
58. Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.
59. Enforcement of order.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

60. Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.
61. Record in such cases.
62. Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.
63. Discharge of offender on submission or apology.
64. Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.
65. Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

66. Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.
67. Persons by whom process may be served.
68. Registers and returns.
69. Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.
70. Holidays and vacations.
71. Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.
72. No suit to lie upon decree of Court.
73. Place of imprisonment.
74. Tender in suit for anything done under Act.
75. Limitation of prosecutions.

SCHEDULE I.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

SCHEDULE II.—PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

SCHEDULE III.—PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

SCHEDULE IV.—FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

References in previous Acts.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

'Small Cause Court' defined.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Courts of Small Causes established.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

New. See 8 Bom. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59 & sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Court to be deemed under superintendence of High Court.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respectively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 12; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove any Judge so appointed. Act IX of 1850, s. 10.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge. Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

Delegation of powers of Court to its members.

9. Except as herein or by any other law for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, 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 the Small Cause Court by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force. Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice. Act XI of 1865, s. 33.

Seal to be used.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government. Act XVII of 1875, s. 10 (*b*). (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 24.)

Appointment of ministerial officers.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force. Act IX of 1850, ss. 13-16.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct. Cf. Act IX of 1850, ss. 14-16. Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakíl or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18.

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*c*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(*d*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*e*) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*f*) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*g*) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*h*) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*i*) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(*j*) in suits to enforce a trust;

(*k*) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(*l*) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*m*) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 3.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 100.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

Suits by and against officers of Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 102.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 101; Act XXVI of 1864, s. 9.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

Proviso.

(*a*) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(*b*) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(*c*) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 20.)

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Judgments and orders of Court final. Power to order new trial.

Act IX of 1850, s. 53.

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

(*a*) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(*b*) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

Procedure when decree transferred.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

Act IX of 1850, s. 71. (see I.L. R. 5 Calc., p. 294.)

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, it such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

Act IX of 1850, s. 42.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 56.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 94.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Service of summons.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 92, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section twenty-eight, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Order for possession.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant: and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96.

32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasses for any error in proceedings;

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Application for order in such case an act of trespass.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

New.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications by paupers.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immoveable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said Statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be Receiver in cases under this chapter.

New.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

20 & 21 Vic., c. 77, s. 57.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a petition upon the Court.

Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Procedure in cases under this chapter.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits,

Reference when compulsory.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires,

(Ordinary references provided for by Ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment:

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

Provided that no security for the amount of such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same has been paid accordingly.

Act IX of 1880, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same.

If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

47. A fee not exceeding—

Institution-fee.

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in

Fees for processes.

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21.

Power to Local Government to vary fees.

51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

55. The Small Cause Court may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable, by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Extortion or default of officers.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Enforcement of order.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435: Act IV of 1877, s. 205. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 483.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Record in such cases.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty, the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Act X of 1872, ss. 356-364: Act X of 1875, s. 89: Act IV of 477, s. 141. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 485. (Also see Act IX of 1850, s. 49.)

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

64. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.

66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Registers and returns.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court.

Act XI of 1865, s. 53. Letters Patent, s. 43.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 71. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Holidays and vacations.

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

Act IX of 1850, s. 35.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

I. L. R. 5, Calc., p. 294.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

72. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

Limitation of prosecutions.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act IX of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 21.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 37 *and* 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders:

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers:

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws:

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs:

ship-owners, dock-owners:

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers:

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers:

letters-out of conveyances and cattle:

printers and publishers:

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers:

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement:

money-changers, grain-lenders:

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants:

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody:

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea:

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities:

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.	Fee for other processes.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	10	0 2 0	0 2 0
10	20	0 4 0	0 4 0
20	50	0 8 0	0 8 0
50	100	1 0 0	1 0 0
100	200	1 4 0	2 0 0
200	300	1 8 0	3 0 0
300	400	1 12 0	4 0 0
400	500	2 0 0	5 0 0
500	600	2 4 0	6 0 0
600	700	2 8 0	7 0 0
700	800	2 12 0	8 0 0
800	900	3 0 0	9 0 0
900	1,000	3 4 0	10 0 0
1,000	1,100	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,100	1,200	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,200	1,300	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,300	1,400	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,400	1,500	4 8 0	15 0 0
1,500	1,600	4 12 0	16 0 0
1,600	1,700	5 0 0	17 0 0
1,700	1,800	5 4 0	18 0 0
1,800	1,900	5 8 0	19 0 0
1,900	2,000	5 12 0	20 0 0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicatæ*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA;
The 28th August, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Short title. Commencement.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Local extent.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

"Census-officer" defined.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 3.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer.

Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 8: IV (B.C.) of 1876, s. 185: V (M.C.) of 1878, s. 386: III (B.C.) of 1872, s. 265: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 4: *Ibid*, c. 107, s. 10: *Ibid*, c. 108, s. 18.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 5.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

Power of Magistrate of district to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

See Penal Code, ss. 176, 177: Act XI of 1872, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Obligation to furnish information to Census-officer.

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

See Penal Code, s. 186.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 7: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17: See Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

XI (B.C.) of 1871, s. 9: (Panjáb Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August, 1878, paragraph 18.)

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding :

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided to take a general census of British India in February, 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(*a*) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population ;

(*b*) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors ;

(*c*) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct ;

(*d*) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration ;

(*e*) for imposing penalties for default to give information ;

(*f*) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators ;

(*g*) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee, but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek ; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880" ;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal."

(1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal,

and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (*a*).

(*a*) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river ;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (*b*).

(*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs ;

Ibid, s. 74.

(*c*) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands ;

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel."

(2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies :

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Canal Officer."

(3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof :

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Superintending Canal Officer."

(4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 4. Power to appoint officers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

Tolls to be levied from vessels using canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

Power to detain vessels violating rules.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 49.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Power to detain vessel on failure to pay tolls or charges.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full. *Ibid*, s. 51.

Power to seize cargo or goods if charges due thereon are not paid.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full. *Ibid*, s. 52.

Power to sell property seized under sections 6 and 7.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named ; *Ibid*, s. 53.

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a Act VIII of 1873, s. 54.

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Power to sell.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 6.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Power of Canal Officer to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 14.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the subsoil;

Power to enter and survey, &c.

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Power to clear land.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 15.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Power to enter to repair and to prevent accidents.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 14, last para.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 65: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58: Act XIII of 1877, s. 3.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

Procedure for obtaining labour and materials for works urgently required.

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(*a*) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do 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 other person directs, and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act XIII of 1877, s. 4: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 59. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 64.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Deputy Commissioner to prepare list of persons liable to serve.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 5. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 65. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal 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 neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 6.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal 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 may award.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

Offences and Penalties.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 70.

18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Offences under Act.

Clause (1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;

Clause (2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;

Clause (3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;

Clause (5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

Clause (6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;

Clause (7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

Clause (9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;

Clause (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;

Clause (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

Clause (12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Penalty.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 71.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

Ibid, s. 60.

19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 73.

20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to arrest without warrant.

Power to make Rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules.

(1) the navigation of the canal;

(2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and

(4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

Validation of past Proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

Validation of past proceedings.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port :

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable :

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

Commencement.

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

Amendment of Part III of the first Schedule of Act XII of 1875.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted ;

(*b*) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group,*" the word "Madras" shall be inserted ; and

(*c*) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards" ; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton : Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

☞ 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 2nd September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 15 of 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. **Short title.**
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Enactments.
   References in previous Acts.
3. Amendment of Acts.
4. "Small Cause Court" defined.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

5. Courts of Small Causes established.
6. Court to be deemed under superintendence of High Court.
7. Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

SECTIONS.

8. Rank and precedence of Judges.
9. Delegation of powers of Court to its members.
10. Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.
11. Procedure in case of difference of opinion.
12. **Seal to be used.**
13. **Appointment of ministerial officers.**
    Powers and duties of such officers.
14. Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

15. Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.
16. Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.
17. Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.
18. Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.
19. Suits by and against officers of Court.
    Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.
20. Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.
    Proviso.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

21. Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.
22. No written statement except in cases of set-off.
23. Judgments and orders of Court final.
    Power to order new trial.
24. Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.
    Procedure when decree transferred.

SECTIONS.

25. Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.
26. Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.
27. Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

28. Summons against person occupying property without leave.
29. Service of summons.
30. Order for possession.
31. Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.
Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.
32. Applicant if entitled to possession not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings;
Occupant may sue for compensation.
33. Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.
Application for order in such case an act of trespass.
34. Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.
35. Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.
Applications by paupers.
36. Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

37. Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.
38. And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.
39. Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be received in cases under this chapter.
40. Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.
41. Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

42. Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.
43. Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.
44. Procedure in cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

45. Reference when compulsory.
46. Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.
If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

47. Institution-fee.
48. Fees for processes.
49. Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.
50. Fees and costs of poor persons.
51. Power to Local Government to vary fees.
52. Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.
53. Expense of employing legal practitioners.
54. Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

55. Power to fine officers.
56. Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.
57. Extortion or default of officers.
58. Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.
59. Enforcement of order.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

60. Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.
61. Record in such cases.
62. Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.
63. Discharge of offender on submission or apology.
64. Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.
65. Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

66. Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.
67. Persons by whom process may be served.
68. Registers and returns.
69. Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.
70. Holidays and vacations.
71. Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.
72. No suit to lie upon decree of Court.
73. Place of imprisonment.
74. Tender in suit for anything done under Act.
75. Limitation of prosecutions.

SCHEDULE I.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

SCHEDULE II.—PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

SCHEDULE III.—PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

SCHEDULE IV.—FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, section 144.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted and appointments made under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted and made under this Act.

References in previous Acts.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the day on which this Act comes into force, shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

For references, see Act V of 1871, s. 14; Act XVIII of 1879, s. 3.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-Revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for the recovery of small debts referred to in the said Act," and "the said Commissioners", the words "the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta" shall be substituted.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, section 8, after the word and figures "Chapter XXXIX", the words and figures "and by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1881" shall be inserted.

'Small Cause Court' defined.

4. In this Act, "the Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes constituted under this Act in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Courts of Small Causes established.

5. There shall be in each of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Court to be called the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59 & sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

Court to be deemed under superintendence of High Court.

6. The Small Cause Court shall be deemed to be a Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Letters Patent, respectively dated the 28th day of December, 1865, for such High Courts and within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.

7. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be Judges of the Small Cause Court, of whom one at least shall be a Barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 12; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

The Local Government may, by a like notification, suspend and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, remove any Judge so appointed. Act IX of 1850, s. 10.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The senior in appointment of the Judges who are Barristers or Advocates shall be called the Chief Judge, and shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence. See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointment as such Judges: provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge. Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

Delegation of powers of Court to its members.

9. Except as herein or by any other law for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Small Cause Court may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, 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 the Small Cause Court by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force. Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

10. Subject to such rules, the Chief Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof. Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

11. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided, when two or more of the Judges sitting together differ on any question the opinion of the majority shall prevail; and if the Court is equally divided, the Chief Judge, if he is one of the Judges so differing, or in his absence the senior Judge so differing, shall have the casting voice. Act XI of 1865, s. 33.

Seal to be used.

12. The Small Cause Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by the Local Government. Act XVII of 1875, s. 10 (5). (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 24.)

Appointment of ministerial officers.

13. The Small Cause Court may, from time to time, appoint a chief clerk and, subject to the control of the Local Government, as many additional clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force. Act IX of 1850, ss. 15-18.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Small Cause Court (subject to the control of the High Court) may, from time to time, by rules to be made in this behalf, direct. Cf. Act IX of 1850, ss. 14-16. Act XVII of 1877, s. 23.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

The Small Cause Court may suspend or remove any officer so appointed; but the removal of any officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

14. No Judge or other officer appointed under this Act shall, during his continuance as such Judge or officer, either by himself or as a partner of any other person, practise or act, either directly or indirectly, as an Advocate, Attorney, Vakíl or other legal practitioner, or be concerned, either on his own account or for any other person, or as the partner of any other person, in any trade or profession.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

Any such Judge or officer so practising, acting or concerned shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit any such Judge or officer from being a member of any company incorporated or registered under Royal Charter, Letters Patent, Act of Parliament or Act of any British Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER III.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

15. The local limits of the jurisdiction of each of the Small Cause Courts shall be the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32. Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11.

16. Subject to the exceptions in section seventeen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature:

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24. Cf. 18.

Provided that the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees:

Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

Provided also that the cause of action has arisen either wholly, or, in case the leave of the Small Cause Court has been first obtained, in part, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or that the defendant, at the time of the commencement of the suit, dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such limits.

Explanation.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by an admitted set-off of any sum claimed by the defendant from the plaintiff, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

17. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction—

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) in suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) in suits against the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*c*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or by the Governor General or a Governor, or by any Member of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, in his official capacity, or by any person by order of the Governor General in Council or Local Government;

(*d*) in suits concerning any act ordered or done by any Judge or judicial officer in the execution of his office, or by any person in pursuance of any judgment or order of any Court of any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*e*) in the suits specified in section sixteen, clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*f*) in suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to any right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*g*) in suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*h*) in suits for damages for libel or slander, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*i*) in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights;

(*j*) in suits to enforce a trust;

(*k*) in suits to obtain an injunction;

(*l*) in suits on any judgment of a High Court; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*m*) in suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

18. When the parties to a suit which, if the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof did not exceed two thousand rupees, would be cognizable by the Small Cause Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit, the Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof may exceed two thousand rupees.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

Every such agreement shall be filed in the Small Cause Court, and when so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by its decision in such suit.

Act IX of 1850, s. 100.

19. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is a party, except suits in respect of claims to property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be brought in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

Suits by and against officers of Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 102.

If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court is instituted in the High Court in respect of any wrong committed by an officer of the Small Cause Court under colour of its process, and the plaintiff obtains no greater damages than the sum of two thousand rupees, no costs shall be allowed him unless the Judge who tries the case certifies in writing that the suit was a fit one to be instituted in the High Court.

Costs in suits in High Court for certain wrongs committed by officers of Small Cause Court.

Act IX of 1850, s. 101: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 9.

20. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court other than the suits mentioned in section nineteen is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains a decree, in the case of a suit founded on contract for an amount or value of less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit for an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees,

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

and if in any such suit the plaintiff does not obtain a decree, the defendant shall be entitled to his costs as between attorney and client:

Proviso.

Provided that the foregoing rules shall not apply to any suit in which the Judge who tries the same certifies that it was one fit to be brought in the High Court for any of the following reasons (that is to say):—

(*a*) because of the difficulty, novelty or general importance thereof, or of some erroneous course of decisions in like cases in the Small Cause Court; or

(*b*) because of there being any question to be determined in such suit, upon which question claims or demands exceeding in aggregate value or amount two thousand rupees are dependent; or

(*c*) because of the suit depending upon the title to immoveable property exceeding in value two thousand rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

21. The chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend (so far as they are applicable) to the Small Cause Court; and the procedure prescribed thereby shall be the procedure followed in the Court in all suits cognizable by it, except where such procedure is inconsistent with the procedure prescribed by any specific provisions of this Act.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

22. Except in cases of set-off under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 111, no written statement shall be received unless required by the Court.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 20.)

Judgments and orders of Court final. Power to order new trial.

23. Save as is hereinafter specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive between the parties; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit, order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may in the meantime stay the proceedings:

Act IX of 1850, s. 53.

Provided that the applicant at the time of making the application pays into court the amount, if any, payable by him under such decree or order.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

24. If the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court has not within the local limits of its jurisdiction moveable property sufficient to satisfy the decree, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, send the decree for execution—

(*a*) in the case of execution against immoveable property situate within such local limits—to the High Court;

(*b*) in all other cases—to any Civil Court within whose general jurisdiction such judgment-debtor, or any moveable or immoveable property of such judgment-debtor, may be found.

Procedure when decree transferred.

The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees by Courts other than those which made them shall be the procedure followed in such cases.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

25. Whenever any judgment-debtor who has been arrested in execution of a decree of the Small Cause Court offers security to the satisfaction of such Court for payment of the amount which he has been ordered to pay and the costs, the Court may order him to be discharged.

Discharge of arrested judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

Act IX of 1850, s. 71. (see I.L. R. 5 Calc., p. 294.)

26. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness or other sufficient cause, to pay the amount of the decree, or, if such Court has ordered the same to be paid in instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, it may, from time to time for such time and upon such terms as it thinks fit, suspend the execution of such decree.

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

Act IX of 1850, s. 42.

27. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the suit is dismissed, the Small Cause Court may order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it, in its discretion, thinks fit. Any such order may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the defendant against the plaintiff as if the same were a decree of the Court.

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE RECOVERY OR POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

28. When any person has had possession of any immoveable property situate within the local limits of the Small Cause Court's jurisdiction and of which the annual value at a rack-rent does not exceed one thousand rupees, as the tenant, or by permission, of another person, or of some person through whom such other person claims;

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

and such tenancy or permission has been determined or been withdrawn;

and such tenant or occupier or any person holding under or by assignment from him (hereinafter called the occupant) refuses to deliver up such property in compliance with a request made to him in this behalf by such other person,

such other person (hereinafter called the applicant) may apply to the Small Cause Court for a summons against the occupant, calling upon him to show cause, on a day therein appointed, why he should not be compelled to deliver up the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

29. The summons shall be served on the occupant in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Service of summons.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 92, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

30. If the occupant does not appear at the time appointed, and show cause to the contrary, the applicant shall, if the Small Cause Court is satisfied that he is entitled to apply under section twenty-eight, be entitled to an order addressed to a bailiff of the Court directing him to give possession of the property to the applicant on such day as the Court may think fit to name in such order.

Order for possession.

Explanation.—If the occupant proves that the tenancy was created or permission granted by virtue of a title which determined previous to the date of the application, he shall be deemed to have shown cause within the meaning of this section.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

31. Any such order shall justify the bailiff to whom it is addressed in entering after the hour of six in the morning and before the hour of six in the afternoon upon the property named therein, with such assistants as he thinks necessary, and giving possession of such property to the applicant:

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

and no suit or prosecution shall be maintainable against any Judge or officer of the Small Cause Court by whom any such order as aforesaid was issued, or against any bailiff or other person by whom the same was executed, or by whom any such summons as aforesaid was served for the issue, execution or service of any such order or summons, by reason only that the applicant was not entitled to the possession of the property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 96.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not t be deemed trespasses for any error in proceedings;

32. When the applicant, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, was entitled to the possession of such property, neither he nor any person acting in his behalf shall be deemed, on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the mode of proceeding to obtain possession thereunder, to be a trespasser; but any person aggrieved may bring a suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage which he has sustained by reason of such error, defect or irregularity:

Occupant may sue for compensation.

Provided that, when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and that, in any case in which such damage is proved but the amount of the compensation assessed by the Court does not exceed ten rupees, the Court shall award to the plaintiff no more costs than compensation, unless the Judge who tries the same certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

33. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to protect any applicant obtaining possession of any property under this chapter from a suit by any person deeming himself aggrieved thereby, when such applicant was not at the time of applying for such order as aforesaid entitled to the possession of such property.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Application for order in such case an act of trespass.

And when the applicant was not, at the time of applying for any such order as aforesaid, entitled to the possession of such property, the issue of any such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 97.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

34. Whenever on an application being made under this chapter the occupant binds himself, with two sureties, in a bond for such amount as the Small Cause Court thinks reasonable, having regard to the value of the property and the probable costs of the suit next hereinafter mentioned, to institute without delay a suit in the High Court for compensation for trespass against the applicant, and to pay all the costs of such suit in case he does not prosecute the same or in case judgment therein is given for the applicant, the Small Cause Court shall stay the proceedings on such application until such suit is disposed of.

If the occupant obtains a decree in any such suit against the applicant, such decree shall supersede the order (if any) made under section thirty.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

35. In all proceedings under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall, as far as may be, and except as herein otherwise provided, follow the procedure prescribed for a Court of first instance by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Applications by paupers.

Applications under this chapter may be made by paupers in accordance with the provisions of chapter XXVI of the said Code, as if such applications were suits by paupers within the meaning of the said chapter.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

36. Recovery of the possession of any immoveable property under this chapter shall be no bar to the institution of a suit in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

CHAPTER VI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

Power to entertain certain applications under Chapter XX of Civil Procedure Code.

37. The Small Cause Court shall have power to entertain applications for declarations of insolvency under the provisions of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of all judgment-debtors who reside, or are in custody, within the local limits of its jurisdiction and do not carry on any trade or business comprised in the third schedule hereto annexed.

And certain other applications by non-trading debtors.

38. In addition to the cases specified in section thirty-seven, any person who is in insolvent circumstances and who resides within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court and does not carry on any trade or business comprised in the said schedule may apply to the Court to be declared insolvent.

All the provisions of the said chapter relating to applications by judgment-debtors shall apply, so far as the same may be applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to applications by such persons.

Official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, to be Receiver in cases under this chapter.

39. The person for the time being appointed under the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, section fourteen, to be the official assignee under the said Statute, shall in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred on the Small Cause Court by this chapter be the Receiver for the purposes of chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, and may retain as a remuneration for the performance of his duties as such Receiver the commission which may be allowed to a Receiver under that chapter.

New.

Appeal to the High Court from orders under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of Code.

40. An appeal shall lie to the High Court from all orders of the Small Cause Court passed under sections 351, 352, 353 and 357 of the same Code in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter.

The procedure prescribed by section 590 of the same Code for appeals from orders shall, so far as may be, apply to such appeals.

Bar of jurisdiction of High Court in cases falling under this chapter.

41. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the 11th & 12th of Victoria, chapter twenty-one, the High Court shall not entertain any application for a declaration of insolvency in cases in which such application might be made under this Act.

But the High Court may in its discretion, on the application of any person concerned, direct that in any case under this chapter which but for this Act would have been cognizable by it under the said Statute, the proceedings in the Small Cause Court shall be closed; and thereupon any person entitled to present a petition under the said Statute may present the same as if this Act had not been passed.

CHAPTER VII.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court to be deemed a District and Court to be deemed a District Judge under Acts X of 1865 and XXI of 1870.

42. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court shall be deemed a District, and the Court shall be deemed a District Judge, within the meaning of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, and the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, for the purpose of granting probate and letters of administration in cases in which the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by him, are less than one thousand rupees.

Every application for probate or letters of administration under this section shall state the amount of the said assets to the best of the applicant's knowledge or belief.

20 & 21 Vic., c. 77, s. 57.

Application to be conclusive as to jurisdiction.

43. The application for probate or letters of administration if made and verified in manner mentioned in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, shall be conclusive for the purpose of authorizing the grant of probate or letters of administration; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason that the assets of the deceased person, exclusive of trust-property, but without deducting debts owing by the deceased, did in fact exceed one thousand rupees, unless by a proceeding to revoke the grant if obtained by a fraud upon the Court.

Procedure in cases under this chapter.

44. The procedure of the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall be, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the District Judge by the said Acts respectively.

Every order made by the Small Cause Court under this chapter shall have the same effect and be subject to the like appeal as an order made by the District Judge under the said Acts respectively.

And all the provisions of the said Acts respectively relating to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the grant and revoking of probate or letters of administration under this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

Reference when compulsory.

45. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, and differ in their opinion as to any question of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, which construction may affect the merits,

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

or if in any suit or any such proceeding, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, any such question arises, and either party so requires,

(Ordinary references provided for by Ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

the Small Cause Court shall draw up a statement of the facts of the case, and refer such statement, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the opinion of the High Court, and shall either reserve judgment or give judgment contingent upon such opinion.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

46. When judgment is given under section forty-five contingent upon the opinion of the High Court, the party against whom such judgment is given shall at once furnish security, to be approved by the Small Cause Court, for the costs of the reference to the High Court and for the amount of such judgment:

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8. See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

Provided that no security for the amount of **such judgment shall be required in any case in which the Judge who tried the case has ordered such amount to be paid into court, and the same** has been paid accordingly.

Act IX of 1880, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

If no such security given, party to be deemed to have submitted to judgment.

Unless such security as aforesaid is at once furnished, the party against whom such contingent judgment has been given shall be deemed to have submitted to the same.

CHAPTER IX.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

47. A fee not exceeding—

(*a*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees, the sum of two annas in the rupee on such amount or value,

(*b*) when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees, the sum of one anna in the rupee on such amount or value,

shall be paid on the institution of every suit or every proceeding under chapter V of this Act; and no plaint or application shall be received in any such suit or proceeding until such fee has been paid.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11

Fees for processes.

48. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any such suit or proceeding of the processes to which the said columns respectively relate by the persons on whose behalf such processes are issued, when the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds the sum specified in

the first column, but does not exceed the sum specified in the second column of the said Schedule.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

49. Whenever any such suit or proceeding is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of all fees paid up to that time shall be repaid by the Small Cause Court to the parties by whom the same have been respectively paid.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

50. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register applications under chapter V of this Act presented by poor persons without payment of the fee mentioned in section forty-seven, or on a part-payment of such fee.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 21.

51. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under section forty-seven or section forty-eight:

Power to Local Government to vary fees.

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

52. The fees chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, in a District Court in respect of proceedings under chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VI of this Act, and the fees so chargeable in respect of proceedings relating to the grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Hindú Wills Act, 1870, shall be levied in respect of all proceedings in the Small Cause Court under chapter VII of this Act.

Fees in respect of proceedings under chapters VI and VII.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

53. The expense of employing an advocate, vakíl, attorney or other legal practitioner incurred by any party, shall not be allowed as costs in any suit or in any proceeding under chapter V of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

The Small Cause Court may from time to time by general rules determine the cases in which such expenses shall be allowed.

54. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of section 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

CHAPTER X.

MISCONDUCT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

55. The Small Cause Court may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office, and such fine may be deducted from his salary.

Power to fine officers.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

56. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court, who is employed as such in the execution of any order or warrant, loses, by neglect, connivance or omission, an opportunity of executing such order or warrant, he shall be liable, by order of the Small Cause Court, on the application of the person injured by such neglect, connivance or omission, to pay such sum, not exceeding in any case the sum for which the said order or warrant was issued, as in the opinion of the Court represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

57. If any clerk, bailiff or other ministerial officer of the Small Cause Court is charged with extortion or misconduct while acting under colour of its process, or with not duly paying or accounting for any money levied by him under its authority, the Court may inquire into such charge, and may make such order for the repayment or payment of any money so extorted, or of any money so levied as aforesaid, and of damages and costs, by such officer, as it thinks fit.

Extortion or default of officers.

58. For the purposes of any inquiry under this chapter, the Small Cause Court shall have all the powers of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents which it possesses in suits under this Act.

Court empowered to summon witnesses, &c.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

59. Any order under this chapter for the payment or repayment of money may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person to whom such amount is payable, as if the same were a decree of the Small Cause Court in his favour.

Enforcement of order.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 435: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

60. When any such offence as is described in section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of the Small Cause Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment to imprisonment in the civil Jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.

61. In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, the statement (if any) made by the offender, and the finding and sentence. If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court when interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Record in such cases.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 483.

62. If the Court considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section sixty and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or if the Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section sixty, the Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Presidency Magistrate, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, may forward him under custody to such Magistrate.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 60.

Such Magistrate shall deal with the accused person in the manner provided by the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Act X of 1872, s. 437: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

63. When the Court has, under section sixty or section sixty-two, sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to a Presidency Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion discharge the offender, or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of the Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

Act X of 1872, ss. 356-364: Act X of 1875, s. 89: Act IV of 1877, s. 141. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 485. (Also see Act IX of 1850, s. 49.)

64. If any witness before the Small Cause Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or to produce any document in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, the Court may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to answer or to produce such document, as the case may be, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section sixty or sixty-two.

Imprisonment or commitment of person refusing to answer or produce document.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

65. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section sixty or section sixty-four may appeal to the High Court, and the provisions of the Presidency Magistrates Act, 1877, relating to appeals, shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under this section.

Appeal from orders under sections 60 and 64.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

66. All questions other than questions relating to procedure or practice which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the Small Cause Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

67. Notices to produce documents, summonses to witnesses, and all other processes issued in the exercise of any jurisdiction conferred on the Small Cause Court by this Act, except summonses to defendants and writs of execution, may, if the Court by general or special order so directs, be served by the attorneys in the suit, or by persons employed by them in this behalf, or by such other persons as the Court, from time to time, by rule or order, directs.

Persons by whom process may be served.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

68. The Small Cause Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts, and submit to the High Court such statements and returns, as may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, be prescribed by the High Court.

Registers and returns.

Act XI of 1865, s. 53. Letters Patent, s. 43.

69. The Small Cause Court shall comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Local Government or High Court for records, returns and statements in such form and manner as such Government or Court, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 71. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

70. The Small Cause Court shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.

Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.

Holidays and vacations.

Act IX of 1850, s. 35.

71. The Governor General and Members of his Council, the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and the members of their respective Councils, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts established under the 24th & 25th of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of any Court constituted under this Act.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

I. L. R. 5, Calc., p. 294.

72. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

73. Any person ordered by the Small Cause Court to be imprisoned may be imprisoned in such place as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Place of imprisonment.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

74. If any person against whom any suit is brought for anything purporting to be done by him under this Act, has, before the institution of the suit, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

Act IX of 1850, s. 111.

75. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence is committed.

Limitation of prosecutions.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A.—Charters of the Supreme Courts.

Date.		Extent of repeal.
26th March, 1774	Charter of the Supreme Court at Fort William.	Clause 21.
26th December, 1800.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Madras.	Clause 47.
8th December, 1823.	Charter of the Supreme Court at Bombay.	Clause 59.

B.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1850 ...	For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1857 ...	To amend Act IX of 1850.	The whole.
XXVI of 1864	To extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of these Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1877 ...	The Code of Civil Procedure.	Section eight, para. 2.

C.—Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1864 ...	For the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	So much as has not been repealed.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 21.)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY: Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15, 16 and 17, 18, 19, 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 57, clause (*b*).

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 86.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents, except, in the proviso to section 121, the words "and that no defendant shall deliver interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, unless such defendant has previously tendered a written statement, and such statement has been received and placed on the record."

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except section 154 and section 155, second paragraph.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207 and 211 to 214 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 262 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Of Insolvent Judgment-debtors, except section 360.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of Requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—So far as relates to suits by Government, or against Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, except sections 504 and 505.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXIX.—Of Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 645 (both inclusive), 647 to 652 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 37 *and* 38.)

PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM INSOLVENCY-JURISDICTION OF COURT.

Bankers, sharafs or banians, professional money-lenders:

sugar, indigo, tea, wool, silk or other manufacturers:

owners of cotton, jute, hide or other screws:

owners or farmers of fairs, markets or bázárs:

ship-owners, dock-owners:

builders, auctioneers and pawnbrokers:

hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers or lodging-house keepers:

letters-out of conveyances and cattle:

printers and publishers:

contractors, commission agents, bill-brokers and other brokers:

owners or lessees of theatres or other public places of amusement:

money-changers, grain-lenders:

dealers in horses, cattle or elephants:

persons using the trade of receiving other men's monies or estates into their trust or custody:

persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea:

persons using the trade of merchandise by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail; and

persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or buying and letting for hire, goods or commodities; or by the workmanship or conversion of goods or commodities:

Provided that no person earning his livelihood solely by agriculture, and no common labourer or workman for hire, or member of a company, shall be deemed as such to be included in this schedule.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 48.)

FEES FOR SUMMONSES AND OTHER PROCESSES.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	11	0	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	12	0	0
1,200	1,300	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,300	1,400	4	4	0	14	0	0
1,400	1,500	4	8	0	15	0	0
1,500	1,600	4	12	0	16	0	0
1,600	1,700	5	0	0	17	0	0
1,700	1,800	5	4	0	18	0	0
1,800	1,900	5	8	0	19	0	0
1,900	2,000	5	12	0	20	0	0

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Courts now known as the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns were established by a Charter of George the Second, dated 8th January, 1753, and would accordingly appear to be the oldest Courts at present existing in British India.

They have, from time to time, undergone many changes, their constitution having been re-modelled, their jurisdiction extended and their procedure amended by various enactments and orders, in particular by Acts IX of 1850 and XXVI of 1864, which placed them on a footing closely resembling that of the English County Courts; but they have been left to a great extent untouched by the important legislation by which, in recent years, the procedure of the other Civil Courts in this country has been reformed.

The result of this is that they have become somewhat antiquated and do not fit in with the rest of the Indian judicial system; that their powers and procedure are, in many particulars, defective, and that though, owing to the efficient manner in which they have been worked, they have generally given satisfaction, questions have often to be discussed in them which, to use the words of a late Small Cause Court Judge, now on the bench of the Madras High Court, "are totally foreign to the people who resort to them, and some of which have only an historic interest even in England."

2. The need of completely revising the law relating to these Courts was pointed out many years ago by Mr. Fagan and Mr. Boulnois, two of the ablest Judges who have presided in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; and in the year 1868, a Bill was drafted for this purpose by Mr. Pitt Kennedy, but further action in the matter has been, from time to time, postponed pending the consideration of certain proposals regarding the jurisdiction and powers of the Courts. These proposals have now been fully discussed; as near an approach to unanimity regarding them as can well be hoped for has been attained, and the present Bill has accordingly been prepared to consolidate and amend the entire law.

3. The most important change introduced by it lies in the extension of the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. This extension was asked for by the Calcutta Trades Association as far back as 1867. It has since then been much discussed, and has the approval of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, of the High Court of Madras, and, subject to a limitation to be presently referred to, of the High Court at Calcutta. The only opposition to it comes from the High Court at Bombay; and that opposition appears to proceed, not so much from any objection to the principle of the extension, as from a fear that it will not be acceptable to the public—a point on which we shall be better able to form an opinion after the Bill has been published.

The Bill, it will be observed, is drawn so as to extend the jurisdiction in all classes of suits cognizable by the Court. The Calcutta High Court would have excepted actions of tort; but it has been thought well to avoid, if possible, making any distinctions of this sort, which, to persons of the class who resort to the Small Cause Court and their advisers, would, it is feared, occasion difficulties.

4. Assuming that the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction is to be raised as proposed, the question arises whether any appeal should be allowed in suits above Rs. 1,000; or whether the present system of allowing a new trial by the Court itself and a reference to the High Court on a point of law is sufficient. On this point the difference of opinion has been greater.

The Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Calcutta High Court, and the Judges of the Small Cause Court at Bombay, are against admitting an appeal. The Government of Madras, the High Court there, and the Judges of the Small Cause Courts at Calcutta and Madras, are in favour of it; as was also Mr. Kennedy at the time he drew the Bill already referred to.

On the one hand, it is urged that allowing an appeal is, especially as it involves the taking of notes of evidence and the writing of judgments, inconsistent with the summary procedure of the Small Cause Court; that the hearing of cases subject to appeal could not conveniently be carried on simultaneously with the ordinary Small Cause Court work, and that the existence of a power to appeal would render litigation needlessly protracted and expensive.

On the other hand, the importance of providing a check on the trial of questions of fact in suits of the higher value is insisted on, and it is pointed out that, in two at least of the presidency-towns, the practice of taking notes of evidence in all contested cases already prevails. The Bill as at present drawn does not provide an appeal, but the Select Committee, to which it is proposed to refer it, will, no doubt, consider whether in suits above Rs. 1,000 an appeal should not be allowed.

5. The next question which presents itself in connection with the jurisdiction of the Court is that as to the classes of suits which the Court should be empowered to hear. It has been thought best, both with a view to relieve the High Courts as far as possible, and in order to avoid, as far as may be, the doubts and difficulties which attend the construction of provisions of this sort, to draw the Bill so as to give the Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits of all descriptions with certain specified exceptions.

6. The most important of these exceptions is that of suits for the recovery of immoveable property. It appears from the records of the Legislative Department that those who framed

Act IX of 1850 intended that its 25th section should confer jurisdiction on the Small Cause Courts in such suits; but there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the actual effect of that Act and of its amending Act (XXVI of 1864) in this particular.

The High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay have held that the Small Cause Courts were given jurisdiction in the suits in question by the 25th section of Act IX of 1850. The Bombay High Court has held, further, that a like jurisdiction was conferred in suits up to Rs. 1,000 by the Act of 1864, while the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court hold that their jurisdiction in such suits was not extended by that Act. The Madras High Court has held that neither Act conferred any such jurisdiction. To this it should be added that in Calcutta the jurisdiction, though held to exist up to Rs. 500, is, for some reason which has not been fully explained, but little resorted to.

The Madras and Bombay authorities and the majority of the Calcutta High Court are in favour of giving the jurisdiction. The Bengal Government, the officers consulted by it (including the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court) and four of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court are against it. The Bill, as has been already stated, does not give it, and it is manifest that if it were to be given, special provisions relating to it would need to be introduced. An appeal should certainly be given; proper provision would have to be made for execution, and probably some rules would, as suggested both from the Calcutta and Madras High Courts, be required to limit the operation of the decisions as *res judicatæ*.

Other cases in which the Bill proposes to withhold jurisdiction from the Small Cause Courts are suits against the Secretary of State in Council; suits for partition, foreclosure, redemption; suits for the specific performance or the rescission of contracts relating to immoveable property; administration-suits: suits to obtain an injunction: suits to enforce a trust.

7. One point more remains to be noticed in connection with the jurisdiction of the Courts.

Act IX of 1850, in conferring jurisdiction on the Courts up to a value of Rs. 500, confines its exercise to cases of defendants dwelling or carrying on business within the local limits. Act XXVI of 1864, on the other hand, in conferring jurisdiction between the values of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, gives an alternative ground for its exercise, namely, the circumstance of the cause of action having arisen within the local limits. It has been urged by most of the authorities consulted that the basis of the jurisdiction should be the same in cases of all values. On the other hand, fears have been expressed by some that a power to institute a suit of the lower value against a defendant residing at a distance might be liable to abuse unless some limitation were imposed. The correct view of the matter seems to be that taken by the Judges of the Madras High Court and Mr. Busteed, namely, that in this particular no distinction should be made between the High Court and the Small Cause Court, and accordingly the Bill has been drawn so as to place the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in this respect on precisely the same footing as that on which the jurisdiction of the High Court is placed by the Letters Patent.

8. The want of any power to execute the decree of a Small Cause Court against immoveable property, except by the circuitous process of instituting a suit upon such decree in the High Court, has for many years past been complained of as involving an undue hardship to plaintiffs, and in some places, particularly in Madras, driving them to institute their suits in the High Court instead of in the Small Cause Court. The objections that exist to giving the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in suits to recover immoveable property apply also to giving them power to execute their decrees against immoveable property, and it is accordingly proposed by the Bill (section 24) to empower the Court to send its decrees for execution to the High Court or to a mufassal Court, in the same way as the mufassal Small Cause Courts do under section 20 of Act XI of 1865. The only serious opposition to this proposal comes from the High Court at Bombay, and it rests mainly on the political or economical objections which of late years have been so frequently urged against the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees—objections which, however weighty they may be in the mufassal, where the land is the only means of livelihood of the mass of the people, and is in fact the basis of society, have little or no force in the cases that occur in the presidency-towns.

9. Section 21 of the Bill and the schedule make the Code of Civil Procedure the foundation of the procedure of the Small Cause Courts in the presidency-towns, as it is of those in the mufassal; but the special provisions of the existing Acts regarding Court-fees, fees to Counsel and attorney, and suspension of execution in cases of sickness, &c., have been retained, and it may be a question whether further modifications of the general law, for example, as regards the payment of expenses of witnesses (Code, sections 160 to 162), should not be introduced.

10. In the chapter relating to the recovery of small tenements, several amendments have been introduced, but they are merely such as are necessary in order to make the meaning of the original law clearer, or such as the working of the similar law in England has shewn to be desirable. Thus, the limitation of the operation of the chapter to cases in which the possession has commenced, either in a tenancy or in permissive occupancy, is clearly in accordance with the intention of the authors of the law; and, though all doubt on this point was, as far as the Court at Calcutta is concerned, precluded by a decision of the Supreme Court there, in the year 1851, the circumstance, mentioned in one of the communications received,

that another High Court has taken the directly opposite view shows the necessity of making the law more distinct.

11. The words "the value *or* the rent" in section 91 of Act IX of 1850 were copied from section 122 of the English County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vic., c. 122, where they were probably used *per incuriam*. Their effect, according to the construction put upon them in a well-known case, is that property of great value—*e.g.*, extensive buildings erected on a plot of land held at a rent below Rs. 1,000—might be brought within this very summary jurisdiction. The Bill provides that there shall be no jurisdiction if the annual value at a rack-rent exceeds Rs. 1,000.

12. The chapter on insolvency-jurisdiction is completely new. The introduction of a chapter of this sort has been advocated by the Government of Bengal, the Calcutta High Court and the present Chief Justice of Madras, with a view to relieving the High Courts of a mass of petty work with which they are at present burthened to the great detriment of more important business. There has been some difference of opinion as to the way in which the insolvency-jurisdiction should be divided between the High Court and the Small Cause Court. The principle of division adopted by the Bill, which assigns to the Small Cause Court all cases of non-traders, leaving to the High Court only the cases of traders, is that proposed by the Calcutta High Court; and it seems to be the most convenient, as it is, as a rule, in the latter class of cases only that questions of difficulty and importance arise in this country. The great mass of non-trading insolvents consists of Government clerks who have lived beyond their means, and the settlement of whose affairs is, generally speaking, only too simple a matter, there being in the majority of cases little or no assets to recover or distribute.

13. It might seem at first sight that the simplest mode of providing for the exercise of this jurisdiction would have been by transferring to the Small Cause Court a portion of the jurisdiction conferred on the Judges of the High Court under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21; but an examination of that Statute will show that in some particulars its operation extends beyond the limits of British India, and there would accordingly, looking to the restricted powers of the Indian legislature, be a difficulty in moulding it to suit the case. This being so, it has been thought best to fall back upon the more limited provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which appear to be sufficient in the simple and comparatively unimportant class of cases we have to deal with.

The official assignee under 11 & 12 Vic., c. 21, will be Receiver in all cases under this chapter.

14. The chapter on testamentary and intestate jurisdiction has been introduced with a view to relieving the High Court, and at the same time providing a cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining probate or letters of administration in the case of estates of less than Rs. 1,000 in amount or value.

15. The seventy-second section, which prohibits the bringing of a suit to enforce a decree of a Small Cause Court, merely affirms what has been held by the Calcutta High Court in a recent case to be the existing law.

16. The Bill, it will be observed, though it comprises certain subjects not provided for by the existing Acts, contains a much smaller number of sections than they do. This is due chiefly to the omission of matters provided for by the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure which it is proposed to apply, or by the general law; but partly also to the omission of certain matters—*e.g.*, the security to be given by ministerial officers, and the mode of keeping the accounts of the Court—which, in accordance with the practice of recent years, are left to be dealt with by the Executive Government, in accordance with the ordinary departmental rules.

SIMLA; *The 28th August*, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :— (Preamble.)

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof. (Short title. Commencement.)

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct. (Local extent.)

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area. ("Census-officer" defined.)

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 3.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. (Proof of appointment of Census-officer. Census-officers to be deemed public servants.)

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 8: IV (B. C.) of 1876, s. 185: V (M. C.) of 1878, s. 386: III (B. C.) of 1872, s. 265: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 4: *Ibid*, c. 107, s. 10: *Ibid*, c. 108, s. 18.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct. (Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.)

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 5.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required. (Power of Magistrate of district to call upon certain persons to give assistance.)

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask. (Census-officers empowered to ask questions.)

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

See Penal Code, ss. 176, 177: Act XI of 1872, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief: (Obligation to furnish information to Census-officer.)

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

See Penal Code, s. 186.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census. (Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.)

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 7: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17: See Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. (Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.)

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 9: (Panjáb Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August 1878, paragraph 18.)

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette— (Jurisdiction in prosecutions.)

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding:

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided to take a general census of British India in February, 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(*a*) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population;

(*b*) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors;

(*c*) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct;

(*d*) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration;

(*e*) for imposing penalties for default to give information;

(*f*) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators;

(*g*) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee, but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";

Commencement. and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal." (1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (*a*). (*a*) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (*b*). (*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

Ibid, s. 74. (*c*) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel." (2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Canal Officer." (3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Superintending Canal Officer." (4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 4. Power to appoint officers. 3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

Tolls to be levied from vessels using canal. 4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 49. Power to detain vessels violating rules. 5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Ibid, s. 51. Power to detain vessel on failure to pay tolls or charges. 6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 52. Power to seize cargo or goods if charges due thereon are not paid. 7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 53. Power to sell property seized under sections 6 and 7. 8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 54. Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed. 9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Power to sell.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 6.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Power of Canal Officer to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 14.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the subsoil;

Power to enter and survey, &c

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Power to clear land.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 15.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Power to enter to repair and to prevent accidents.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 14, last para.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 65: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58; Act XIII of 1877, s. 3.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

Procedure for obtaining labour and materials for works urgently required.

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(*a*) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do 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 other person directs, and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act XIII of 1877, s. 4: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 59. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 64.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Deputy Commissioner to prepare list of persons liable to serve.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 5. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 65. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal 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 neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 6.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal 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 may award.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

Offences and Penalties.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 70.

18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Offences under Act.

Clause (1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;

Clause (2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;

Clause (3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;

Clause (5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

Clause (6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;

Clause (7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

Clause (9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;

Clause (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;

Clause (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

Clause (12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Penalty.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 71.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

Ibid, s. 50.

19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 73.

20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to arrest without warrant.

Power to make Rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make rules.

(1) the navigation of the canal;

(2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and

(4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

Validation of past Proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

Validation of past proceedings.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

Preamble. WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port:

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable:

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

Commencement. It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

Amendment of Part III of the first Schedule of Act XII of 1875. 2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group,*" the word "Madras" shall be inserted; and

(*c*) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards"; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton: Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

☞ 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 16 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Census Act, 1880," and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

2. Sections three and twelve extend to the whole of British India. The remaining sections extend only to such parts of British India as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

"Census-officer" defined.

3. In this Act, "Census-officer" means any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to make, or aid in or supervise the making of, the census within any specified local area.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 3.

Proof of appointment of Census-officer.

4. A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a Census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment. All Census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Census-officers to be deemed public servants.

Duties of Census-officers how to be discharged in certain cases.

5. Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war, every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel, every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public or charitable or educational institution, and every keeper of any sarái, hotel, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall, if so required by the Magistrate of the District, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house, as such Magistrate or officer may by an order in writing direct.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 8: IV (B. C.) of 1876, s. 18[illegible] V (M. C.) [illegible] 1878, s. 38[illegible] III (B C.) of 1872, s. 265: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 4 *Ibid.*, c. 107, s 10: *Ibid.*, c. 108 s. 18.

All the provisions of this Act relating to Census-officers shall apply (so far as they are applicable) to all such persons while performing such duties; and any such person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power of Magistrate of district to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

6. The Magistrate of the District may, by an order in writing, call upon all land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers in his district, or their agents, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of such census on the lands of such persons. Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 5.

The Local Government may determine, by rules to be published in the official Gazette, the nature and extent of the assistance which the Magistrate of the District may require under this section.

Ben. Act XI of 1871, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

Census-officers empowered to ask questions.

7. Every Census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as he may be directed by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government to ask.

All such instructions shall be published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

See Penal Code, ss. 176, 177: Act XI of 1872, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 6: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 17: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 18.

Obligation to furnish information to Census-officer.

8. Every person of whom any such question is asked by any Census-officer shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be legally bound to state the name of any female member of his household.

See Penal Code, s. 186.

Occupier of house, &c., to allow access.

9. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow the Census-officers such reasonable access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 7: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 80, s. 8: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 107, s. 16: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 108, s. 17: See Penal Code, ss. 166 and 167.

Penalty for misconduct of Census-officers.

10. Any Census-officer who, knowingly and without sufficient cause, disobeys the instructions published by the Local Government under section seven, or wilfully puts any question not authorized by such instructions, or makes any false return, shall be punished for every such offence, if it does not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XI (B. C.) of 1871, s. 9. (Panjáb Government letter No. 580C., dated 24th August, 1878, paragraph 18.)

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

11. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette—

(1) declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act or for neglecting or refusing to do anything required by this Act to be done may be instituted;

(2) direct that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with its previous sanction or with the previous sanction of some officer authorized by it in this behalf.

Unless and until a notification is published under clause (1) of this section, all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere, before the Magistrate of the District.

See Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March, 1880, paragraph 7.

Records of census not admissible in evidence.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a Census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided to take a general census of British India in February 1881. The Committee appointed to report on the arrangements for the census recommended that a short general Act should be passed for the whole of India to make provision—

(*a*) for the appointment by Local Governments of a person or persons to take an account of the population;

(*b*) for empowering the chief executive officer of the district to appoint enumerators and supervisors;

(*c*) for imposing on land-holders, tenure-holders and farmers, or their agents, the duty of rendering such assistance as the local authority may direct;

(*d*) for empowering enumerators to put questions in accordance with their instructions, and to enter enclosures for the purpose of enumeration;

(*e*) for imposing penalties for default to give information;

(*f*) for imposing penalties for misconduct of enumerators;

(*g*) for defining by whom and before whom prosecutions under the Act should be instituted.

The President of the Committee thought that, if a general Act of this nature were passed, its extension to particular territories should be permissive and not imperative, power being given to Local Governments to extend it to the whole or any part of the territories under their control.

The Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on these suggestions, and a majority are in favour of legislation.

2. The present Bill has therefore been framed. It carries out in the main the recommendations of the Committee; but, as it is not desirable to provide by legislation for what can be accomplished by executive order, no provision has been made for the first and second of the points above mentioned. Census-officers are, however, declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and will thus enjoy the protection, while at the same time they will be liable, in the event of misconduct, to the penalties, afforded and prescribed by that Code in the case of such servants. The only other additions to the provisions suggested by the Committee are in sections 5, 11 and 12. In section 5, which follows section 8 of Bengal Act XI of 1871, power is given to require military and naval officers, masters of vessels, hotel-keepers and persons in charge of public charitable and educational institutions to aid in the work of the census. In section 11, clause (2), power is, on the recommendation of the Government of the Panjáb, conferred on the Local Government to declare that no prosecution under the Act shall be instituted without its previous sanction. Lastly, section 12 provides that the census-records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India.

C. GRANT.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 17 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the navigation of the Pegu and Sittang Canal, and to provide for the execution of works necessary for its maintenance.

WHEREAS the Government has constructed a canal connecting the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers, partly by digging artificial channels and partly by using the water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek; and whereas it is necessary to provide for the navigation and maintenance of the said canal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"The Canal."

(1) "The canal" means the Pegu and Sittang Canal,

and includes—

Act VIII of 1873, s. 3 (1) (*a*).

(*a*) all channels and reservoirs now or hereafter constructed, maintained or controlled by the Government for the supply or storage of water in connection with the said canal, or supplemental thereto, between the Sittang lock, situated at Myit-kyo on the Sittang river, and the Pegu lock, situated near the village of Sin-o-bo on the Pegu river;

Ibid, s. 3 (1) (*b*).

(*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with the canal or with the said channels and reservoirs;

Ibid, s. 74.

(*c*) all lands occupied by the Government for the purposes of the said canal, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce occupied by, or belonging to, the Government, upon such lands:

Ibid, s. 3 (4). "Vessel."

(2). "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Canal Officer."

(3). "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act by the Chief Commissioner to exercise control over the canal or any part thereof:

Ibid, s. 3 (7). "Superintending Canal Officer."

(4). "Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 4. Power to appoint officers.

3. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Navigation of the Canal.

Tolls to be levied from vessels using canal.

4. Such tolls as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct shall be levied from all vessels entering or navigating the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 49. Power to detain vessels violating rules.

5. Any vessel entering or navigating the canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf under this Act by the Chief Commissioner, or so as to cause danger to the canal or to the other vessels therein, may be removed or detained, or both removed and detained, by a Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in that behalf.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to the canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the charge of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Ibid, s. 51. Power to detain vessel on failure to pay tolls or charges.

6. If any toll or charge due under this Act in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until such toll or charge, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 52. Power to seize cargo or goods if charges due thereon are not paid.

7. If any charge due to the Government in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods, and detain it or them until the charge so due, together with all expenses arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Ibid, s. 53. Power to sell property seized under sections 6 and 7.

8. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section six or section seven, the Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property is detained, unless the claim is discharged before the day so named;

And if such claim is not so discharged, the Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized, or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale.

The residue (if any) of such property, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 54. Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

9. If any vessel is found abandoned in the canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on the canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of the canal, is or are left unclaimed for a

period of two months, the Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

Power to sell.

The officer so taking possession shall publish a notice, in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule direct, that if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, is or are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods is or are not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls and charges and all expenses incurred by the Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

If the Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold and the proceeds to be paid into the district-treasury, there to be held until the right thereto is decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Maintenance of the Canal.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 6.

Power of Canal Officer to enter on land and remove obstructions, &c.

10. A Canal Officer, empowered generally or specially in this behalf, or any other person acting under the general or special order of such officer, may enter on any land in the neighbourhood of the canal and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels and do any other thing necessary or convenient for the maintenance of the canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 14.

Power to enter and survey, &c.

11. Any such officer or other person may, for the purposes of any enquiry relating to any part of the canal under the charge of such officer, enter upon any such lands, and undertake surveys or levels thereon, and dig and bore into the subsoil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for such purposes;

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Power to clear land.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 15.

Power to enter to repair and to prevent accidents.

12. In case of any accident happening or being reasonably apprehended to the canal, any such officer or other person may enter upon any such lands, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 14, last para.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

13. In every case of entry under section ten, eleven or twelve, the Canal Officer shall tender to the owner or occupiers of the land compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by such entry and by any proceeding under such section.

In case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Canal Officer shall forthwith refer the same for decision to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Obtaining Labour and Materials for Work on the Canal.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 65: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58: Act XIII of 1877, s. 3.

Procedure for obtaining labour and materials for works urgently required.

14. Whenever it appears to a Canal Officer that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to the canal as will cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers or materials necessary for the proper execution of such work cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such damage, such officer may, by order under his hand, direct that the provisions of this section shall be put into operation for the execution of such work, and thereupon—

(*a*) every able-bodied person whose name appears in the list hereinafter mentioned shall, if required so to do 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 other person directs, and

(*b*) such officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may enter into and upon any immoveable property in the neighbourhood of the Canal, and take possession of, appropriate and remove any trees or bamboos, whether standing or not, and any timber, mats, ropes or other materials found upon such property, and use the same for the purposes of such work.

Every person authorized as mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act XIII of 1877, s. 4: Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 59. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 64.

Deputy Commissioner to prepare list of persons liable to serve.

15. Subject to such rules as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe in this behalf, the Deputy Commissioners of Henthawaddy and Shway-gin shall prepare lists of persons residing in the neighbourhood of the canal in the said districts respectively, and liable to be required under section fourteen to assist as aforesaid, and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 5. Cf. Act VIII of 1873, s. 65. Bom. Act VII of 1879, s. 58.

Payment for labour impressed and materials taken.

16. All persons labouring or detained for the purpose of labouring in compliance with a requisition made under section fourteen, or whose materials may be taken under that section, shall, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, be paid by the Canal 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 neighbourhood, as the Chief Commissioner from time to time by written order directs.

Act. XIII of 1877, s. 6.

Compensation for damage done in taking materials.

17. Whenever, from the removal of any trees, bamboos or other materials under section fourteen, any damage over and above the price payable for such materials results directly to any person, the Canal 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 may award.

Offences and Penalties.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 70.

Offences under Act.

18. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Clause (1). (1) damages, alters or obstructs the canal;

Clause (2). (2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under the canal;

(3). (3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger or damage the canal or render it less useful;

Clause (5). (4) corrupts or fouls the water of the canal, so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

Clause (6). (5) causes any vessel to enter or navigate the canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for entering or navigating the canal;

Clause (7). (6) while navigating the canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

Clause (9). (7) being a person liable to labour under section fourteen, neglects without reasonable cause so to labour;

Clause (10). (8) destroys or moves any land-mark, level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a Canal Officer;

Clause (11). (9) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of the canal contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

Clause (12). (10) violates any rule made under this Act to the breach whereof the penalty specified in this section has been attached,

Penalty.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 71.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Ibid, s. 50.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

19. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner, or any other person in charge of a vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge under this Act due in respect of such vessel.

Act VIII of 1873, s. 73.

Power to arrest without warrant.

20. Any person duly authorized in this behalf under section three may remove from the lands or buildings belonging to the canal, or may arrest without a warrant, and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest Police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of section eighteen.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

21. The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the navigation of the canal;

(2) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(3) the amount of any tolls leviable under this Act, and

(4) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Chief Commissioner may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it the penalty specified in section eighteen.

Publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Validation of past Proceedings.

Validation of past proceedings.

22. Anything done before this Act comes into force, which might legally have been done if this Act had been in force, shall be deemed to have been legally done.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pegu and Sittang Navigation Canal, thirty-nine miles in length, connects the waters of the Pegu and Sittang rivers. The chief objects which the Government had in view in its construction were, to shorten the route between Rangoon and Tounghoo and to enable the river-traffic to avoid the extremely dangerous bore on the Sittang. The canal was constructed partly by utilizing for fourteen miles the natural water-bed of the Ka-ya-zoo creek, and partly by digging an artificial channel. The artificial portion was constructed through waste-lands, in which there were no private rights; and such rights as existed formerly along parts of the Ka-ya-zoo creek have all now been acquired by the Government. The bed and banks of the canal throughout its whole course are, therefore, the property of the Government. In constructing the canal, however, certain water-courses formerly used by the public have been closed. For this reason, as also because it is desirable, for the proper regulation of traffic, the collection of dues and the maintenance of the canal, that the Government should have something more than the authority conferred by its position as proprietor to rely upon, it appears necessary to resort to legislation.

The present Bill, which is based on portions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, has therefore been prepared. It provides (sections 4 to 9) for the levy of tolls on vessels and rafts navigating the canal, and for the regulation of such navigation.

By sections 10 to 13 certain powers over private lands adjacent to the canal are conferred on Canal-officers, who will be thus enabled to do all acts necessary for the maintenance of the canal.

Lastly, in sections 14 to 17, power has been taken, after the manner of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, Chapter VII, and the Burma Embankment Act, 1877, to obtain forced labour where the immediate execution of works is necessary to prevent such serious damage as will cause sudden and extensive public injury.

The other provisions of the Bill are merely subsidiary to these, and do not call for remark.

The 31st August, 1880.

C. U. AITCHISON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Govt. 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 September, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 of 1880.

A Bill to enhance the rate of Port-dues leviable at Madras.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been determined to construct an artificial harbour for the port of Madras and to defray a portion of the interest on the principal sum expended on the construction of such harbour and of the annual expenses of maintaining the same out of the dues leviable on sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards entering the said port :

And whereas the maximum rate of such dues is fixed by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section forty-five, and the third part of the first schedule thereto annexed, and the amount of such rate is insufficient to defray such portion of the said interest and expenses in addition to the other charges to meet which the said dues are applicable :

And whereas it is therefore necessary to enhance, to the extent hereinafter mentioned, the maximum rate of dues so leviable ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"; and

Commencement.

It shall come into force as soon as the said harbour is, in the opinion of the Local Government, open for the use of sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards, and the said Government has published, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notification to that effect.

Amendment of Part III of the first Schedule of Act XII of 1875.

2. In the Indian Ports Act, 1875, first Schedule, Part III, the following amendments shall be made, that is to say :—

(*a*) in the first column the numeral and word "9, Madras" shall be omitted ;

(*b*) in the first column, above the heading "*Eastern Group,*" the word "Madras" shall be inserted ; and

(*c*) opposite the word "Madras" so inserted there shall be inserted—

(1) in the second column the words "sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards"; and

(2) in the third column the words "not exceeding eight annas per ton : Provided that, in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE funds requisite for the construction of the artificial harbour at Madras are being advanced by the Government.

It is estimated that the whole cost of the work will amount to Rs. 62,80,000, and it is proposed to raise, by taxation levied on the trade of the port, an annual income sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on this sum, together with Rs. 60,000, the estimated annual charge for maintenance.

Port-dues at the rate of 3 annas (or in the case of coasting vessels 1½ annas) per ton can at present be levied under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, on vessels entering the port, and the simplest mode of raising the requisite income would be by an enhancement of those dues. It is, however, manifest that they could not be enhanced beyond a certain point without injuriously affecting the calling trade of the port, and it has accordingly been determined, after reference to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the best course to take will be to raise only a portion of that income in the shape of Port-dues, leaving the rest to be raised by a tax on goods landed and shipped, the precise form of which will be settled hereafter. In accordance with this determination the present Bill has been prepared. It admits of the Port-dues being raised to eight annas per ton, or in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade and not being steamers to four annas. The additional income which may be obtained by so raising them is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 per annum.

The Bill is drawn so as not to come into operation till the new harbour is open.

J. GIBBS.

The 1st September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880.

☞ 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 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 19 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-seventh clause of an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") of the other part, it was, amongst other things, provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such tolls for navigation, and such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods, as should not exceed the rates, tolls or fares which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company should not in any case charge any higher tolls, fares or rates whatsoever; and whereas it is expedient to define and sanction, for the purposes of the said clause, fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Company to make rules for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods upon, and the use, management and working of, its canal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Fares and rates for conveyance of passengers and goods.

2. The fares and rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be the fares and rates defined and sanctioned for the purposes of the said clause.

Company empowered to make working rules for its canal.

Madras draft, s. 2.

3. The Company may, from time to time, make rules for the following purposes, that is to say :—

(*a*) for licensing vessels (other than those of the Company) to navigate the canal and for registering vessels so licensed and denoting upon each its carrying capacity;

(*b*) for fixing the maximum number of passengers or animals, and the maximum amount of goods, which vessels navigating the canal may carry; and

(*c*) generally for regulating the traffic upon, and the use and management of all vessels upon, the canal.

Penalty for breach of rules.

4. Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Notification of rules.

5. All such rules shall, when sanctioned by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, have the force of law.

Power to cancel rules.

The said Governor in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

Copy and translation of Act, &c., to be shown at stations and on vessels.

Madras draft, s. 3.

See Indian Railway Act, 1879.

6. A copy of this Act and the rules made hereunder, and of the Time-table and Tariff of Charges which may from time to time be observed for the Company's vessels navi-

gating the canal, shall be exhibited, both in English and in Telugu, in some conspicuous place at each station of the canal, and in each vessel employed by the Company in conveying passengers, animals or goods over the canal.

Madras draft, s. 4: Indian Railway Act, 1879: Madras draft, s. 23.

7. Any servant of the Company in charge of any such station or vessel at or in which the provisions of section six are not complied with shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and the Company shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such provisions are not complied with at or in any such station or vessel.

Penalty for failure to exhibit copy and translation as required by section 6.

Ibid., s. 50.

8. Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it shall be triable for such offence at any place at which he may be, or which the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

Ibid., s. 51.

9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it:

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Fares and Rates.

PASSENGERS.

		Pies.
First class, per passenger, per mile or fraction of a mile	...	14·4
Second class, per ditto, ditto	...	5·6
Third class, per ditto, ditto { Mail (fast)		3·2
Third class, per ditto, ditto { Ordinary		2·0

ANIMALS.

		Pies.
A horse or mule taken singly, per mile or fraction of a mile	...	14·4
		Annas.
Cattle, horses and mules, per 10 or fraction of 10, per ditto	...	6·0
Calves needing only half the space of a cow to be reckoned as half.		
Sheep, goats and pigs, per 60 or fraction of 60, per ditto ...	...	6·0
Asses, half the rates for horses.		

N.B.—Dogs, if conveyed at all, will not be charged for, no accommodation being provided for them.

Elephants and camels will not be conveyed at all.

GOODS.

Heavy Goods, i.e., *Goods weighing above* 180 *lbs.*

		Pies.
First class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the special and first classes, Madras Railway) per ton, per mile or fraction of a mile	...	7·2
Second class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the second and third classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	...	12·8
Third class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the fourth and fifth classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto		24·0

Fractions of a ton will be charged for proportionately, fractions of 20 lbs. being reckoned as 20 lbs.

N.B.—Carriages or vehicles will not be conveyed.

Parcels.

Distance.	Exclusive of collection and delivery.									
	10 lbs. and under.	Above 10 and not above 20 lbs.	Above 20 and not above 40 lbs.	Above 40 and not above 60 lbs.	Above 60 and not above 80 lbs.	Above 80 and not above 100 lbs.	Above 100 and not above 120 lbs.	Above 120 and not above 140 lbs.	Above 140 and not above 160 lbs.	Above 160 and not above 180 lbs.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
50 miles and under ...	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9
Above 50 and not above 100 miles	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 6 6	1 9 0	1 11 6
„ 100 „ 150 „	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 15 0	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 10 3	1 14 0	2 1 9	2 5 6	2 9 3
„ 150 „ 200 „	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 7 0

The rates for bread, meat, fish, poultry (dead or alive), ice, fruit, plants, vegetables and flowers will be half parcel-rates as shown above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY clause twenty-seven of an Indenture made on the third day of June, 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge, in the event of its navigating any of the canals to which the Indenture referred, such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares or rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company

should not in any case charge any higher fares or rates whatsoever. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company now desires to navigate its canal, and the present Bill has therefore been prepared to fix the maximum amount of the fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods.

The opportunity has also been taken of empowering the Company (as Railway-Administrations are empowered under the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to make general rules for the management and working of its canal, and to prescribe a penalty not exceeding a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, for the breach of any such rule.

J. GIBBS.

The 24th September, 1880.

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 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 20 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, in respect of the four and a half per cent. loan of 1880, certificates declaring the bearers thereof entitled to the principal sums specified therein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sums ; Preamble.

and whereas the Governor General in Council may from time to time desire to issue like certificates, with or without like coupons, in respect of other loans ;

and whereas it is expedient to declare the mode in which the title to such certificates and coupons shall be transferable ;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for certain other matters relating to all securities of the Government of India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Securities Act, 1880" ; and shall come into force at once.

"Government securities."

2. In this Act, "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, loan-certificates, coupons and all other securities issued by the Government of India, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

Certificates and coupons may be transferred and discharged like promissory notes payable to bearer.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5 : 33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of such loan, the title to such certificate or coupon may be transferred, and, on payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of such certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if such certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

No notice of trust.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, para. 6 : 33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 30.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

5. No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.

Signature to Government securities may be printed, &c.

16 & 17 Vic., c. 2.

6. The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorized to sign any Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on such securities.

Any such signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if the same had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of such officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has determined to issue loan-certificates payable to bearer with coupons attached in lieu of promissory notes in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, and it is not improbable that it will desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons is at present in process of development, and as it is, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it has been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it is essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These are—

(*a*) that they shall be transferable by delivery ;

(*b*) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7).

2. The opportunity has also been taken to provide for certain other matters in relation to all Government securities in regard to which the need for legislation has been brought before Government.

It is desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust. This is in practice done at present ; but as there are doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill provides specifically (section 4) that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India shall be receivable by the Government. In this case also we have a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 6, of the former, and section 30 of the latter Act.

3. Another section (5) of the Bill, which provides that no one endorsing a Government security shall incur any liability thereby, has been introduced to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. The convenience of such an arrangement in the interest of the public service is obvious.. The 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allows the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 29th September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

☞ 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 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 19 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-seventh clause of an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") of the other part, it was, amongst other things, provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such tolls for navigation, and such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods, as should not exceed the rates, tolls or fares which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company should not in any case charge any higher tolls, fares or rates whatsoever; and whereas it is expedient to define and sanction, for the purposes of the said clause, fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods; Preamble.

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Company to make rules for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods upon, and the use, management and working of, its canal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Act, 1880"; and it shall come into force at once. Commencement.

Fares and rates for conveyance of passengers and goods. 2. The fares and rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be the fares and rates defined and sanctioned for the purposes of the said clause.

Company empowered to make working rules for its canal. 3. The Company may, from time to time, make rules for the following purposes, that is to say :— Madras draft, s. 2.

(*a*) for licensing vessels (other than those of the Company) to navigate the canal and for registering vessels so licensed and denoting upon each its carrying capacity;

(*b*) for fixing the maximum number of passengers or animals, and the maximum amount of goods, which vessels navigating the canal may carry; and

(*c*) generally for regulating the traffic upon, and the use and management of all vessels upon, the canal.

Penalty for breach of rules. 4. Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Notification of rules. 5. All such rules shall, when sanctioned by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, have the force of law.

Power to cancel rules. The said Governor in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

Copy and translation of Act, &c., to be shown at stations and on vessels. 6. A copy of this Act and the rules made hereunder, and of the Time-table and Tariff of Charges which may from time to time be observed for the Company's vessels navi- Madras draft, s. 3. See Indian Railway Act, 1879.

gating the canal, shall be exhibited, both in English and in Telugu, in some conspicuous place at each station of the canal, and in each vessel employed by the Company in conveying passengers, animals or goods over the canal.

Madras draft, s. 4: Indian Railway Act, 1879: Madras draft, s. 23.

7. Any servant of the Company in charge of any such station or vessel at or in which the provisions of section six are not complied with shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and the Company shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such provisions are not complied with at or in any such station or vessel.

Penalty for failure to exhibit copy and translation as required by section 6.

Ibid., s. 50.

8. Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it shall be triable for such offence at any place at which he may be, or which the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

Ibid., s. 51.

9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it:

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Fares and Rates.

PASSENGERS.

	Pies.
First class, per passenger, per mile or fraction of a mile ...	14·4
Second class, per ditto, ditto ...	5·6
Third class, per ditto, ditto { Mail (fast)	3·2
Third class, per ditto, ditto { Ordinary	2·0

ANIMALS.

	Pies.
A horse or mule taken singly, per mile or fraction of a mile ...	14·4
	Annas.
Cattle, horses and mules, per 10 or fraction of 10, per ditto ...	6·0
Calves needing only half the space of a cow to be reckoned as half.	
Sheep, goats and pigs, per 60 or fraction of 60, per ditto	6·0
Asses, half the rates for horses.	

N.B.—Dogs, if conveyed at all, will not be charged for, no accommodation being provided for them.

Elephants and camels will not be conveyed at all.

GOODS.

Heavy Goods, i.e., *Goods weighing above* 180 *lbs.*

	Pies.
First class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the special and first classes, Madras Railway) per ton, per mile or fraction of a mile ...	7·2
Second class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the second and third classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto ...	12·8
Third class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the fourth and fifth classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	24·0

Fractions of a ton will be charged for proportionately, fractions of 20 lbs. being reckoned as 20 lbs.

N.B.—Carriages or vehicles will not be conveyed.

Parcels.

Distance.	EXCLUSIVE OF COLLECTION AND DELIVERY.									
	10 lbs. and under.	Above 10 and not above 20 lbs.	Above 20 and not above 40 lbs.	Above 40 and not above 60 lbs.	Above 60 and not above 80 lbs.	Above 80 and not above 100 lbs.	Above 100 and not above 120 lbs.	Above 120 and not above 140 lbs.	Above 140 and not above 160 lbs.	Above 160 and not above 180 lbs.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
50 miles and under ...	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9
Above 50 and not above 100 miles	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 6 6	1 9 0	1 11 6
„ 100 „ 150 „	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 15 0	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 10 3	1 14 0	2 1 9	2 5 6	2 9 3
„ 150 „ 200 „	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 7 0

The rates for bread, meat, fish, poultry (dead or alive), ice, fruit, plants, vegetables and flowers will be half parcel-rates as shown above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY clause twenty-seven of an Indenture made on the third day of June, 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge, in the event of its navigating any of the canals to which the Indenture referred, such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares or rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company

should not in any case charge any higher fares or rates whatsoever. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company now desires to navigate its canal, and the present Bill has therefore been prepared to fix the maximum amount of the fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods.

The opportunity has also been taken of empowering the Company (as Railway-Administrations are empowered under the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to make general rules for the management and working of its canal, and to prescribe a penalty not exceeding a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, for the breach of any such rule.

J. GIBBS.

The 21th September, 1880.

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 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 20 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, in respect of the four and a half per cent. loan of 1880, certificates declaring the bearers thereof entitled to the principal sums specified therein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sums; Preamble.

and whereas the Governor General in Council may from time to time desire to issue like certificates, with or without like coupons, in respect of other loans;

and whereas it is expedient to declare the mode in which the title to such certificates and coupons shall be transferable;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for certain other matters relating to all securities of the Government of India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Securities Act, 1880"; and shall come into force at once.

"Government securities."

2. In this Act, "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, loan-certificates, coupons and all other securities issued by the Government of India, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

Certificates and coupons may be transferred and discharged like promissory notes payable to bearer.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of such loan, the title to such certificate or coupon may be transferred, and, on payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of such certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if such certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32.

No notice of trust.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, para. 6: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 30.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

5. No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.

Signature to Government securities may be printed, &c.

6. The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorized to sign any Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on such securities. 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2.

Any such signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if the same had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of such officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has determined to issue loan-certificates payable to bearer with coupons attached in lieu of promissory notes in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, and it is not improbable that it will desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons is at present in process of development, and as it is, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it has been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it is essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These are—

(*a*) that they shall be transferable by delivery;

(*b*) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7).

2. The opportunity has also been taken to provide for certain other matters in relation to all Government securities in regard to which the need for legislation has been brought before Government.

It is desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust. This is in practice done at present; but as there are doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill provides specifically (section 4) that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India shall be receivable by the Government. In this case also we have a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 6, of the former, and section 30 of the latter Act.

3. Another section (5) of the Bill, which provides that no one endorsing a Government security shall incur any liability thereby, has been introduced to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. The convenience of such an arrangement in the interest of the public service is obvious.. The 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allows the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 29th September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

☞ 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 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 19 of 1880.

A Bill to regulate the traffic on the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-seventh clause of an Indenture made on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part, and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") of the other part, it was, amongst other things, provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge such tolls for navigation, and such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods, as should not exceed the rates, tolls or fares which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company should not in any case charge any higher tolls, fares or rates whatsoever; and whereas it is expedient to define and sanction, for the purposes of the said clause, fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Company to make rules for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods upon, and the use, management and working of, its canal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Act, 1880";

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Fares and rates for conveyance of passengers and goods.

2. The fares and rates specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be the fares and rates defined and sanctioned for the purposes of the said clause.

Company empowered to make working rules for its canal.

Madras draft, s. 2.

3. The Company may, from time to time, make rules for the following purposes, that is to say :—

(*a*) for licensing vessels (other than those of the Company) to navigate the canal and for registering vessels so licensed and denoting upon each its carrying capacity;

(*b*) for fixing the maximum number of passengers or animals, and the maximum amount of goods, which vessels navigating the canal may carry; and

(*c*) generally for regulating the traffic upon, and the use and management of all vessels upon, the canal.

Penalty for breach of rules.

4. Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Notification of rules.

5. All such rules shall, when sanctioned by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, have the force of law.

Power to cancel rules.

The said Governor in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

Copy and translation of Act, &c., to be shown at stations and on vessels.

Madras draft, s. 3.

See Indian Railway Act, 1879.

6. A copy of this Act and the rules made hereunder, and of the Time-table and Tariff of Charges which may from time to time be observed for the Company's vessels navi-

gating the canal, shall be exhibited, both in English and in Telugu, in some conspicuous place at each station of the canal, and in each vessel employed by the Company in conveying passengers, animals or goods over the canal.

Madras draft, s. 4: Indian Railway Act, 1879: Madras draft, s. 23.

7. Any servant of the Company in charge of any such station or vessel at or in which the provisions of section six are not complied with shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and the Company shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such provisions are not complied with at or in any such station or vessel.

Penalty for failure to exhibit copy and translation as required by section 6.

Ibid., s. 50.

8. Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it shall be triable for such offence at any place at which he may be, or which the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

Ibid., s. 51.

9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it:

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Fares and Rates.

PASSENGERS.

	Pies.
First class, per passenger, per mile or fraction of a mile ...	14·4
Second class, per ditto, ditto ...	5·6
Third class, per ditto, ditto { Mail (fast)	3·2
Third class, per ditto, ditto { Ordinary	2·0

ANIMALS.

	Pies.
A horse or mule taken singly, per mile or fraction of a mile ...	14·4
	Annas.
Cattle, horses and mules, per 10 or fraction of 10, per ditto ...	6·0
Calves needing only half the space of a cow to be reckoned as half.	
Sheep, goats and pigs, per 60 or fraction of 60, per ditto	6·0

Asses, half the rates for horses.

N.B.—Dogs, if conveyed at all, will not be charged for, no accommodation being provided for them.

Elephants and camels will not be conveyed at all.

GOODS.

Heavy Goods, i.e., *Goods weighing above* 180 *lbs.*

	Pies.
First class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the special and first classes, Madras Railway) per ton, per mile or fraction of a mile ...	7·2
Second class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the second and third classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto ...	12·8
Third class (which includes all articles for the time being comprised in the fourth and fifth classes, Madras Railway) per ditto ditto	24·0

Fractions of a ton will be charged for proportionately, fractions of 20 lbs. being reckoned as 20 lbs.

N.B.—Carriages or vehicles will not be conveyed.

Parcels.

Distance.	EXCLUSIVE OF COLLECTION AND DELIVERY.									
	10 lbs. and under.	Above 10 and not above 20 lbs.	Above 20 and not above 40 lbs.	Above 40 and not above 60 lbs.	Above 60 and not above 80 lbs.	Above 80 and not above 100 lbs.	Above 100 and not above 120 lbs.	Above 120 and not above 140 lbs.	Above 140 and not above 160 lbs.	Above 160 and not above 180 lbs.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
50 miles and under ...	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 7 6	0 8 9	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 12 6	0 13 9
Above 50 and not above 100 miles	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 1 6	1 4 0	1 6 6	1 9 0	1 11 6
„ 100 „ 150 „	0 7 6	0 11 3	0 15 0	1 2 9	1 6 6	1 10 3	1 14 0	2 1 9	2 5 6	2 9 3
„ 150 „ 200 „	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	3 7 0

The rates for bread, meat, fish, poultry (dead or alive), ice, fruit, plants, vegetables and flowers will be half parcel-rates as shown above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY clause twenty-seven of an Indenture made on the third day of June, 1863, between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, it was provided that the Company should be authorized and empowered to charge, in the event of its navigating any of the canals to which the Indenture referred, such fares or rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods as should not exceed the fares or rates which should be defined and sanctioned by an Act of the Indian legislature, and that the Company

should not in any case charge any higher fares or rates whatsoever. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company now desires to navigate its canal, and the present Bill has therefore been prepared to fix the maximum amount of the fares and rates for the conveyance of passengers, animals and goods.

The opportunity has also been taken of empowering the Company (as Railway-Administrations are empowered under the Indian Railway Act, 1879) to make general rules for the management and working of its canal, and to prescribe a penalty not exceeding a fine of fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, for the breach of any such rule.

J. GIBBS.

The 24th September, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 1st October, 1880, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 20 of 1880.

A Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Securities of the Government of India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to issue, in respect of the four and a half per cent. loan of 1880, certificates declaring the bearers thereof entitled to the principal sums specified therein, and coupons for the interest payable on such principal sums;

and whereas the Governor General in Council may from time to time desire to issue like certificates, with or without like coupons, in respect of other loans;

and whereas it is expedient to declare the mode in which the title to such certificates and coupons shall be transferable;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide for certain other matters relating to all securities of the Government of India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Securities Act, 1880"; and shall come into force at once.

"Government securities."

2. In this Act, "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, loan-certificates, coupons and all other securities issued by the Government of India, whether before or after the passing of this Act.

Certificates and coupons may be transferred and discharged like promissory notes payable to bearer.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council has issued, in respect of any loan, a certificate declaring the bearer thereof to be entitled to the portion of the loan therein expressed, or a coupon for any amount payable as interest on any portion of such loan, the title to such certificate or coupon may be transferred, and, on payment, by or on behalf of the Government, to the bearer of such certificate or coupon, of the amount expressed therein, at or after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall be discharged as if such certificate or coupon were a promissory note payable to bearer.

No notice of trust.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, para. 6: 33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 30.

4. No notice of any trust in respect of any Government security shall be receivable by the Government.

Indorser of Government security not liable for amount thereof.

5. No person shall, merely by reason of his having endorsed any Government security, be liable to pay any money due, whether on account of principal or interest, thereunder.

Signature to Government securities may be printed, &c.

16 & 17 Vic., c. 2.

6. The signature of the officer of the Government of India authorized to sign any Government securities on behalf of the Government may be printed, engraved or lithographed, or impressed by such other mechanical process as the Governor General in Council may direct, on such securities.

Any such signature so printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise impressed shall be as valid as if the same had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of such officer.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India has determined to issue loan-certificates payable to bearer with coupons attached in lieu of promissory notes in the case of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1880, and it is not improbable that it will desire to issue similar certificates in the case of other loans. As the English law relating to such certificates and coupons is at present in process of development, and as it is, accordingly, by no means certain what legal incidents a Court would attach to these documents, it has been deemed advisable to provide by legislation for two points on which it is essential that the law should be definitely fixed. These are—

(*a*) that they shall be transferable by delivery;

(*b*) that payment to the bearer of the amount expressed in them shall be a full discharge to the Government.

In enacting these provisions the Bill follows the precedent of the Acts of Parliament relating to English stock-certificates (33 & 34 Vic., c. 71, s. 32, paragraph 1, and s. 35, paragraph 2) and India stock-certificates (26 & 27 Vic., c. 73, s. 5, paragraphs 4 and 7).

2. The opportunity has also been taken to provide for certain other matters in relation to all Government securities in regard to which the need for legislation has been brought before Government.

It is desirable that the Government should be empowered by law to decline to notice endorsements of Government securities involving a trust. This is in practice done at present; but as there are doubts as to how far the Courts might uphold such practice, the Bill provides specifically (section 4) that no notice of any trust in respect of any security of the Government of India shall be receivable by the Government. In this case also we have a precedent in the Acts of Parliament above-mentioned, see section 5, paragraph 6, of the former, and section 30 of the latter Act.

3. Another section (5) of the Bill, which provides that no one endorsing a Government security shall incur any liability thereby, has been introduced to remove a doubt which has been felt in some quarters as to the legal effects of such endorsement.

4. Lastly, the Bill provides that the signatures to Government securities might be printed, engraved, lithographed or impressed by other mechanical process. The convenience of such an arrangement in the interest of the public service is obvious.. The 16 & 17 Vic., c. 2, allows the signature to the Bank of England notes to be impressed by machinery.

The 29th September, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

☞ **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, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
   Savings.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. Lawful purpose.
5. Trust of immoveable property.
   Trust of moveable property.
6. Creation of trust.
7. Who may create trust.
8. Subject of trust.
9. Who may be beneficiary.
   Disclaimer by beneficiary.
10. Who may be trustee.
    No one bound to accept a trust.
    Acceptance of trust.
    Disclaimer of trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. Trustee to execute trust.
12. Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.
13. Trustee to protect title to trust-property.
14. Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.
15. Care required from trustee.
16. Conversion of perishable property.
17. Trustee to be impartial.
18. Trustee to prevent waste.
19. Accounts and information.
20. Investment of trust-money.
    Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.
    Deposit in Government Savings Bank.
21. Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.
22. Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.
23. Liability for breach of trust.
24. No set-off allowed to trustee.
25. Non-liability for predecessor's default.
26. Non-liability for co-trustee's default.
    Joining in receipt for conformity.
27. Several liability of co-trustees.
    Contribution as between co-trustees.
28. Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.
29. Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.
30. Indemnity of trustees.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. Right to title-deeds.
32. Right to reimbursement of expenses.
Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.
33. Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.
34. Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.
35. Right to settlement of accounts.
36. General authority of trustee.
37. Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.
38. Power to sell under special conditions.
Power to buy-in and re-sell.
Time allowed for selling trust-property.
39. Power to convey.
40. Power to vary investments.
41. Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.
42. Power to give receipts.
43. Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.
44. Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.
46. Trustee cannot delegate.
47. Co-trustees cannot act singly.
48. Control of discretionary power.
49. Trustee may not charge for services.
50. Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.
51. Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.
52. Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.
Trustee for purchase.
53. Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

54. Rights to rents and profits.
55. Right to specific execution.
Right to transfer of possession.
56. Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.
57. Right to transfer beneficial interest.
58. Right to sue for execution of trust.
59. Right to proper trustees.
60. Right to compel to any act of duty.
61. Wrongful purchase by trustee.
62. Following trust-property—
into the hands of third persons;
into that into which it has been converted.
63. Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.
64. Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.
65. Right in case of blended property.
66. Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.
67. Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.
68. Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. Office how vacated.
70. Discharge of trustee.
71. Petition to be discharged from trust.
72. Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.
73. Appointment by Court.
Rule for selecting new trustees.
74. Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.
Powers of new trustees.
75. Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. Trust how extinguished.
77. Revocation of trust.
78. Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

79. Where obligation in nature of trust is created.
80. Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.
81. Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.
82. Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.
83. Transfer for illegal purpose.
84. Bequest for illegal purpose.
Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.
85. Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.
86. Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.
87. Debtor becoming creditor's representative.
88. Advantage gained by fiduciary.
89. Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.
90. Advantage gained by qualified owner.
91. Property acquired with notice of existing contract.
92. Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.
93. Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.
94. Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.
95. Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.
96. Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P.C.) 359. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bomb. 238: 9 Bomb. 249: 10 Bomb. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F. B. 60.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedien to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. Commencement. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19: Norton, II, 406. As to Pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 83. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Savings.

Repeal of enactments. 2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Interpretation clause. 3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

"trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property," or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust:"

"author of the trust":

"trustee":

"beneficiary":

"trust-property":

"instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

"breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"registered":

"notice."

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

e. g., 'fraud,' s. 27, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Reg. II of 1793, s. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175.

Lawful purpose. 4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country. See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*). A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void. Act X of 1865, s. 101.

(*c*). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

Trust of immoveable property. 5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

Trust of moveable property. No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 462. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bomb. 143 (a Pársi case): Act I of 1877, s. 3: See 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 149.

Creation of trust. 6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*). A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*). A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*). A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Who may create trusts. 7. A trust may be created— Cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 & 12.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent

in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

Subject of trust.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D, B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*). A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*). A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*). A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C, for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(*c*). A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay. 4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*b*). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require. *Bái Jaddv Tribhuvandás* 9 Bom. 333.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto. Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property. Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*b*). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*g*). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(*h*). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:— Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32. As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184.

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council; Cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India; Cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing. The Statute excepts investment on Consols.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, as between himself and the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.

22. When the purpose of the trust is completely fulfilled, the trustee must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is para-

mount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Liability for breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*). A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*). A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(*d*). The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(*e*). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(*f*). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(*g*). Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(*h*). The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application: Act I of 1877, s. 54, ill. (*b*).

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Several liability of co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to contribution.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf. New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 37 shortened: [See sections 15 & 26 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to title-deeds.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

Right to reimbursement of expenses.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and, where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

Right to settlement of accounts.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

General authority of trustee.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

Power to convey.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32.

Power to vary investments.

same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864, and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36 shortened.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation. 3 Calc. Rep.

Trustee cannot delegate.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*). A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*). A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust. 6 Beng. 278.

Trustee may not charge for services.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration. As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858, and XX of 1864.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof;

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Trustee for purchase.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Lewin 576, 585:

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Rights to rents and profits.

Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (*a*).

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

Right to specific execution.

3 Beng. A. C. J. 409: 3 Beng. O. C. J. 92.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Right to transfer of possession.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 21, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(*c*). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Right to proper trustees.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of the money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(*c*). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(*d*). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust. Act I of 1877, s. 54.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

(*b*). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale. Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (*f*).

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (*a*) account for the net profits of the property, (*b*) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (*c*) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

Nothing in this section—

(*a*) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(*b*) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bomb. O. C. J. 59: I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 237.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Following trust-property—

into the hands of third persons;

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

into that into which it has been converted.

as to moveables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

5 W. R. 120: W. R., 1864, p. 225.

(*a*) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(*b*) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(*b*.) A, a trustee wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal money and compound interest.

Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

cf. Contract Act, s. 157.

Right in case of blended property.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(*b*). A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*a*) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(*b*) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(*c*) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(*d*) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

2 Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(*a*) by the extinction of the trust;

(*b*) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

(*c*) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

'under express authority conferred by.'

(*d*) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(*e*) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(*f*) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 84. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

5 Beng. 184.

(*b*) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (*a*) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (*b*) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (*c*) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (*d*) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee, so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. A trust is extinguished—

Trust how extinguished.

(*a*) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(*b*) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(*c*) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(*d*) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

Jijibhai v. Sonabhai, 2 Bom. 139. N.-W. P., 1870, p. 420.

(*b*) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been

made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(*c*). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(*d*). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

I. L. R. 2 Bom. 410.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys certain land to B—

"upon trust," and no trust is declared, or

"upon trusts to be; thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or

upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or

upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect.

In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(*c*). A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(*d*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or indueed by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

See Act I of 1877, s. 35.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the present or future creditors of the transferor or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

4 Mad. 88: 6 Mad. 474: 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 7; 13 Eliz. c. 5.

Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*): L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*). A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*). A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*). A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*). A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(*f*). A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*). A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*). A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

Act I of 1877, s. 8, ill. (*d*), Cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazráná to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(*c*). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgage, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

10 Moo. I. A. 322: 14 Moo. I. A 805

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*g*), (*h*).

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(*c*). A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gifts as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

Provided that, (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz. c. 5 ...	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877 ...	In section 12, the first illustration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TRUSTS, in the strict sense in which that term is used by English lawyers, that is to say, confidences to the existence of which a 'legal' and an 'equitable' estate are necessary, are unknown to Hindú and Muhammadan law. But trusts in the wider sense of the word, that is to say, obligations annexed to the ownership of property which arise out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner for the benefit of another, are constantly created by the natives of India and are frequently enforced by our Courts. "There is, probably," says Mr. Justice Phear (4 Ben. O. C. J. 134), "no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially, for the benefit of others than the possessor, is, I imagine, familiar to every Hindú." So, too, in the case of Muhammadans, where a woman is entitled to a share of her deceased father's estate in the hands of her brother (W. R. 1864, p. 377), or to exigible dower in the hands of her husband (6 W. R. 111). Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, step-daughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the natives, whether Hindú or Muhammadan, and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates in which, without the intervention of the legislature, they are certain to become entangled. But apart from the native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and taken advantage of a trust-law recognised by our Courts: the number and wealth of this class have increased, and in suits between members of this community every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law. Nevertheless, with the exception of certain provisions in the Penal Code, the Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, the Indian Statute-book is silent on the subject so far as regards the bulk of the population; for the Statute of Frauds, sections 7 to 11, is in force only in the Presidency-towns, and the rules contained in Acts XXVII and XXVIII of 1866 extend only to cases to which English law is applicable, and are, in themselves, incomplete.

The object of the present Bill is to codify the law relating to trusts in the wider sense above described: but it saves the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, and the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family. And it leaves untouched religious and charitable endowments established by Hindús and Buddhists, as being matters in which the legislature cannot at present usefully interfere further or otherwise than has been done by Act XX of 1863.

With the few exceptions mentioned in this Statement, the rules contained in the Bill are substantially those now administered by English Courts of Equity and (under the name of 'justice, equity and good conscience') by the Courts of British India.

The Bill distributes the subject under the following heads: I, Preliminary: II, the creation of trusts: III, the duties and liabilities of trustees: IV, their rights and powers: V, their disabilities: VI, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary: VII, vacating the office of trustee: VIII, the extinction of trusts; and IX, certain obligations of the nature of trusts.

The preliminary chapter, in order to prevent the introduction of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, defines the interest of the beneficiary as *his right against the trustee* as owner of the property. The beneficiary has, under the Bill, no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust. The Bill also defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, and declares that a person has 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act, section 229.

The second chapter deals with the creation of trusts. It declares that a trust may be created for any 'lawful purpose,' and, as there is a general analogy between a trust and a contract, the Bill defines such purpose to be lawful in the cases in which the Indian Contract Act, section 23, declares the object of an agreement to be lawful. An explanation shews that, where the trust-property is land situate in a foreign country, the trust, to be valid, must not create an estate not recognized by the law of that country.

The expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust has long been felt in the case of land, and the Bill (section 5) lays down, in general accordance with the seventh section of the Statute of Frauds, that no trust in relation to *immoveable* property is valid, unless declared (*a*) by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or (*b*) by the will of the author of the trust, or of the trustee, and that no trust in relation to *moveable* property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee. Theoretically, this will modify the Hindú law, which in no transaction absolutely requires a writing (2 Mad. H. C. Rep. 39); but trusts by merely verbal declarations are as rarely met with as mortgages by merely verbal agreements: the proposed change will therefore in practice make no alteration in that law. The rule will not apply where it would operate so as to effectuate a fraud, as, for example, where a father having power to bequeath certain land is induced not to make a will of that land by the promise of his heir-presumptive that he will provide thereout for his relatives.

Section 8 declares that the subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary, and that it must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust. The object of the latter provision is to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust.

Section 9 declares that every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. As, under Act I of 1868, 'person' includes a corporation, the Bill here varies from English law. But the variation is intentional, as it has been more than once ruled that the Mortmain Statutes are not in force in India.

Chapter III deals with a trustee's duties and liabilities. None of the rules here contained call for remark except sections 20 and 23. Section 20 gives a list of the securities on which alone a trustee may invest trust-funds. The necessity for some such provision has been indicated by the High Court of Bombay in *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. Investments on mortgages of leaseholds for years are forbidden, unless, of course, such securities are expressly authorized by the instrument of trust. In England, no doubt, trustees authorized to lend on a mortgage of realty may invest on a long term of years at a peppercorn rent. But in this country such terms are practically unknown. Section 20 also allows a trustee to deposit a trust-fund not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in a Government Savings Bank, and to invest on mortgage of land already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871. A power like the latter is conferred in England by 27 & 28 Vic., cap. 114, section 161. Section 23 declares the measure of the trustee's liability in case of a breach of trust, and embodies, as illustrations, the rules on which Courts of Equity act where trust-property improperly left outstanding is lost, or where a trustee retains money which should be invested, or neglects a direction to invest, or to accumulate, or improperly sells trust-securities, or is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-funds or in paying them to the beneficiary.

Chapter IV treats of the rights and powers of trustees. It embodies the substance of Act XXVIII of 1866, sections 2, 3, 5, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43. Section 34 of the Bill empowers trustees to apply, not only to High Court Judges, but to District Judges, for advice on simple questions respecting the management and administration of the trust-property. Under section 36, which deals with the general authority of a trustee, trustees will be able (unless restrained from doing so by the instrument of trust) to grant reasonable agricultural leases, thin timber and otherwise act for the benefit of the trust. Except with the permission of the Court, no trustee will be able to lease trust-property for a term exceeding 21 years.

Chapter V deals with disabilities of the trustees. The only section here calling for remark is 52, which declares that no trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of the Court, buy the interest of the beneficiary in the trust-property, and that such permission shall not be given unless the purchase is manifestly for the benefit of the latter. The Bill here deviates from the present law, according to which a trustee is allowed to buy trust-property from his beneficiary if the latter is *sui juris* and the former can shew that the relation of trustee and beneficiary was, at the time of the purchase, virtually dissolved, and that the fullest information and every advantage were given to the beneficiary. Such a rule seems too vague for insertion in a Code intended to be worked, for the most part, by unprofessional Judges; it has, moreover, been disapproved in *Morse* v. *Royal*, 12 Ves. 372.

In the next chapter—of the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary—the only sections requiring special notice are sections 58 and 62. The former provides for the execution of trusts by the Court, and makes no distinction between the cases where the declaration of trust is complete and those where the trust is executory, *i.e.*, where the declaration of trust is intended to be perfected at some future period.

The latter section declares that all persons taking immoveable trust-property inconsistently with the trust hold it subject to the trust, except (*a*) purchasers in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and (*b*) purchasers for consideration from such purchasers. This agrees with the English rule which, to prevent stagnation of property, exempts from the trust a purchaser with notice from an innocent purchaser without notice, who has got the legal estate.

Chapter VII treats of vacating the office of trustee, and, incidentally, deals with the appointment of new trustees, and declares that, on the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Chapter VIII treats of the extinction of trusts and, incidentally, of their revocation.

Where no trust is declared, but for the purposes of justice the law deems one to have been created, the trust is by English lawyers termed constructive. *Benámi* transactions, where property is transferred to A for a consideration paid by B, and B makes the payment for his own benefit, have for centuries been familiar to the people of India: gains made by one person at the cost of another are an everyday source of litigation; and in no country, owing to the extreme sub-division of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common.[a] Chapter IX avoids the fiction implied in the term 'constructive trusts' by treating such confidences as obligations in the nature of trusts properly so called. It specifies the fourteen principal cases in which such an obligation arises, as follows:—

1. Where it does not appear that the transferor of property intended to dispose of the beneficial interest (section 80):
2. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another (section 81):

[a] As to these trusts, Mr. Coghlan, a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency, writes as follows:—"Cases of constructive trusts are continually arising in all civil Courts [in the Mufassal], and are treated on the general principle of equity as fixed by case-made law."

3. Where the trust is incapable of execution or is executed without exhausting the property (section 82) :
4. Where a transfer of property is made for an illegal purpose (section 83) :
5. Where a bequest is made for an illegal purpose, or where the revocation of a bequest is forcibly prevented (section 84) :
6. Where a transfer is made in pursuance of a rescindible contract (section 85) :
7. Where a transfer is made in fraud of the transferor's creditors (section 86) :
8. Where a debtor becomes his creditor's legal representative (section 87) :
9. Where a pecuniary advantage is gained by a person in a fiduciary character (section 88) :
10. Where an advantage is gained by the exercise of undue influence (section 89) :
11. Where an advantage is gained by a tenant for life or other qualified owner in derogation of the rights of other persons interested in the property (section 90) :
12. Where property is acquired with notice of an existing contract affecting it (section 91) :
13. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust (section 92) :
14. Where one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an advantage over his co-creditors (section 93).

The Bill also contains a general clause (sec. 94) providing for cases not so specified. It is believed that this clause will cover that form of constructive trust which the Panjáb Courts have held to arise when a co-sharer in a village community absents himself without expressly abandoning his rights.

The Bill declares that, in the case of all obligations in the nature of a trust, the obligor shall be subject to the liabilities and (with the two exceptions mentioned in section 95) to the disabilities of an ordinary trustee.

Three only of the obligations above specified seem to require further notice. The Bill, it will be seen, does not attempt to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions, and it must be admitted that in many, perhaps most, of these transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives. Section 81, accordingly, declares that, where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that the latter did not intend to pay the consideration for the benefit of the former, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying. Resulting trusts, *i.e.*, those that arise where an interest is given for purposes to which the trust is not commensurate (as, for instance, to pay debts which are satisfied, or an annuity which expires), are treated (section 82) as constructive, for here there is no declaration of trust as to the portion of the trust-property which is not required for the purpose declared. Section 86 corresponds with 13 Eliz., c. 5, as to settlements intended to defraud creditors. That Statute is in force in the Presidency-towns, and its principle has been held by the Madras High Court (4 Mad. 88) to apply to Natives in the mufassal.

Where a person gives property to charitable purposes, and either specifies no objects or such as do not exhaust the proceeds, the law, as it stands, does not suffer the property or its surplus to result to the donor or his legal representative; but the Court takes upon itself to execute the donor's intention by declaring the particular purposes to which the fund shall be applied. A similar exception is made when the purposes of the gift at the time exhaust the whole proceeds, but in consequence of an increase in the value of the property an excess of income subsequently arises. The Bill ignores these exceptions, which were introduced when the law of resulting trusts was imperfectly understood, and which unfairly disregard the interest of the legal representative.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the Bill contains no provisions as to the presumption against trustees that advantages gained by them from their beneficiaries are gained by undue influence, or as to the escheat of a beneficiary's interest. The former matter is sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act, I of 1872, section 111, the latter, by the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the general law as to *bona vacantia*.

The Bill is now published as settled by the Indian Law Commission[1] and in accordance with the Legislative despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October, 1880.

SIMLA;
6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[1] The short title and commencement of the proposed Act have been altered: sections 54 and 55 (which overlapped) have been amended; and in the first Explanation to section 59, the word "allows" has been substituted for "provides."

[First publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Savings.
3. Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. "Easement" defined.
   Dominant and servient heritages and owners.
5. Affirmative easements.
   Negative easements.
6. Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.
7. Easement for limited time or on condition.
8. Easements restrictive of certain rights.
   (*a*) Exclusive right to enjoy.
   (*b*) Rights to advantages arising from situation.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

9. Who may impose easements.
10. Servient owners.
11. Lessor and mortgagor.
    Lessee.
12. Who may acquire easements.
13. Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.
14. Direction of way of necessity.
15. Acquisition by prescription.
16. Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.
17. Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.
18. Customary easements.
19. Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. Rules controlled by contract or title.
    Incidents of customary easements.
21. Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

SECTIONS.

22. Exercise of easement.
    Confinement of exercise of easement.
23. Right to alter mode of enjoyment.
24. Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.
    Accessory rights.
25. Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.
26. Liability for damage from want of repair.
27. Servient owner not bound to do anything.
28. Extent of easements.
    Easement of necessity.
    Other easements—
    (*a*) right of way;
    (*b*) right to light or air acquired by grant;
    (*c*) prescriptive right to light orair;
    (*d*) prescriptive right to pollute air and water.
    (*e*) other prescriptive rights.
29. Increase of easement.
30. Partition of dominant heritage.
31. Obstruction in case of excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. Right to enjoyment without disturbance.
33. Suit for disturbance of easement.
34. When cause of action arises for removal of support.
35. Polluting air and water previously impure.
36. Suit for continuing disturbance.
37. Injunction to restrain disturbance.
38. Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.
40. Extinction by release.
41. Extinction by revocation.
42. Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.
43. Extinction on termination of necessity.
44. Extinction of useless easement.
45. (*a*) Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.
    (*b*) Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.
46. Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.
47 Extinction by destruction of either heritage.
48. Extinction by unity of ownership.
49. Extinction by non-user.
50. Extinction of accessory rights.
51. Suspension of easement.
52. Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.
    Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.
53. Revival of easements.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

54. "License" defined.
55. Who may grant license.
56. Grant may be express or implied.
57. Accessory licenses annexed by law.
58. License when transferable.
59. Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

60. Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.
61. Grantor's transferee not bound by license.
62. License when revocable.
63. Revocation express or implied.
64. License when deemed revoked.
65. Licensee's rights on revocation.
66. Licensee's rights on eviction.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Savings. **2.** Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property;

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force; or

(*d*) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27. **3.** Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined. **4.** An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners. The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Affirmative easements. **5.** Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A

Negative easements. negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(*a*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(*b*) An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(*c*) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(*d*) An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for use of A's household.

(*e*) An easement annexed to A's land to throw back, upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream, water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(*f*) An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or. with the force of its natural current, increased or diminished.

(*g*) An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(*h*) An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(*i*) An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements:—

(*j*) An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(*k*) An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(*l*) An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

N.-W. P. (1867), p. 191. (*m*) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(*n*) A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements. **6.** Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

Pyer v. *Carter*, 1 H. & N. 922. An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(*d*) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Easement for limited time or on condition. **7.** An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easements restrictive of certain rights. **8.** Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

Exclusive right to enjoy. (*a*) the exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

Rights to advantages arising from situation. (*b*) the right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. N.-W. P. (1870), pp. 169, 182.

(*b*) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. Recognized by the High Court, N.-W. P., No 1143 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Mahadeo Misser* v. *Phaik Singh*.

(*d*) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. *Mayor of Birmingham* v. *Allen*, 46 L. J. Ch.

(*f*) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*) The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose, within his own limits, of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into, or out of, which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33: 3 W. R. 218: 13 W. R. 48: 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto. 20 W. R. 2[illegible]

(*j*) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 254.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements. **9.** An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten

years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(e) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Servient owners.

Illustrations.

(a) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 65. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Lessor and mortgagor.

No lessee or other person, having a derivative interest, may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Lessee.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

Who may acquire easements.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

7 Mad. 64.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.

(a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Mayor of London v. *Riggs*, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297.

(b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

Morgan v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46.

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,— 8 Bom. 181.

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(d) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(e) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(g) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(h) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(k) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(l) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(m) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(n) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(o) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(p) A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

Bolton v. *Bolton*, 11 Chan. Div. 968.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

Direction of way of necessity.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

15. 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 by prescription.

Angus v. *Dalton*.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, 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, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

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. N. W. P. (1875), p. 295.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the 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. I. L. R. 1 Calc. 480.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner. *Angus* v. *Dalton*, L. R. 3 Q. B., 85.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 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 first January, 1862, to first January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1883, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1860 to 1880. 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 for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(d) 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 admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. 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

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.

Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

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 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.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(*b*) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;

(*c*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

Potts v. *Smith*, L. R. 6 Eq. Ca. 311.

(*d*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*e*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Incidents of customary easements.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of the passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

Exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Panjáb Record, 1867, p. 156.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves, if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(*g*) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

N. W. P. (1867), p. 191.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(*b*) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(*c*) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(*d*) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(*e*) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Extent of easements.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Easement of necessity.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

Other easements.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

(*a*) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind:

Right of way.

(*b*) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died:

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(*c*) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(*d*) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(*e*) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Other prescriptive rights.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(*b*) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen

from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(*b*) A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(*c*) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health. 15 Beng. 68.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(*b*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A. 1 Calc. 425.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained. Act XV of 1877, s. 24.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means, does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Polluting air and water previously impure.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Suit for continuing disturbance.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement. 7 Mad. H C. Rulings XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

***Explanation I.*—An easement is impliedly released—**

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(*b*) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed. N.-W. P. (1866), p. 197.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages. Beng. 365.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-three.

(*c*) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Extinction by non-user.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension of easement.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Revival of easements.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage. N.-W. (1866), 197.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

"License" defined.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

"It is founded on personal confidence," 3 Kent 583.

License when transferable.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

17 Q. B. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force: Gale 69.

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked. Gale 65.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked— 3 Kent 582.

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property. L. R. 5 C. P. 334: L. R. 9 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

66. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to Easements, that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immoveable property by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights our present statutory law is silent, except so far as regards the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession, the limitation of suits for disturbing them, and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance; and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) "for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate Judges." There is much litigation in the case of urban easements, and a late Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court asserts that this is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill is mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, has, in many cases,[a] been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations (hereinafter specified) have been made from that law, and rules as to some matters which have not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts have been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

Of Easements generally.

The Bill is divided into six chapters. The first chapter treats of easements generally, and opens with a definition of the term, so framed as to exclude all rights in gross, *i.e.*, those which are not annexed to the ownership of immoveable property. The definition also indicates that the easement must be in a corporeal heritage, and that the servient owner can only be required not to do something or to suffer something to be done. The definition also requires that the easement must be of some advantage to the dominant heritage. Such advantage, it is explained, may be contingent or remote, and even a mere amenity.

An explanation declares in effect that there may be an easement entitling the dominant owner to remove and appropriate for his own use, as such, any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon. This, though in conformity with continental systems of jurisprudence, is in contravention of the English law, which reckons, for instance, as an easement, the right to take water from a spring on your neighbour's land, but denies that name to a right to take grass or gravel. "It has been said," to quote Mr. Justice Markby, "that the distinction is that the first is for convenience only, while the latter is for profit. But this, besides being a very slender distinction, is not always observed. The right to take water is just as much an easement if the water be made into beer, and sold by the person who takes it, as if it be used by himself for domestic purposes."

Sections 5 and 6 define, in accordance with English law, easements affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. An illustration to section 5 shows that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill and is a negative easement. Such a right, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such right should not, in the opinion of the Indian Law Commission, be followed by the legislature.

Section 7 declares that an easement may be for a limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain time or on condition.

Easements being restrictions on the free use of property in others are regarded with disfavour by the law, and section 8 accordingly declares that all easements are in derogation of one or other of certain rights incidental to the ownership of immoveable property. These are (*a*) the exclusive right (subject to existing law) to enjoy and dispose of immoveable property and its products, and (*b*) the right of the owner of such property to the enjoyment of the natural advantages arising from its situation, such as unpolluted air, quiet, the vertical passage of light and air, the natural support of land by the soil of another, unpolluted water, draining, the uninterrupted flow of water naturally flowing in defined channels, the discharge of surface-water on lower adjoining land, and, lastly, the use of the water of a stream for drinking, household purposes, watering cattle and, *sub modo*, for irrigation and manufactures.

Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.

Chapter II treats of the imposition, acquisition and transfer of easements. Sections 9, 10 and 11 treat of the persons capable of constituting easements, whether permanent or temporary.

[a] See, for example, in Bombay, *Calliandoss* v. *Cleveland*, 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 16: *Ratanji H. Bottlewala* v. *Edalji H. Bottlewala*, 8 Bom. 181. In Calcutta, *Modhoosoodhun Dey* v. *Bissonath Dey*, 15 Ben. 361: *Bhuban Mohan Banerjee* v. *Elliot*, 6 Ben. 85: *Bagram* v. *Khettranath Karformah*, 3 Beng. O. C. J. 18. In the Mufassal, *Krishna Ayyan* v. *Venkatachella Mudali*, 7 Mad. 60: *Ponnusami Tevar* v. *Collector of Madura*, 5 Mad. 6, 23, 24: *Morgan* v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46. Panjáb Record, No. 80 of 1876.

Provision is made for the cases of lessees, co-owners, trustees, servient owners, lessors and mortgagors. The Bill (here following a decision of the Madras High Court, 4 Mad. 98, but deviating from English law) does not require the express imposition of an easement to be evidenced by writing. The Bill then shews who may acquire easements, allowing one of several co-owners to acquire, without the consent of the others, an easement for the benefit of the property held in co-ownership, allowing also (in accordance with Lord Kenyon's dictum in *Large* v. *Pitt*) a lessee whose interest is permanent and transferable to acquire an easement over land held by another like lessee of the same landlord, but forbidding a lessee to acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other land of his own an easement in respect of the land comprised in his lease. Nothing is said of the acquisition of an easement by estoppel of the servient owner, as, for instance, when a person having no right to certain land purports to impose an easement upon it and afterwards acquires the land. This matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

Sections 13 and 14 deal with easements of necessity, that is to say, the rights which are absolutely necessary for enjoying property and quasi-easements, that is to say, conveniences to which an owner subjects one part of his property for the benefit of another. These conveniences, when apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying property as it was enjoyed when it was separated by grant or bequest, will, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be taken as easements by the grantee or legatee of the quasi-dominant heritage. In like manner, they will be reserved as easements by the person retaining the portion for the benefit of which the conveniences existed. The Bill here follows the decision in *Pyer* v. *Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916, rather than that in *Suffield* v. *Brown*, 33 L. J. Ch. 249. When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, the Bill declares that the dominant owner shall be entitled to set it out. But there is no rule, such as exists in England, that a way of necessity shall not be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. The omission is intentional, as such a rule would, it is said by an eminent authority, be opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience.

The Bill then deals with the important subject of the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession. Sections 15 and 16 correspond to sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but with the addition, in section 15, of a provision that a prescriptive right to support may, by user for twenty years, be acquired for land with things affixed thereto, and of explanations that nothing is an "enjoyment" when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of the property over which the right is claimed and such right has not been granted as an easement, and that suspension of the enjoyment of an easement in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not such an interruption as will defeat a claim by prescription. Section 17 sets forth the limits to the acquisition of prescriptive rights. It agrees with the present law and its English prototype (where the user has continued for forty years) in making no provision for cases in which the servient owner is ignorant of the user or has been incapable of resisting it. The Bill also provides, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, that a right tending to the destruction of the servient heritage cannot be acquired by prescription.

Section 18 deals with customary easements, *i.e.*, easements acquired in virtue of a local custom, such, for example, as the custom that every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture, and the custom that no owner of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy.

As an easement exists only for the beneficial enjoyment of a certain thing, it cannot be separated from that thing. Section 19, taken from the Transfer of Property Bill, accordingly declares that the transfer of a dominant heritage passes the easement, unless a contrary intention appears.

Incidents of Easements.

Chapter III deals with the user, the extent and other incidents of easements. The rules which it contains are expressly made subject to the incidents of customary easements to contract and to the provisions of any instrument or of a decree by which an easement is imposed. As an easement exists only for the benefit of a certain heritage, it can be exercised only in the interests of that heritage, and to supply its wants. Section 21 accordingly declares that an easement cannot be used for any purpose unconnected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. As the law does not favour restrictions on rights of property, section 22 declares that an easement must be exercised in the mode least onerous to the servient owner, and allows him to confine such exercise to a determinate part of the servient heritage, when this can be done without detriment to the dominant owner. Section 23 allows, on the other hand, a corresponding privilege to the dominant owner by permitting him to alter the mode and place of enjoying his easement so long as such alteration imposes no additional burden on the servient heritage. By sections 24, 25 and 26, the dominant owner may, in proper time and manner, do what is necessary to secure the full enjoyment of his easement; bearing the expense of constructing or repairing necessary works, and being liable for damage arising from their disrepair. As an easement is imposed on a thing, and not on its owner, section 27 declares that the servient owner is not, as such, bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage. This rule, however, like the others in the chapter, is subject to local usage saved by law, such, for example, as the Panjáb

usage, that the servient owner of upper land shall in *Chait* break his dam so as to ensure a certain modicum of water to the dominant owner of the lower land. Section 28 defines, in accordance with English decisions, the mode in which the extent of easements is to be determined; section 29 declares the law as to the increase of easements, including the case, noticed by Pothier, of increase of the dominant heritage by alluvion. As easements are indivisible; as they cannot be acquired, exercised or lost in, or for the benefit of, an ideal part of a heritage, section 30 declares that when the dominant heritage is divided, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage.

The chapter concludes with a declaration that the servient owner may ordinarily obstruct an excessive user of an easement (but only on the servient heritage). This, of course, is without prejudice to any other remedy, such as a suit for compensation or an injunction, to which he may be entitled.

Disturbance of Easements.

Chapter IV, on the disturbance of easements, after describing the general right to undisturbed enjoyment, proceeds (section 33) to provide that the owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of the heritage, may sue for a disturbance if it has caused him substantial damage. Such damage includes the doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage. As the law stands both in England and in India, a suit will lie for the disturbance of a right to light where the obstruction interferes materially with the comfort of the plaintiff. But in the case of a right to air, the obstruction, to be actionable, must amount to a nuisance (3 Beng. O. C. 18). It would seem that, in a country like India, the right to air is entitled to at least as much favour as the right to light, and that we should not in this respect follow a law fashioned upon the wants of the inhabitants of a northern country (15 Beng. 68). The Bill accordingly allows a suit for the obstruction of the free passage of air where it interferes materially with the plaintiff's physical comfort, although it is not injurious to his health.

The period at which the cause of action arises when a right of support is disturbed is declared, by section 34, in accordance with the decision in *Bonomi* v. *Backhouse*, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 24, to be when the damage is sustained.

Cases of polluting air and water previously impure are dealt with in section 35.

Suits for continuing disturbances are provided for by section 36, and rules as to injunctions to restrain disturbances are added by section 37 to those already contained in the Specific Relief Act.

In section 38, the right to abate a wrongful obstruction of light, air or water, is disallowed. This, though a deviation from English law, will avoid the risk of riot and trespass, and is a step taken in the direction in which all modern systems of law have tended, of forbidding private persons to redress their grievances by their own act. There is, it seems, a contrary usage in the Sialkot District; but this will be saved by section 2, clause (*b*).

Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Chapter V deals with the extinction, suspension and revival of easements. It first states eleven cases in which an easement may be extinguished, as follows:—

(*a*) by dissolution of the right of the person who imposed the easement (section 39):

(*b*) by release (section 40):

(*c*) by revocation (section 41):

(*d*) by expiration of the time for which the easement was imposed or the happening of the dissolving condition annexed thereto (section 42):

(*e*) in the case of an easement of necessity, when the necessity ends (section 43):

(*f*) when the easement becomes incapable of being under any circumstances beneficial (section 44):

(*g*) by alteration of the dominant heritage (section 45):

(*h*) by alteration of the servient heritage (section 46):

(*i*) by destruction of either heritage (section 47):

(*j*) by unity of ownership (section 48):

(*k*) by non-user (section 49).

In most of these cases the reason for extinction is obvious. Three, however, may need explanation. Useless restrictions of the rights of property are to be avoided, and section 44 consequently declares that an easement which, under no circumstances, can be advantageous to the dominant heritage shall cease to exist. Every easement is a right which the dominant owner would not require if he were also owner of the servient heritage. Section 48 therefore declares that an easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

The section (49) treating of extinctive prescription, *i.e.*, the extinction by non-user of prescriptive rights and other easements, requires fuller notice. As in the case of acquisition by prescription, the Bill does not assume that a fictitious grant has been made by the servient owner, so here the Bill rejects the doctrine that non-user is to be regarded merely as evidence from which a release may be implied, and proposes the following rules on this difficult subject—

"A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

"A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

"Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

"Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

"The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

"An easement is not extinguished under this section, (*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners, (*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or (*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

"Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement."

It will be seen that the same period is fixed for the loss of an easement by non-user as for its original acquisition by enjoyment[a]; that this method of extinction is not confined (as seems to be the case in America) to prescriptive rights, and that no exception is made where the exercise of the easement has been prevented by force or by the theft of its subject. There is, in such cases, a *de facto* interruption of the dominant owner's quasi-possession, even though he is unaware of the obstruction or ignorant of his right. Where the dominant owner exercises, during the prescriptive period, a right less extensive than that to which he is entitled, some systems lay down that his easement shall be reduced to the right actually exercised. The Bill omits all provisions on this head, partly because they are inconsistent with the indivisible nature of an easement, and partly because they would obviously encourage litigation.

Nothing is said of the extinction of an easement by estoppel of the dominant owner, as this matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

The extinction of rights accessory to easements is provided for by section 50.

The suspension of easements by unity of possession is then dealt with by section 51. Suspension by encroachment is not recognised by the Bill.

Section 52 negatives any right of the servient owner to require that an easement should continue. It also negatives his right to demand compensation for damage caused by its extinguishment or suspension if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner will be entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension. The Bill here deviates somewhat from the English law, as declared in *Mason* v. *The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 578.

Lastly, section 53 deals with the revival of extinguished and suspended easements, and provides, not only for the common case of a house pulled down for the purpose of re-building, but also for that of a diluviated heritage restored by alluvion.

The Bill saves (section 2) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other

[a] It was held by the High Court at Fort William, that a right of way was lost by non-user for *six* years, 5 Beng. Appendix 66. In *Ward* v. *Ward* (7 Exch. 838), on the other hand, such a right was held to survive a non-user for more than twenty years.

work constructed at the public expense for irrigation. The power of the Executive to carry out schemes of irrigation will thus remain unhampered. The Bill also saves all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for example, as the Forest Act and, in the Panjáb, Act IV of 1872, section 7, and in Oudh, Act XVIII of 1876, section 4. It will thus avoid interference with forest-conservancy and with local usage in those parts of India in which customary law prevails. It also, *ex abundante cautela*, saves any customary or other right (not conferred by license) over land which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of any other land. Such rights, when conferred by license, are dealt with by Chapter VI.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that a rough draft of this Bill was circulated in February, 1878, to the Local Governments for opinion. The result was a mass of criticism, some of which was searching and therefore welcome. The Bill was then revised and submitted to the Indian Law Commissioners, who in their report made the following observations :—

"The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognised only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears likely to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usages, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so called."

The Bill as revised by the Law Commission extends to the whole of British India; but as there are some parts of the country (*e.g.*, Assam and British Burma) where the rights with which it deals are said to be practically unknown; as in others (*e.g.*, the Panjáb), it may, perhaps, be expedient to extend it to towns, leaving the rural districts entirely to their local usage, the Local Governments are invited to state whether the extension of the proposed law should be made permissive.

The Bill is now published in accordance with the permission of the present Secretary of State for India, and, save that the definition of an apparent easement has been amended, that section 13 (as to easements of necessity) has been slightly altered so as to express the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Mayor of London* v. *Riggs* (49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297), and that the commencement of the Act and the dates in the illustrations to section 15 have been changed, it reproduces the draft as settled by the Law Commission.

SIMLA;
The 6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1880.

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, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
   Local extent.
   Savings.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. Lawful purpose.
5. Trust of immoveable property.
   Trust of moveable property.
6. Creation of trust.
7. Who may create trust.
8. Subject of trust.
9. Who may be beneficiary.
   Disclaimer by beneficiary.
10. Who may be trustee.
    No one bound to accept a trust.
    Acceptance of trust.
    Disclaimer of trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. Trustee to execute trust.
12. Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.
13. Trustee to protect title to trust-property.
14. Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.
15. Care required from trustee.
16. Conversion of perishable property.
17. Trustee to be impartial.
18. Trustee to prevent waste.
19. Accounts and information.
20. Investment of trust-money.
    Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.
    Deposit in Government Savings Bank.
21. Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.
22. Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.
23. Liability for breach of trust.
24. No set-off allowed to trustee.
25. Non-liability for predecessor's default.
26. Non-liability for co-trustee's default.
    Joining in receipt for conformity.
27. Several liability of co-trustees.
    Contribution as between co-trustees.
28. Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.
29. Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.
30. Indemnity of trustees.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. Right to title-deeds.
32. Right to reimbursement of expenses.
Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.
33. Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.
34. Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.
35. Right to settlement of accounts.
36. General authority of trustee.
37. Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.
38. Power to sell under special conditions.
Power to buy-in and re-sell.
Time allowed for selling trust-property.
39. Power to convey.
40. Power to vary investments.
41. Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.
42. Power to give receipts.
43. Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.
44. Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.
46. Trustee cannot delegate.
47. Co-trustees cannot act singly.
48. Control of discretionary power.
49. Trustee may not charge for services.
50. Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.
51. Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.
52. Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.
Trustee for purchase.
53. Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

54. Rights to rents and profits.
55. Right to specific execution.
Right to transfer of possession.
56. Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.
57. Right to transfer beneficial interest.
58. Right to sue for execution of trust.
59. Right to proper trustees.
60. Right to compel to any act of duty.
61. Wrongful purchase by trustee.
62. Following trust-property—
into the hands of third persons;
into that into which it has been converted.
63. Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.
64. Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.
65. Right in case of blended property.
66. Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.
67. Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.
68. Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. Office how vacated.
70. Discharge of trustee.
71. Petition to be discharged from trust.
72. Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.
73. Appointment by Court.
Rule for selecting new trustees.
74. Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.
Powers of new trustees.
75. Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. Trust how extinguished.
77. Revocation of trust.
78. Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

79. Where obligation in nature of trust is created.
80. Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.
81. Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.
82. Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.
83. Transfer for illegal purpose.
84. Bequest for illegal purpose.
Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.
85. Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.
86. Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.
87. Debtor becoming creditor's representative.
88. Advantage gained by fiduciary.
89. Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.
90. Advantage gained by qualified owner.
91. Property acquired with notice of existing contract.
92. Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.
93. Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.
94. Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.
95. Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.
96. Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedien to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P.C.) 859. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bomb. 233: 9 Bomb. 249: 10 Bomb. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F. B. 60.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

As to family religious trusts, 10 Beng. 19: Norton, II, 406. As to Pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

Local extent. Savings.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Interpretation clause.

3. A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

"trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property," or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust:"

"author of the trust":

"trustee":

"beneficiary":

"trust-property":

"instrument of trust":

"breach of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

"registered":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"notice."

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

E.g., 'fraud,' 27, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Reg. II of 1793, s. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175.

Lawful purpose.

4. A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

Act X of 1865, s. 101.

(*b*). A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

(*c*). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

Trust of immoveable property.

5. No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

Trust of moveable property.

No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

Creation of trust.

6. Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú declarant, 4 Mad. 463. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bomb. 143 (a Pársi case): Act I of 1877, s. 3: See 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 149.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*). A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*). A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*). A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Who may create trusts.

7. A trust may be created—

Cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 & 12.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and [illegible]

in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

Subject of trust.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D, B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*). A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*). A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*). A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C, for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(*c*). A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay. 4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*b*). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require. *Bái Jadde v. Tribhuvandás* 9 Bom. 333.

Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*b*). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*g*). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(*h*). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32. As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:—

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council; Cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India; Cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing. The Statute excepts investments in Consols.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, as between himself and the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.

22. When the purpose of the trust is completely fulfilled, the trustee must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is para-

mount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Liability for breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*). A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*). A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(*d*). The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(*e*). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(*f*). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(*g*). Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(*h*). The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application: Act I of 1877, s. 211. (*b*).

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Several liability of co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to contribution.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf. New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 37 shortened: See sections 15 & 26 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to title-deeds.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

Right to reimbursement of expenses.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an overpayment to the beneficiary, he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally the amount of such over-payment.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and, where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any present questions respecting the management or administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

Right to settlement of accounts.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

General authority of trustee.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 8.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary. Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

Power to convey.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 32.

Power to vary investments.

same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33. Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864, and XIII of 1874.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36 shortened. Power to give receipts.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot delegate.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation. 3 Calc. Rep.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*). A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*). A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Control of discretionary power.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

Trustee may not charge for services.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust. 6 Beng. 278.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration. As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858, and XX of 1864.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof;

and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Trustee for purchase.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Lewin 576, 585: Rights to rents and profits.

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (*a*). Right to specific execution.

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

8 Beng. A. C. J. 409: 3 Beng. O. C. J. 92. Right to transfer of possession.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(*c*). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Right to proper trustees.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(*c*). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(*d*). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

Act I of 1877, s. 54. Right to compel trustee to do any act of duty.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

(*b*). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale. Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (*b*).

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (*a*) account for the net profits of the property, (*b*) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (*c*) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

Nothing in this section—

(*a*) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(*b*) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bomb. O. C. J. 59: I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 237.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Following trust-property—into the hands of third persons;

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

into that into which it has been converted.

As to moveables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

5 W. R. 120: W. R., 1864, p. 225.

(*a*) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(*b*) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(*b*.) A, a trustee wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal money and compound interest.

Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Right in case of blended property.

cf. Contract Act, s. 157.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(*b*). A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*a*) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(*b*) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(*c*) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(*d*) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

2 Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(*a*) by the extinction of the trust;

(*b*) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

(*c*) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

under express authority conferred by.

(*d*) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(*e*) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(*f*) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 34. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

5 Beng. 184.

(*b*) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (*a*) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (*b*) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (*c*) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (*d*) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee, so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Trust how extinguished.

76. A trust is extinguished—

(*a*) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(*b*) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(*c*) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(*d*) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

Jijibhai v. *Sonabhai*, 2 Bom. 139. N.-W. P., 1870, p. 420.

(*b*) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been

made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(*c*). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(*d*). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

I. L. R. 2 Bom. 410.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys certain land to B—
"upon trust," and no trust is declared, or
"upon trusts to be; thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect.
In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(*c*). A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety, and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(*d*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into execution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

See Act I of 1877, s. 35.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the present or future creditors of the transferor or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

4 Mad. 88: 6 Mad. 474: 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 7; 13 Eliz. c. 5.

Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Act I. of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*): L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*). A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*). A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*). A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*). A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(*f*). A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*). A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*). A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ill. (*d*). Cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazráná to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(*c*). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgage, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

10 Moo. I. A. 322: 14 Moo. I. A 205

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*g*), (*h*).

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(*c*). A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gifts as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

Provided that, (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz. c. 5 ...	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877 ...	In section 12, the first illustration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TRUSTS, in the strict sense in which that term is used by English lawyers, that is to say, confidences to the existence of which a 'legal' and an 'equitable' estate are necessary, are unknown to Hindú and Muhammadan law. But trusts in the wider sense of the word, that is to say, obligations annexed to the ownership of property which arise out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner for the benefit of another, are constantly created by the natives of India and are frequently enforced by our Courts. "There is, probably," says Mr. Justice Phear (4 Ben. O. C. J. 134), "no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially, for the benefit of others than the possessor, is, I imagine, familiar to every Hindú." So, too, in the case of Muhammadans, where a woman is entitled to a share of her deceased father's estate in the hands of her brother (W. R. 1864, p. 377), or to exigible dower in the hands of her husband (6 W. R. 111). Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, step-daughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the natives, whether Hindú or Muhammadan, and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates in which, without the intervention of the legislature, they are certain to become entangled. But apart from the native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and taken advantage of a trust-law recognised by our Courts: the number and wealth of this class have increased, and in suits between members of this community every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law. Nevertheless, with the exception of certain provisions in the Penal Code, the Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, the Indian Statute-book is silent on the subject so far as regards the bulk of the population; for the Statute of Frauds, sections 7 to 11, is in force only in the Presidency-towns, and the rules contained in Acts XXVII and XXVIII of 1866 extend only to cases to which English law is applicable, and are, in themselves, incomplete.

The object of the present Bill is to codify the law relating to trusts in the wider sense above described: but it saves the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, and the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family. And it leaves untouched religious and charitable endowments established by Hindús and Buddhists, as being matters in which the legislature cannot at present usefully interfere further or otherwise than has been done by Act XX of 1863.

With the few exceptions mentioned in this Statement, the rules contained in the Bill are substantially those now administered by English Courts of Equity and (under the name of 'justice, equity and good conscience') by the Courts of British India.

The Bill distributes the subject under the following heads: I, Preliminary: II, the creation of trusts: III, the duties and liabilities of trustees: IV, their rights and powers: V, their disabilities: VI, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary: VII, vacating the office of trustee: VIII, the extinction of trusts; and IX, certain obligations of the nature of trusts.

The preliminary chapter, in order to prevent the introduction of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, defines the interest of the beneficiary as *his right against the trustee* as owner of the property. The beneficiary has, under the Bill, no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust. The Bill also defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, and declares that a person has 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act, section 229.

The second chapter deals with the creation of trusts. It declares that a trust may be created for any 'lawful purpose,' and, as there is a general analogy between a trust and a contract, the Bill defines such purpose to be lawful in the cases in which the Indian Contract Act, section 23, declares the object of an agreement to be lawful. An explanation shews that, where the trust-property is land situate in a foreign country, the trust, to be valid, must not create an estate not recognized by the law of that country.

The expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust has long been felt in the case of land, and the Bill (section 5) lays down, in general accordance with the seventh section of the Statute of Frauds, that no trust in relation to *immoveable* property is valid, unless declared (*a*) by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or (*b*) by the will of the author of the trust, or of the trustee, and that no trust in relation to *moveable* property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee. Theoretically, this will modify the Hindú law, which in no transaction absolutely requires a writing (2 Mad. H. C. Rep. 39); but trusts by merely verbal declarations are as rarely met with as mortgages by merely verbal agreements: the proposed change will therefore in practice make no alteration in that law. The rule will not apply where it would operate so as to effectuate a fraud, as, for example, where a father having power to bequeath certain land is induced not to make a will of that land by the promise of his heir-presumptive that he will provide thereout for his relatives.

Section 8 declares that the subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary, and that it must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust. The object of the latter provision is to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust.

Section 9 declares that every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. As, under Act I of 1868, 'person' includes a corporation, the Bill here varies from English law. But the variation is intentional, as it has been more than once ruled that the Mortmain Statutes are not in force in India.

Chapter III deals with a trustee's duties and liabilities. None of the rules here contained call for remark except sections 20 and 23. Section 20 gives a list of the securities on which alone a trustee may invest trust-funds. The necessity for some such provision has been indicated by the High Court of Bombay in *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. Investments on mortgages of leaseholds for years are forbidden, unless, of course, such securities are expressly authorized by the instrument of trust. In England, no doubt, trustees authorized to lend on a mortgage of realty may invest on a long term of years at a peppercorn rent. But in this country such terms are practically unknown. Section 20 also allows a trustee to deposit a trust-fund not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in a Government Savings Bank, and to invest on mortgage of land already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871. A power like the latter is conferred in England by 27 & 28 Vic., cap. 114, section 161. Section 23 declares the measure of the trustee's liability in case of a breach of trust, and embodies, as illustrations, the rules on which Courts of Equity act where trust-property improperly left outstanding is lost, or where a trustee retains money which should be invested, or neglects a direction to invest, or to accumulate, or improperly sells trust-securities, or is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-funds or in paying them to the beneficiary.

Chapter IV treats of the rights and powers of trustees. It embodies the substance of Act XXVIII of 1866, sections 2, 3, 5, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43. Section 34 of the Bill empowers trustees to apply, not only to High Court Judges, but to District Judges, for advice on simple questions respecting the management and administration of the trust-property. Under section 36, which deals with the general authority of a trustee, trustees will be able (unless restrained from doing so by the instrument of trust) to grant reasonable agricultural leases, thin timber and otherwise act for the benefit of the trust. Except with the permission of the Court, no trustee will be able to lease trust-property for a term exceeding 21 years.

Chapter V deals with disabilities of the trustees. The only section here calling for remark is 52, which declares that no trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of the Court, buy the interest of the beneficiary in the trust-property, and that such permission shall not be given unless the purchase is manifestly for the benefit of the latter. The Bill here deviates from the present law, according to which a trustee is allowed to buy trust-property from his beneficiary if the latter is *sui juris* and the former can shew that the relation of trustee and beneficiary was, at the time of the purchase, virtually dissolved, and that the fullest information and every advantage were given to the beneficiary. Such a rule seems too vague for insertion in a Code intended to be worked, for the most part, by unprofessional Judges; it has, moreover, been disapproved in *Morse* v. *Royal*, 12 Ves. 372.

In the next chapter—of the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary—the only sections requiring special notice are sections 58 and 62. The former provides for the execution of trusts by the Court, and makes no distinction between the cases where the declaration of trust is complete and those where the trust is executory, *i.e.*, where the declaration of trust is intended to be perfected at some future period.

The latter section declares that all persons taking immoveable trust-property inconsistently with the trust hold it subject to the trust, except (*a*) purchasers in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and (*b*) purchasers for consideration from such purchasers. This agrees with the English rule which, to prevent stagnation of property, exempts from the trust a purchaser with notice from an innocent purchaser without notice, who has got the legal estate.

Chapter VII treats of vacating the office of trustee, and, incidentally, deals with the appointment of new trustees, and declares that, on the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Chapter VIII treats of the extinction of trusts and, incidentally, of their revocation.

Where no trust is declared, but for the purposes of justice the law deems one to have been created, the trust is by English lawyers termed constructive. *Benámi* transactions, where property is transferred to A for a consideration paid by B, and B makes the payment for his own benefit, have for centuries been familiar to the people of India: gains made by one person at the cost of another are an everyday source of litigation; and in no country, owing to the extreme sub-division of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common.[a] Chapter IX avoids the fiction implied in the term 'constructive trusts' by treating such confidences as obligations in the nature of trusts properly so called. It specifies the fourteen principal cases in which such an obligation arises, as follows:—

1. Where it does not appear that the transferor of property intended to dispose of the beneficial interest (section 80):
2. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another (section 81):

[a] As to these trusts, Mr. Coghlan, a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency, writes as follows:—"Cases of constructive trusts are continually arising in all civil Courts [in the Mufassal], and are treated on the general principle of equity as fixed by case-made law."

3. Where the trust is incapable of execution or is executed without exhausting the property (section 82):
4. Where a transfer of property is made for an illegal purpose (section 83):
5. Where a bequest is made for an illegal purpose, or where the revocation of a bequest is forcibly prevented (section 84):
6. Where a transfer is made in pursuance of a rescindible contract (section 85):
7. Where a transfer is made in fraud of the transferor's creditors (section 86):
8. Where a debtor becomes his creditor's legal representative (section 87):
9. Where a pecuniary advantage is gained by a person in a fiduciary character (section 88):
10. Where an advantage is gained by the exercise of undue influence (section 89):
11. Where an advantage is gained by a tenant for life or other qualified owner in derogation of the rights of other persons interested in the property (section 90):
12. Where property is acquired with notice of an existing contract affecting it (section 91):
13. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust (section 92):
14. Where one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an advantage over his co-creditors (section 93).

The Bill also contains a general clause (sec. 94) providing for cases not so specified. It is believed that this clause will cover that form of constructive trust which the Panjáb Courts have held to arise when a co-sharer in a village community absents himself without expressly abandoning his rights.

The Bill declares that, in the case of all obligations in the nature of a trust, the obligor shall be subject to the liabilities and (with the two exceptions mentioned in section 95) to the disabilities of an ordinary trustee.

Three only of the obligations above specified seem to require further notice. The Bill, it will be seen, does not attempt to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions, and it must be admitted that in many, perhaps most, of these transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives. Section 81, accordingly, declares that, where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that the latter did not intend to pay the consideration for the benefit of the former, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying. Resulting trusts, *i.e.*, those that arise where an interest is given for purposes to which the trust is not commensurate (as, for instance, to pay debts which are satisfied, or an annuity which expires), are treated (section 82) as constructive, for here there is no declaration of trust as to the portion of the trust-property which is not required for the purpose declared. Section 86 corresponds with 13 Eliz., c. 5, as to settlements intended to defraud creditors. That Statute is in force in the Presidency-towns, and its principle has been held by the Madras High Court (4 Mad. 88) to apply to Natives in the mufassal.

Where a person gives property to charitable purposes, and either specifies no objects or such as do not exhaust the proceeds, the law, as it stands, does not suffer the property or its surplus to result to the donor or his legal representative; but the Court takes upon itself to execute the donor's intention by declaring the particular purposes to which the fund shall be applied. A similar exception is made when the purposes of the gift at the time exhaust the whole proceeds, but in consequence of an increase in the value of the property an excess of income subsequently arises. The Bill ignores these exceptions, which were introduced when the law of resulting trusts was imperfectly understood, and which unfairly disregard the interest of the legal representative.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the Bill contains no provisions as to the presumption against trustees that advantages gained by them from their beneficiaries are gained by undue influence, or as to the escheat of a beneficiary's interest. The former matter is sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act, I of 1872, section 111, the latter, by the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the general law as to *bona vacantia*.

The Bill is now published as settled by the Indian Law Commission[1] and in accordance with the Legislative despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October, 1880.

SIMLA;
6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[1] The short title and commencement of the proposed Act have been altered: sections 54 and 55 (which overlapped) have been amended; and in the first Explanation to section 59, the word "allows" has been substituted for provides."

[Second publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Savings.
3. Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. "Easement" defined.
   Dominant and servient heritages and owners.
5. **Affirmative easements.**
   Negative easements.
6. **Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.**
7. Easement for limited time or on condition.
8. Easements restrictive of certain rights.
   (*a*) Exclusive right to enjoy.
   (*b*) Rights to advantages arising from situation.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

9. Who may impose easements.
10. Servient owners.
11. Lessor and mortgagor.
    Lessee.
12. Who may acquire easements.
13. Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.
14. **Direction of way of necessity.**
15. **Acquisition by prescription.**
16. Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.
17. Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.
18. Customary easements.
19. Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. Rules controlled by contract or title.
    Incidents of customary easements.
21. Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

SECTIONS.

22. Exercise of easement.
    Confinement of exercise of easement.
23. Right to alter mode of enjoyment.
24. Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.
    Accessory rights.
25. Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.
26. Liability for damage from want of repair.
27. Servient owner not bound to do anything.
28. Extent of easements.
    Easement of necessity.
    Other easements—
    (*a*) right of way;
    (*b*) right to light or air acquired by grant;
    (*c*) prescriptive right to light orair;
    (*d*) prescriptive right to pollute air and water.
    (*e*) other prescriptive rights.
29. Increase of easement.
30. Partition of dominant heritage.
31. Obstruction in case of excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. Right to enjoyment without disturbance.
33. Suit for disturbance of easement.
34. When cause of action arises for removal of support.
35. Polluting air and water previously impure.
36. Suit for continuing disturbance.
37. Injunction to restrain disturbance.
38. Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. **Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.**
40. Extinction by release.
41. Extinction by revocation.
42. Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.
43. Extinction on termination of necessity.
44. Extinction of useless easement.
45. (*a*) Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.
    (*b*) Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.
46. Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.
47. Extinction by destruction of either heritage.
48. Extinction by unity of ownership.
49. Extinction by non-user.
50. Extinction of accessory rights.
51. **Suspension of easement.**
52. **Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.**
    Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.
53. Revival of easements.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

54. "License" defined.
55. Who may grant license.
56. Grant may be express or implied.
57. Accessory licenses annexed by law.
58. License when transferable.
59. Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

60. Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.
61. Grantor's transferee not bound by license.
62. License when revocable.
63. Revocation express or implied.
64. License when deemed revoked.
65. Licensee's rights on revocation.
66. Licensee's rights on eviction.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Savings.

2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property;

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force; or

(*d*) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined.

4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners.

The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Affirmative easements. Negative easements.

5. Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(*a*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(*b*) An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(*c*) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(*d*) An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for use of A's household.

(*e*) An easement annexed to A's land to throw back, upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream, water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(*f*) An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or, with the force of its natural current, increased or diminished.

(*g*) An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(*h*) An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(*i*) An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements:—

(*j*) An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour

A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(*k*) An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(*l*) An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

N.-W. P. (1867), p. 191.

(*m*) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(*n*) A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.

6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

Pyer v. Carter, 1 H. & N. 922.

An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(*d*) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Easement for limited time or on condition.

7. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easements restrictive of certain rights.

8. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

Exclusive right to enjoy.

(*a*) the exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

Rights to advantages arising from situation.

(*b*) the right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. N.-W. P. (1870), pp. 169, 182.

(*b*) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. Recognized by the High Court, N.-W. P., No. 1143 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Mahadeo Misser v. Phaikoo Singh.*

(*d*) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. *Mayor of Birmingham v. Allen*, 46. L. J. Ch.

(*f*) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*) The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose, within his own limits, of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into, or out of, which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33: 3 W. R. 218: 13 W. R. 48: 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*) The right of every owner of upper land that water 20 W. R. 201 naturally rising in, or falling on, such land and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(*j*) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 254.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements.

9. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten

years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(*e*) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Servient owners.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(*b*) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 65. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Lessor and mortgagor.

No lessee or other person, having a derivative interest, may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Lessee.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

Who may acquire easements.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

7 Mad. 64.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another,—

Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.

(*a*) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Mayor of London v. *Biggs*, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297.

(*b*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

Morgan v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46.

(*c*) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall be entitled to such easement; or

(*d*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,— 8 Bom. 181.

(*e*) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(*f*) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(*b*) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(*c*) A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(*d*) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(*e*) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(*f*) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(*g*) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(*h*) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(*i*) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(*j*) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(*k*) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(*l*) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(*m*) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(*n*) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(*o*) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(*p*) A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

Bolton v. *Bolton*, 11 Chan. Div. 968.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

Direction of way of necessity.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

15. 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 by prescription.

Angus v. *Dalton*.

and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, 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, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

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. N. W. P. (1875), p. 295.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the 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. I. L. R. 1 Calc. 430.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner. *Angus* v. *Dalton*, L. R. 3 Q. B., 85.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is brought in 1883 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 first January, 1862, to first January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*) In a like suit also brought in 1883, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1860 to 1880. 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 for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(*d*) 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 admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. 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 Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.

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 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.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

None of the following rights can be so acquired:—

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(*b*) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;

(*c*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

Potts v. Smith, L. R. 6 Eq. Ca. 311.

(*d*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*e*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Incidents of customary easements.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of the passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

Exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Panjáb Record, 1867, p. 156.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves, if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(*g*) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

N. W. P. (1867), p. 191.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(*b*) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(*c*) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(*d*) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(*e*) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect:—

Extent of easements.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Easement of necessity.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

Other easements.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

(*a*) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind:

Right of way.

(*b*) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died:

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(*c*) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used:

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(*d*) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute air or water is the extent of the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose: and

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(*e*) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Other prescriptive rights.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(*b*) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen,

from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(*b*) A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(*c*) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health. 15 Beng. 68.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(*b*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A. 1 Calc. 425.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained. Act XV of 1877, s. 24.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means, does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Polluting air and water previously impure.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Suit for continuing disturbance.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement. 7 Mad. H C. Ruling XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(*b*) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed. N.-W. P. (1866), p. 197.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages. Beng. 865.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-three.

(*c*) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Extinction by non-user.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement is exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension of easement.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Revival of easements.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage. N.-W. P. (1866), p. 197.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine.

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

License" defined.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

"It is founded on personal confidence." 3 Kent 582.

License when transferable.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless Gale 69.

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force:

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked. Gale 65.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked— 3 Kent 582.

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently altered that the licensee can no longer exercise his right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property. L. R. 5 C. P. 334: L. R. 9 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

66. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to Easements, that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immoveable property by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights our present statutory law is silent, except so far as regards the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession, the limitation of suits for disturbing them, and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance; and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) "for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate Judges." There is much litigation in the case of urban easements, and a late Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court asserts that this is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill is mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, has, in many cases,[a] been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations (hereinafter specified) have been made from that law, and rules as to some matters which have not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts have been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

Of Easements generally.

The Bill is divided into six chapters. The first chapter treats of easements generally, and opens with a definition of the term, so framed as to exclude all rights in gross, *i.e.*, those which are not annexed to the ownership of immoveable property. The definition also indicates that the easement must be in a corporeal heritage, and that the servient owner can only be required not to do something or to suffer something to be done. The definition also requires that the easement must be of some advantage to the dominant heritage. Such advantage, it is explained, may be contingent or remote, and even a mere amenity.

An explanation declares in effect that there may be an easement entitling the dominant owner to remove and appropriate for his own use, as such, any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon. This, though in conformity with continental systems of jurisprudence, is in contravention of the English law, which reckons, for instance, as an easement, the right to take water from a spring on your neighbour's land, but denies that name to a right to take grass or gravel. "It has been said," to quote Mr. Justice Markby, "that the distinction is that the first is for convenience only, while the latter is for profit. But this, besides being a very slender distinction, is not always observed. The right to take water is just as much an easement if the water be made into beer, and sold by the person who takes it, as if it be used by himself for domestic purposes."

Sections 5 and 6 define, in accordance with English law, easements affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. An illustration to section 5 shows that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill and is a negative easement. Such a right, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such right should not, in the opinion of the Indian Law Commission, be followed by the legislature.

Section 7 declares that an easement may be for a limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain time or on condition.

Easements being restrictions on the free use of property in others are regarded with disfavour by the law, and section 8 accordingly declares that all easements are in derogation of one or other of certain rights incidental to the ownership of immoveable property. These are (*a*) the exclusive right (subject to existing law) to enjoy and dispose of immoveable property and its products, and (*b*) the right of the owner of such property to the enjoyment of the natural advantages arising from its situation, such as unpolluted air, quiet, the vertical passage of light and air, the natural support of land by the soil of another, unpolluted water, draining, the uninterrupted flow of water naturally flowing in defined channels, the discharge of surface-water on lower adjoining land, and, lastly, the use of the water of a stream for drinking, household purposes, watering cattle and, *sub modo*, for irrigation and manufactures.

Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.

Chapter II treats of the imposition, acquisition and transfer of easements. Sections 9, 10 and 11 treat of the persons capable of constituting easements, whether permanent or temporary.

[a] See, for example, in Bombay, *Calliandoss* v. *Cleveland*, 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 16: *Ratanji H. Bottlewala* v. *Edalji H. Bottlewala*, 8 Bom. 181. In Calcutta, *Modhoosoodhun Dey* v. *Bissonath Dey*, 15 Ben. 361: *Bhuban Mohan Banerjee* v. *Elliot*, 6 Ben. 85: *Bagram* v. *Khettranath Karformah*, 3 Beng. O. C. J. 18. In the Mufassal, *Krishna Ayyan* v. *Venkatachella Mudali*, 7 Mad. 60: *Ponnusami Tevar* v. *Collector of Madura*, 5 Mad. 6, 23, 24: *Morgan* v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46. Panjáb Record, No. 80 of 1876.

Provision is made for the cases of lessees, co-owners, trustees, servient owners, lessors and mortgagors. The Bill (here following a decision of the Madras High Court, 4 Mad. 98, but deviating from English law) does not require the express imposition of an easement to be evidenced by writing. The Bill then shews who may acquire easements, allowing one of several co-owners to acquire, without the consent of the others, an easement for the benefit of the property held in co-ownership, allowing also (in accordance with Lord Kenyon's dictum in *Large* v. *Pitt*) a lessee whose interest is permanent and transferable to acquire an easement over land held by another like lessee of the same landlord, but forbidding a lessee to acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other land of his own an easement in respect of the land comprised in his lease. Nothing is said of the acquisition of an easement by estoppel of the servient owner, as, for instance, when a person having no right to certain land purports to impose an easement upon it and afterwards acquires the land. This matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

Sections 13 and 14 deal with easements of necessity, that is to say, the rights which are absolutely necessary for enjoying property and quasi-easements, that is to say, conveniences to which an owner subjects one part of his property for the benefit of another. These conveniences, when apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying property as it was enjoyed when it was separated by grant or bequest, will, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be taken as easements by the grantee or legatee of the quasi-dominant heritage. In like manner, they will be reserved as easements by the person retaining the portion for the benefit of which the conveniences existed. The Bill here follows the decision in *Pyer* v. *Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916, rather than that in *Suffield* v. *Brown*, 33 L. J. Ch. 249. When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, the Bill declares that the dominant owner shall be entitled to set it out. But there is no rule, such as exists in England, that a way of necessity shall not be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. The omission is intentional, as such a rule would, it is said by an eminent authority, be opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience.

The Bill then deals with the important subject of the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession. Sections 15 and 16 correspond to sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but with the addition, in section 15, of a provision that a prescriptive right to support may, by user for twenty years, be acquired for land with things affixed thereto, and of explanations that nothing is an "enjoyment" when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of the property over which the right is claimed and such right has not been granted as an easement, and that suspension of the enjoyment of an easement in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not such an interruption as will defeat a claim by prescription. Section 17 sets forth the limits to the acquisition of prescriptive rights. It agrees with the present law and its English prototype (where the user has continued for forty years) in making no provision for cases in which the servient owner is ignorant of the user or has been incapable of resisting it. The Bill also provides, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, that a right tending to the destruction of the servient heritage cannot be acquired by prescription.

Section 18 deals with customary easements, *i.e.*, easements acquired in virtue of a local custom, such, for example, as the custom that every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture, and the custom that no owner of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy.

As an easement exists only for the beneficial enjoyment of a certain thing, it cannot be separated from that thing. Section 19, taken from the Transfer of Property Bill, accordingly declares that the transfer of a dominant heritage passes the easement, unless a contrary intention appears.

Incidents of Easements.

Chapter III deals with the user, the extent and other incidents of easements. The rules which it contains are expressly made subject to the incidents of customary easements to contract and to the provisions of any instrument or of a decree by which an easement is imposed. As an easement exists only for the benefit of a certain heritage, it can be exercised only in the interests of that heritage, and to supply its wants. Section 21 accordingly declares that an easement cannot be used for any purpose unconnected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. As the law does not favour restrictions on rights of property, section 22 declares that an easement must be exercised in the mode least onerous to the servient owner, and allows him to confine such exercise to a determinate part of the servient heritage, when this can be done without detriment to the dominant owner. Section 23 allows, on the other hand, a corresponding privilege to the dominant owner by permitting him to alter the mode and place of enjoying his easement so long as such alteration imposes no additional burden on the servient heritage. By sections 24, 25 and 26, the dominant owner may, in proper time and manner, do what is necessary to secure the full enjoyment of his easement; bearing the expense of constructing or repairing necessary works, and being liable for damage arising from their disrepair. As an easement is imposed on a thing, and not on its owner, section 27 declares that the servient owner is not, as such, bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage. This rule, however, like the others in the chapter, is subject to local usage saved by law, such, for example, as the Panjáb

usage, that the servient owner of upper land shall in *Chait* break his dam so as to ensure a certain modicum of water to the dominant owner of the lower land. Section 28 defines, in accordance with English decisions, the mode in which the extent of easements is to be determined; section 29 declares the law as to the increase of easements, including the case, noticed by Pothier, of increase of the dominant heritage by alluvion. As easements are indivisible; as they cannot be acquired, exercised or lost in, or for the benefit of, an ideal part of a heritage, section 30 declares that when the dominant heritage is divided, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage.

The chapter concludes with a declaration that the servient owner may ordinarily obstruct an excessive user of an easement (but only on the servient heritage). This, of course, is without prejudice to any other remedy, such as a suit for compensation or an injunction, to which he may be entitled.

Disturbance of Easements.

Chapter IV, on the disturbance of easements, after describing the general right to undisturbed enjoyment, proceeds (section 33) to provide that the owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of the heritage, may sue for a disturbance if it has caused him substantial damage. Such damage includes the doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage. As the law stands both in England and in India, a suit will lie for the disturbance of a right to light where the obstruction interferes materially with the comfort of the plaintiff. But in the case of a right to air, the obstruction, to be actionable, must amount to a nuisance (3 Beng. O. C. 18). It would seem that, in a country like India, the right to air is entitled to at least as much favour as the right to light, and that we should not in this respect follow a law fashioned upon the wants of the inhabitants of a northern country (15 Beng. 68). The Bill accordingly allows a suit for the obstruction of the free passage of air where it interferes materially with the plaintiff's physical comfort, although it is not injurious to his health.

The period at which the cause of action arises when a right of support is disturbed is declared, by section 34, in accordance with the decision in *Bonomi* v. *Backhouse*, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 24, to be when the damage is sustained.

Cases of polluting air and water previously impure are dealt with in section 35.

Suits for continuing disturbances are provided for by section 36, and rules as to injunctions to restrain disturbances are added by section 37 to those already contained in the Specific Relief Act.

In section 38, the right to abate a wrongful obstruction of light, air or water, is disallowed. This, though a deviation from English law, will avoid the risk of riot and trespass, and is a step taken in the direction in which all modern systems of law have tended, of forbidding private persons to redress their grievances by their own act. There is, it seems, a contrary usage in the Sialkot District; but this will be saved by section 2, clause (*b*).

Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Chapter V deals with the extinction, suspension and revival of easements. It first states eleven cases in which an easement may be extinguished, as follows:—

(*a*) by dissolution of the right of the person who imposed the easement (section 39):

(*b*) by release (section 40):

(*c*) by revocation (section 41):

(*d*) by expiration of the time for which the easement was imposed or the happening of the dissolving condition annexed thereto (section 42):

(*e*) in the case of an easement of necessity, when the necessity ends (section 43):

(*f*) when the easement becomes incapable of being under any circumstances beneficial (section 44):

(*g*) by alteration of the dominant heritage (section 45):

(*h*) by alteration of the servient heritage (section 46):

(*i*) by destruction of either heritage (section 47):

(*j*) by unity of ownership (section 48):

(*k*) by non-user (section 49).

In most of these cases the reason for extinction is obvious. Three, however, may need explanation. Useless restrictions of the rights of property are to be avoided, and section 44 consequently declares that an easement which, under no circumstances, can be advantageous to the dominant heritage shall cease to exist. Every easement is a right which the dominant owner would not require if he were also owner of the servient heritage. Section 48 therefore declares that an easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

The section (49) treating of extinctive prescription, *i.e.*, the extinction by non-user of prescriptive rights and other easements, requires fuller notice. As in the case of acquisition by prescription, the Bill does not assume that a fictitious grant has been made by the servient owner, so here the Bill rejects the doctrine that non-user is to be regarded merely as evidence from which a release may be implied, and proposes the following rules on this difficult subject—

"A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

"A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

"Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

"Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

"The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

"An easement is not extinguished under this section, (*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners, (*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or (*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

"Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement."

It will be seen that the same period is fixed for the loss of an easement by non-user as for its original acquisition by enjoyment[a]; that this method of extinction is not confined (as seems to be the case in America) to prescriptive rights, and that no exception is made where the exercise of the easement has been prevented by force or by the theft of its subject. There is, in such cases, a *de facto* interruption of the dominant owner's quasi-possession, even though he is unaware of the obstruction or ignorant of his right. Where the dominant owner exercises, during the prescriptive period, a right less extensive than that to which he is entitled, some systems lay down that his easement shall be reduced to the right actually exercised. The Bill omits all provisions on this head, partly because they are inconsistent with the indivisible nature of an easement, and partly because they would obviously encourage litigation.

Nothing is said of the extinction of an easement by estoppel of the dominant owner, as this matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

The extinction of rights accessory to easements is provided for by section 50.

The suspension of easements by unity of possession is then dealt with by section 51. Suspension by encroachment is not recognised by the Bill.

Section 52 negatives any right of the servient owner to require that an easement should continue. It also negatives his right to demand compensation for damage caused by its extinguishment or suspension if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner will be entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension. The Bill here deviates somewhat from the English law, as declared in *Mason* v. *The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 578.

Lastly, section 53 deals with the revival of extinguished and suspended easements, and provides, not only for the common case of a house pulled down for the purpose of re-building, but also for that of a diluviated heritage restored by alluvion.

The Bill saves (section 2) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other

[a] It was held by the High Court at Fort William, that a right of way was lost by non-user for *six* years, 5 Beng. Appendix 66. In *Ward* v. *Ward* (7 Exch. 838), on the other hand, such a right was held to survive a non-user for more than twenty years.

work constructed at the public expense for irrigation. The power of the Executive to carry out schemes of irrigation will thus remain unhampered. The Bill also saves all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for example, as the Forest Act and, in the Panjáb, Act IV of 1872, section 7, and in Oudh, Act XVIII of 1876, section 4. It will thus avoid interference with forest-conservancy and with local usage in those parts of India in which customary law prevails. It also, *ex abundante cautela*, saves any customary or other right (not conferred by license) over land which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of any other land. Such rights, when conferred by license, are dealt with by Chapter VI.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that a rough draft of this Bill was circulated in February, 1878, to the Local Governments for opinion. The result was a mass of criticism, some of which was searching and therefore welcome. The Bill was then revised and submitted to the Indian Law Commissioners, who in their report made the following observations :—

"The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognised only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears likely to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usages, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so called."

The Bill as revised by the Law Commission extends to the whole of British India; but as there are some parts of the country (*e.g.*, Assam and British Burma) where the rights with which it deals are said to be practically unknown; as in others (*e.g.*, the Panjáb), it may, perhaps, be expedient to extend it to towns, leaving the rural districts entirely to their local usage, the Local Governments are invited to state whether the extension of the proposed law should be made permissive.

The Bill is now published in accordance with the permission of the present Secretary of State for India, and, save that the definition of an apparent easement has been amended, that section 13 (as to easements of necessity) has been slightly altered so as to express the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Mayor of London* v. *Riggs* (49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297), and that the commencement of the Act and the dates in the illustrations to section 15 have been changed, it reproduces the draft as settled by the Law Commission.

SIMLA;
The 6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1880.

☞ 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, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

THE INDIAN TRUSTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Commencement.
Local extent.
Savings.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

4. Lawful purpose.
5. Trust of immoveable property.
Trust of moveable property.
6. Creation of trust.
7. Who may create trust.
8. Subject of trust.
9. Who may be beneficiary.
Disclaimer by beneficiary.
10. Who may be trustee.
No one bound to accept a trust.
Acceptance of trust.
Disclaimer of trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

11. Trustee to execute trust.
12. Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.
13. Trustee to protect title to trust-property.
14. Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.
15. Care required from trustee.
16. Conversion of perishable property.
17. Trustee to be impartial.
18. Trustee to prevent waste.
19. Accounts and information.
20. Investment of trust-money.
Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.
Deposit in Government Savings Bank.
21. Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.
22. Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.
23. Liability for breach of trust.
24. No set-off allowed to trustee.
25. Non-liability for predecessor's default.
26. Non-liability for co-trustee's default.
Joining in receipt for conformity.
27. Several liability of co-trustees.
Contribution as between co-trustees.
28. Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.
29. Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.
30. Indemnity of trustees.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. Right to title-deeds.
32. Right to reimbursement of expenses.
Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.
33. Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.
34. Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.
35. Right to settlement of accounts.
36. General authority of trustee.
37. Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.
38. Power to sell under special conditions.
Power to buy-in and re-sell.
Time allowed for selling trust-property.
39. Power to convey.
40. Power to vary investments.
41. Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.
42. Power to give receipts.
43. Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.
44. Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.
46. Trustee cannot delegate.
47. Co-trustees cannot act singly.
48. Control of discretionary power.
49. Trustee may not charge for services.
50. Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.
51. Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.
52. Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.
Trustee for purchase.
53. Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

54. Rights to rents and profits.
55. Right to specific execution.
Right to transfer of possession.
56. Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.
57. Right to transfer beneficial interest.
58. Right to sue for execution of trust.
59. Right to proper trustees.
60. Right to compel to any act of duty.
61. Wrongful purchase by trustee.
62. Following trust-property—
into the hands of third persons;
into that into which it has been converted.
63. Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.
64. Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.
65. Right in case of blended property.
66. Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.
67. Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.
68. Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. Office how vacated.
70. Discharge of trustee.
71. Petition to be discharged from trust.
72. Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.
73. Appointment by Court.
Rule for selecting new trustees.
74. Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.
Powers of new trustees.
75. Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. Trust how extinguished.
77. Revocation of trust.
78. Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

79. Where obligation in nature of trust is created.
80. Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.
81. Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.
82. Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.
83. Transfer for illegal purpose.
84. Bequest for illegal purpose.
Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.
85. Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.
86. Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.
87. Debtor becoming creditor's representative.
88. Advantage gained by fiduciary.
89. Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.
90. Advantage gained by qualified owner.
91. Property acquired with notice of existing contract.
92. Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.
93. Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.
94. Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.
95. Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.
96. Saving of rights of *bonâ fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Trusts in India of various kinds, 18 W. R. (P.C.) 359. Trusts for benefit of creditors, 1 Bomb. 233: 9 Bomb. 249: 10 Bomb. 327. Trustee misapplying trust-funds, Suth. F. 60.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. Commencement. **1.** This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March 1882.

As to family religious trusts, 13 Beng. 19: Norton, II, 406. As to Pagoda-trustees, see 1 Mad. 415: 7 Mad. 77: Act XX of 1863. Property purchased in name of an idol, 15 Beng. 176.

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, or the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family as determined by any customary or personal law, or applies to public or private religious or charitable endowments, or to trusts to distribute prizes taken in war among the captors; and nothing in the second chapter of this Act applies to trusts created before the said day.

Savings.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and from that day the Statutes and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned.

Interpretation clause. **3.** A "trust" is an obligation annexed to the ownership of property, and arising out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner or declared and accepted by him, for the benefit of another, or of another and the owner:

"trust":

the person who reposes or declares the confidence is called the "author of the trust": the person who accepts the confidence is called the "trustee": the person for whose benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property," or "trust-money": the "beneficial interest" or "interest" of the beneficiary is his right against the trustee as owner of the trust-property; and the instrument, if any, by which the trust is declared is called the "instrument of trust:"

"author of the trust":

"trustee":

"beneficiary":

"trust-property":

"instrument of trust":

a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, is called a "breach of trust":

"breach of trust":

and in this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "registered" means registered under the law for the registration of documents for the time being in force: a person is said to have "notice" of a fact either when he actually knows that fact or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information of the fact is given to or obtained by his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 229; and all expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"registered":

"notice."

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

See 'fraud,' s. 37, *infra*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

9 Beng. 377: Act IX of 1872, s. 23. Beng. Reg. II of 1793, s. 19, forbids Collectors to make their subordinates their trustees. Perpetuity, 14 Beng. 175.

Lawful purpose. **4.** A trust may be created for any lawful purpose. The purpose of a trust is lawful unless it is (*a*) forbidden by law, or (*b*) is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law, or (*c*) is fraudulent, or (*d*) involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or (*e*) the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

Every trust of which the purpose is unlawful is void. And where a trust is created for two purposes, of which one is lawful and the other unlawful, and the two purposes cannot be separated, the whole trust is void.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression "law" includes, where the trust-property is immoveable and situate in a foreign country, the law of such country.

See *Nelson* v. *Bridport*, 8 Beav. 547.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys property to B in trust to apply the profits to the nurture of female foundlings to be trained up as prostitutes. The trust is void.

(*b*). A conveys property to B in trust for C for his life, and after his death to D for his life, and after D's death to such of the sons of D as shall first attain the age of twenty-five. A, B, C and D are persons to whom the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies. The trust after D's death is void.

Act X of 1865, s. 101.

(*c*). A bequeathes property to B in trust to employ it in carrying on a smuggling business, and out of the profits thereof to support A's children. The trust is void.

(*d*). A, while in insolvent circumstances, transfers property to B in trust for A during his life, and after his death for B. A is declared an insolvent. The trust for A is invalid as against his creditors.

Trust of immoveable property. **5.** No trust in relation to immoveable property is valid unless declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or by the will of the author of the trust or of the trustee.

Trust of moveable property. No trust in relation to moveable property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

Creation of trust. **6.** Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is created when the author of the trust indicates with reasonable certainty by any words or acts (*a*) an intention on his part to create thereby a trust, (*b*) the purpose of the trust, (*c*) the beneficiary, and (*d*) the trust-property, and (unless the trust is declared by will, or the author of the trust is himself to be the trustee) transfers the trust-property to the trustee.

Whether voluntary declaration of trust is binding against Hindú donee, 1 Mad. 402. Transmutation of possession unnecessary, 2 Bomb. 143 (Pársi case): Act I of 1877, s. 3: See 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 149.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B, "having the fullest confidence that he will dispose of it for the benefit of" C. This creates a trust so far as regards A and C.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain property to B, "hoping he will continue it in the family." This does not create a trust, as the beneficiary is not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*c*). A bequeathes certain property to B, requesting him to distribute it amongst such members of C's family as B should think most deserving. This does not create a trust, for the beneficiaries are not indicated with reasonable certainty.

(*d*). A bequeathes certain property to B, desiring him to divide the bulk of it among C's children. This does not create a trust, for the trust-property is not indicated with sufficient certainty.

(*e*). A bequeathes a shop and stock-in-trade to B, on condition that he pays A's debts and a legacy to C. This is a condition, not a trust for A's creditors and C.

Who may create trusts. **7.** A trust may be created—

Cf. Act IX of 1872, ss. 11 & 12.

(*a*) by every person competent to contract, and

(*b*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, by or on behalf of a minor;

but subject in each case to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent

in and to which the author of the trust may dispose of the trust-property.

Subject of trust.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

Who may be beneficiary.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary.

Disclaimer by beneficiary.

A proposed beneficiary may renounce his interest under the trust by disclaimer addressed to the trustee, or by setting up, with notice of the trust, a claim inconsistent therewith.

Act IX of 1872, s. 11.

Who may be trustee.

10. Every person capable of holding property may be a trustee; but where the trust involves the exercise of discretion, he cannot execute it unless he is competent to contract.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

Subject to the provisions of section five, a trust is accepted by any words or acts of the trustee indicating with reasonable certainty such acceptance.

Disclaimer of trust.

Instead of accepting a trust, the intended trustee may, within a reasonable period, disclaim it, and such disclaimer shall prevent the trust-property from vesting in him.

A disclaimer by one of two or more co-trustees vests the trust-property in the other or others and makes him or them sole trustee or trustees from the date of the creation of the trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B and C, his executors, as trustees for D, B and C prove A's will. This is in itself an acceptance of the trust, and B and C hold the property in trust for D.

(*b*). A transfers certain property to B in trust to sell it and to pay out of the proceeds A's debts. B accepts the trust and sells the property. So far as regards B, a trust of the proceeds is created for A's creditors.

(*c*). A bequeathes a lákh of rupees to B upon certain trusts and appoints him his executor. B severs the lákh from the general assets and appropriates it to the specific purpose. This is an acceptance of the trust.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

Trustee to execute trust.

11. The trustee is bound to fulfil the purpose of the trust, and to obey the directions of the author of the trust given at the time of its creation, except as modified by the consent of all the beneficiaries being competent to contract.

Where the beneficiary is incompetent to contract, his consent may, for the purposes of this section, be given by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a trustee to obey any direction when to do so would be impracticable, illegal or manifestly injurious to the beneficiaries.

Explanation.—Unless a contrary intention be expressed, the purpose of a trust for the payment of debts shall be deemed to be (*a*) to pay only the debts of the author of the trust existing and recoverable at the date of the instrument of trust, or, when such instrument is a will, at the date of his death, and (*b*) in the case of debts not bearing interest, to make such payment without interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a trustee, is simply authorized to sell certain land by public auction. He cannot sell the land by private contract.

(*b*). A, a trustee of certain land for X, Y and Z, is authorized to sell the land to B for a specified sum. X, Y and Z, being competent to contract, consent that A may sell the land to C, for a less sum. A may sell the land accordingly.

(*c*). A, a trustee for B and her children, is directed by the author of the trust to lend, on B's request, trust-property to B's husband, C, on the security of his bond. C becomes insolvent, and B requests A to make the loan. A may refuse to make it.

Trustee to inform himself of state of trust-property.

12. A trustee is bound to acquaint himself, as soon as possible, with the nature and circumstances of the trust-property; to obtain, where necessary, a transfer of the trust-property to himself; and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to get in trust-moneys invested on insufficient or hazardous security.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The trust-property is a debt outstanding on personal security. The instrument of trust gives the trustee no discretionary power to leave the debt so outstanding. The trustee's duty is to recover the debt without unnecessary delay. 4 Moo. I. A. 452.

(*b*). The trust-property is money in the hands of one of two co-trustees. No discretionary power is given by the instrument of trust. The other co-trustee must not allow the former to retain the money for a longer period than the circumstances of the case require. *Bái Jadáv* v. *Tribhuvandás* 9 Bom. 333.

Trustee to protect title to trust-property.

13. A trustee is bound to maintain and defend all such suits, and (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) to take such other steps as, regard being had to the amount or value of the trust-property, may be reasonably requisite for the preservation of the trust-property and the assertion or protection of the title thereto. Act I of 1877, s. 10, expl. 1.

Illustration.

The trust-property is immoveable property which has been given to the author of the trust by an unregistered instrument. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the trustee's duty is to cause the instrument to be registered.

Trustee not to set-up title adverse to beneficiary.

14. The trustee must not for himself or another set-up or aid any title to the trust-property adverse to the interest of the beneficiary.

Care required from trustee.

15. A trustee is bound to deal with the trust-property as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such property if it were his own; and, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a trustee so dealing is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the trust-property. Act IX of 1872, ss. 151, 152.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, living in Calcutta, is a trustee for B, living in Bombay. A remits trust-funds to B by bills drawn by a person of undoubted credit in favour of the trustee as such, and payable at Bombay. The bills are dishonoured. A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*b*). A, a trustee of leasehold property, directs the tenant to pay the rents on account of the trust to a banker, B, then in credit. The rents are accordingly paid to B, and A leaves the money with B only till wanted. Before the money is drawn out, B becomes insolvent. A having had no reason to believe that B was in insolvent circumstances, A is not bound to make good the loss.

(*c*). A, a trustee of two debts for B, releases one and compounds the other, in good faith and reasonably believing that it is for B's interest to do so. A is not bound to make good any loss caused thereby to B.

(*d*). A, a trustee directed to sell the trust-property by auction, sells the same, but does not advertise the sale and otherwise fails in reasonable diligence in inviting competition. A is bound to make good the loss caused thereby to the beneficiary.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, in execution of his trust, sells the trust-property, but from want of due diligence on his part fails to receive part of the purchase-money. A is bound to make good the loss thereby caused to B.

(*f*). A, a trustee for B of a policy of insurance, has funds in hand for payment of the premiums. A neglects to pay the premiums, and the policy is consequently forfeited. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(*g*). A bequeathes certain moneys to B and C as trustees, and authorizes them to continue trust-moneys upon the personal security of a certain firm in which A had himself invested them. A dies, and a change takes place in the firm. B and C must not permit the moneys to remain upon the personal security of the new firm.

(*h*). A, a trustee for B, allows the trust to be executed solely by his co-trustee C. C misapplies the trust-property. A is personally answerable for the loss resulting to B.

Conversion of perishable property.

16. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession, and the trust-property is of a wasting nature or a future or reversionary interest, the trustee is bound, unless an intention to the contrary may be inferred from the instrument of trust, to convert the property into property of a permanent and immediately profitable character.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes to B all his property in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. A's property consists of three leasehold houses, and there is nothing in A's will to show that he intended the houses to be enjoyed in specie. B should sell the houses, and invest the proceeds in accordance with section twenty.

(*b*). A bequeathes to B his three leasehold houses in Calcutta and all the furniture therein in trust for C during his life, and on his death for D, and on D's death for E. Here an intention that the houses and furniture should be enjoyed in specie appears clearly, and B should not sell them.

Trustee to be impartial.

17. Where there are more beneficiaries than one, the trustee is bound to be impartial, and must not execute the trust for the advantage of one at the expense of another.

Where the trustee has a discretionary power, nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the Court to control the exercise reasonably and in good faith of such discretion.

Illustration.

A, a trustee for B, C and D, is empowered to choose between several specified modes of investing the trust-property. A in good faith chooses one of these modes. The Court will not interfere, although the result of the choice may be to vary the relative rights of B, C and D.

Trustee to prevent waste.

18. Where the trust is created for the benefit of several persons in succession and one of them is in possession of the trust-property, if he commits, or threatens to commit, any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, the trustee must take measures to prevent such act.

Accounts and information.

19. A trustee is bound (*a*) to keep clear and accurate accounts of the trust-property, and (*b*), at all reasonable times, at the request of the beneficiary, to furnish him with full and accurate information as to the amount and state of the trust-property.

Investment of trust-money.

20. Where the trust-property consists of money and cannot be applied immediately or at an early date to the purposes of the trust, the trustee must (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) invest the money on the following securities, and on no others:— Act XXVIII of 1866, ss. 5 and 32. As to the necessity of some such provisions, see *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184.

(*a*) in promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Cf. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 25.

(*b*) in bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(*c*) in stock or debentures of, or shares in Railway or other Companies the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council; Cf. 32 & 33 Vic., c. 132, s. 2.

(*d*) in debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India; Cf. 34 & 35 Vic., c. 47, s. 13.

(*e*) on a first mortgage of immoveable property situate in British India: provided that the property is not a leasehold for a term of years and that the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money; or

(*f*) on any other security expressly authorized by the instrument of trust:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled in possession to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no investment on any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) shall be made without his consent in writing. The Statute excepts investments in Government Securities.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude an investment on a mortgage of immoveable property already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or, in case the trust-money does not exceed one thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank. 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114, s. 61.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

21. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, as between himself and the beneficiary, the burden of proving that the latter is not prejudiced by the extension lies upon the trustee, unless the extension has been authorized by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Illustration.

A bequeathes property to B, directing him with all convenient speed and within five years to sell it, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of C. In the exercise of reasonable discretion, B postpones the sale for six years. The sale is not thereby rendered invalid, but C, alleging that he has been injured by the postponement, institutes a suit against B to obtain compensation. In such suit the burden of proving that C has not been injured lies on B.

Transfer to beneficiary on completion of purpose.

22. When the purpose of the trust is completely fulfilled, the trustee must on demand transfer the trust-property to his beneficiary, unless the trustee has notice of any title in another which is para-

mount to the beneficiary's interest and of an intention to assert such title.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property has thereby sustained, unless the beneficiary has by fraud induced the trustee to commit the breach, or the beneficiary, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, concurred in the breach, or subsequently acquiesced therein, with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

Liability for breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A trustee improperly leaves trust-property outstanding and it is consequently lost: he is liable to make good the property lost, but he is not liable to pay interest thereon.

(*b*). A bequeathes a house to B in trust to sell it and pay the proceeds to C. B neglects to sell the house for a great length of time, whereby the house is deteriorated and its market price falls. B is answerable to C for the loss.

(*c*). A trustee is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-money in accordance with section twenty, or in paying it to the beneficiary. The trustee is liable to pay interest thereon for the period of the delay.

(*d*). The duty of the trustee is to invest trust-money in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Instead of so doing, he retains the money in his hands. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, and the intermediate dividends and interest thereon.

(*e*). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money either in any of such securities or on mortgage of immoveable property. The trustee does neither. He is liable for the principal money and interest.

(*f*). The instrument of trust directs the trustee to invest trust-money in any of such securities and to accumulate the dividends thereon. The trustee disregards the direction. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to be charged either with the amount of the principal money and compound interest, or with the amount of such securities which he might have purchased with the trust-money when the investment should have been made, together with the amount of the accumulation which would have arisen from a proper investment of the intermediate dividends.

(*g*). Trust-property is invested in one of the securities mentioned in section twenty, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). The trustee sells such security for some purpose not authorized by the terms of the instrument of trust. He is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, either to replace the security with the intermediate dividends and interest thereon, or to account for the proceeds of the sale with interest thereon.

(*h*). The trust-property consists of land. The trustee sells the land to a purchaser for a consideration without notice of the trust. The trustee is liable, at the option of the beneficiary, to purchase other land of equal value to be settled upon the like trust, or to be charged with the proceeds of the sale with interest, or to be charged with the present estimated value of the land sold, after deducting therefrom any decrease of price caused by subsequent improvements.

24. A trustee who is liable for a loss occasioned by a breach of trust in respect of one portion of the **trust-property cannot set-off against his liability a gain which has accrued to another portion of the trust-property through another and distinct breach of trust.**

No set-off allowed to trustee.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

26. Subject to the provisions of sections thirteen and fifteen, one trustee is not, as such, liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee:

Non-liability for co-trustee's default.

Provided that, in the absence of an express declaration to the contrary in the instrument of trust, a trustee is so liable—

(*a*) where he has delivered trust-property to his co-trustee without seeing to its proper application: Act I of 1877, s. 54, ill. (*b*).

(*b*) where he allows his co-trustee to receive trust-property and fails to make due enquiry as to the co-trustee's dealings therewith, or allows him to retain it longer than the circumstances of the case reasonably require:

(*c*) where he becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended by his co-trustee, and either actively conceals it or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the beneficiary's interest.

A co-trustee who joins in signing a receipt for trust-property and proves that he has not received the same is not answerable, by reason of such signature only, for loss or misapplication of the property by his co-trustee.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

Illustration.

A bequeathes certain property to B and C, and directs them to sell it and invest the proceeds for the benefit of D. B and C accordingly sell the property, and the purchase-money is received by B and retained in his hands. C pays no attention to the matter for two years and then calls on B to make the investment. B is unable to do so, becomes insolvent, and the purchase-money is lost. C may be compelled to make good the amount.

27. Where co-trustees jointly commit a breach of trust, or where one of them by his neglect enables the other to commit a breach **of trust, each is liable to the beneficiary for the** whole of the loss occasioned by such breach.

Several liability of co-trustees.

But as between the trustees themselves, if one be less guilty than another and has had to refund the loss, the former may compel the latter or his legal representative to make good such loss; and if all be equally guilty, any one or more of the trustees who has had to refund the loss may compel the others to contribute.

Contribution as between co-trustees.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to contribution.

28. When any beneficiary's interest becomes vested in another person, and the trustee, not having notice of the vesting, pays or delivers trust-property to the person who would have been entitled thereto in the absence of such vesting, the trustee is not liable for the property so paid or delivered.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

New.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

30. Subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust and of sections twenty-three and twenty-six, trustees shall be respectively chargeable only for such moneys, stocks, funds and securities as they respectively actually receive, and shall not be answerable the one for the other of them, nor for any banker, broker or other person in whose hands

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 37 shortened: See sections 15 & 26 *supra*.

Indemnity of trustees.

any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES.

31. A trustee is entitled to have in his possession the instrument of trust and all the documents of title (if any) relating solely to the trust-property.

Right to title-deeds.

32. Every trustee may reimburse himself, or pay or discharge out of the trust-property, all expenses properly incurred in or about the execution of the trust, or the realization, preservation or benefit of the trust-property, or the protection or support of the beneficiary.

Right to reimbursement of expenses.

If he pays such expenses out of his own pocket, he has a first charge upon the trust-property for such expenses and interest thereon; but such charge (unless the expenses have been incurred with the sanction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction) shall be enforced only by prohibiting any disposition of the trust-property without previous payment of such expenses and interest.

If the trust-property fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally on whose behalf he acted and at whose request, expressed or implied, he made the payment, the amount of such expenses.

Where a trustee has by mistake made an over-payment to the beneficiary, **he may reimburse the trust-property out of the beneficiary's interest. If such interest fail, the trustee is entitled to recover from the beneficiary personally** the amount of such over-payment.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

33. A person other than a trustee who has gained an advantage from a breach of trust must indemnify the trustee to the extent of the amount actually received by such person under the breach; and, where he is a beneficiary, the trustee has a charge on his interest for such amount.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle a trustee to be indemnified who has, in committing the breach of trust, been guilty of fraud.

34. Any trustee may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for its opinion, advice or direction on any **present questions respecting the management or** administration of the trust-property other than questions of detail, difficulty or importance, not proper for summary disposal.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 43.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

A copy of such petition shall be served upon, and the hearing thereof may be attended by, such of the persons interested in the application as the Court thinks fit.

The trustee stating in good faith the facts in such petition and acting upon the opinion, advice or direction given by the Court shall be deemed, so far as regards his own responsibility, to have discharged his duty as such trustee in the subject-matter of the application.

The costs of every application under this section shall be in the discretion of the Court to which it is made.

35. When the duties of a trustee, as such, are completed, he is entitled to have the accounts of his administration of the trust-property examined and settled, and where nothing is due to the beneficiary under the trust, to an acknowledgment in writing to that effect.

Right to settlement of accounts.

36. In addition to the powers expressly conferred by this Act and by the instrument of trust, and subject to the restrictions, if any, contained in such instrument, and to the provisions of section seventeen, a trustee may do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust-property, and for the protection or support of a beneficiary who is not competent to contract.

General authority of trustee.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall be deemed to be a landlord for the purposes of that Act.

27 & 28 Vic., c. 114.

Except with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, no trustee shall lease trust-property for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the date of executing the lease, nor without reserving the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and either at one time **or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.**

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 2, extended to moveables.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such stipulations, either as to title or evidence of title, or otherwise, in any conditions of sale or contract for sale, as he thinks fit; and may also buy-in the property or any part thereof at any sale by auction, and rescind or vary any contract for sale, and re-sell the property so bought in, or as to which the contract is so rescinded, without being responsible to the beneficiary for any loss occasioned thereby.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 3.

Power to sell under special conditions.

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

Where a trustee is directed to sell trust-property, or to invest trust-money in the purchase of property, he may exercise a reasonable discretion as to the time of effecting the sale or purchase.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it with all convenient speed and pay the proceeds to C. This does not render an immediate sale imperative.

(*b*). A bequeathes property to B, directing him to sell it at such time and in such manner as he shall think fit and invest the proceeds for the benefit of C. This does not authorize B, as between him and C, to postpone the sale to an indefinite period.

39. For the purpose of completing any such sale, the trustee shall have power to convey or otherwise dispose of the property sold in such manner as may be necessary.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 4.

Power to convey.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

Power to vary investments.

same on any of the securities mentioned in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature:

Provided that, where there is a person competent to contract and entitled at the time to receive the income of the trust-property for his life, or for any greater estate, no such change of investment shall be made without his consent in writing.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 33.

41. Where any property is held by a trustee in trust for a minor, such trustee may, at his discretion, pay to the guardians (if any) of such minor, or otherwise apply for or towards his maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the whole or any part of the income to which he may be entitled in respect of such property; and such trustee shall accumulate all the residue of such income by way of compound interest, by investing the same and the resulting income thereof from time to time in any of the securities mentioned in section twenty for the benefit of the person who shall ultimately become entitled to the property from which such accumulations have arisen: provided that such trustee may, at any time, if he thinks fit, apply the whole or any part of such accumulations as if the same were part of the income arising in the then current year.

Power to apply property of minors, &c., for their maintenance, &c.

Where the income of the trust-property is insufficient for the minor's maintenance or education or advancement in life, or the reasonable expenses of his marriage or funeral, the trustee may, with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, but not otherwise, apply the whole or any part of such property for or towards such maintenance, education, advancement or expenses.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to the persons and property of minors.

See Acts XL of 1858, XX of 1864, and XIII of 1874.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 36 shortened.

42. A trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money paid or property transferred to him by reason or in the exercise of any trust reposed in him, and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying or transferring the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. When an authority to deal with the trust-property is given to several trustees and one of them disclaims or dies, the authority may be exercised by the continuing trustees, unless from the terms of the instrument of trust it is apparent that the authority is to be exercised by a number in excess of the number of the remaining trustees.

Power to several trustees of whom one disclaims or dies.

44. Where a decree has been made in a suit for the execution of a trust, the trustee must not exercise any of his powers except in conformity with such decree or with the sanction of the Court by which the decree has been made or, where an appeal against the decree is pending, of the Appellate Court.

Suspension of trustee's powers by decree.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISABILITIES OF TRUSTEES.

45. A trustee who has accepted the trust cannot afterwards renounce it except (*a*) with the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or (*b*), if the beneficiary is competent to contract, with his consent, or (*c*) by virtue of a special power in the instrument of trust.

Trustee cannot renounce after acceptance.

46. A trustee cannot delegate his office or any of his duties either to a co-trustee or to a stranger, unless (*a*) the instrument of trust so provides, or (*b*) the delegation is in the regular course of business, or (*c*) the delegation is necessary, or (*d*) the beneficiary, being competent to contract, consents to the delegation. 3 Cals. Rep.

Trustee cannot delegate.

Explanation.—The appointment of an attorney or proxy to do an act merely ministerial and involving no independent discretion is not a delegation within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A bequeathes certain property to B and C on certain trusts to be executed by them or the survivor of them or the assigns of such survivor. B dies. C may bequeath the trust-property to D and E upon the trusts of A's will.

(*b*). A is a trustee of certain property with power to sell the same. A may employ an auctioneer to effect the sale.

(*c*). A bequeathes to B fifty houses let at monthly rents in trust to collect the rents and pay them to C. B may employ a proper person to collect these rents.

47. When there are more trustees than one, all must join in the execution of the trust, except where the instrument of trust otherwise provides.

Co-trustees cannot act singly.

48. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Court of original civil jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

49. In the absence of express directions to the contrary contained in the instrument of trust or of a contract to the contrary entered into with the beneficiary or the Court at the time of accepting the trust, a trustee has no right to remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in executing the trust. 6 Beng. 278.

Trustee may not charge for services.

Nothing in this section applies to any Official Trustee, Administrator General, Public Curator, or person holding a certificate of administration. As to them, see Acts XVII of 1864, II of 1874, XX of 1858, and XX of 1864.

50. A trustee may not use or deal with the trust-property for his own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust.

Trustee may not use trust-property for his own profit.

51. No trustee whose duty it is to sell trust-property, and no agent employed by such trustee for the purpose of the sale, may, directly or indirectly, buy the same or any interest therein, on his own account or as agent for a third person.

Trustee for sale or his agent may not buy.

52. No trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, buy or become mortgagee or lessee of the trust-property or any part thereof; and such permission shall not be given unless the purchase, mortgage or lease is manifestly for the advantage of the beneficiary.

Trustee may not buy beneficiary's interest without permission.

And no trustee whose duty it is to buy or to obtain a mortgage or lease of particular property for the beneficiary may buy it, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, for himself.

Trustee for purchase.

53. A trustee or co-trustees whose duty it is to invest trust-money on mortgage or personal security must not invest it on a mortgage by, or on the personal security of, himself or one of themselves.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

Lewin 576, 585:

54. The beneficiary has a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Rights to rents and profits.

Act I of 1877, s. 12, cl. (*a*).

55. The beneficiary is entitled to have the intention of the author of the trust specifically executed to the extent of the beneficiary's interest;

Right to specific execution.

3 Beng. A. C. J. 409: 3 Beng. O. C. J. 92.

and where there is only one beneficiary and he is competent to contract, or where there are several beneficiaries and they are competent to contract and all of one mind, he or they may require the trustee to transfer the possession of the trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct: provided that, where the trust is to sell immoveable trust-property and the proceeds are to be divided amongst several persons, particular sharers cannot elect that their own respective undivided shares shall not be sold.

Right to transfer of possession.

Nothing in the second clause of this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

Illustrations.

(*a*). Certain Government securities are given to trustees upon trust to accumulate the interest until A attains the age of 24, and then to transfer the gross amount to him. A on attaining majority may, as the person exclusively interested in the trust-property, require the trustees to transfer it immediately to him.

(*b*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to trustees upon trust to purchase an annuity for B, who has attained his majority and is otherwise competent to contract. B may claim the Rs. 10,000.

(*c*). A transfers certain property to B and directs him to sell or invest it for the benefit of C, who is competent to contract. C may elect to take the property in its original character.

56. The beneficiary has a right as against the trustee and all persons claiming under him with notice of the trust to inspect and take copies of the instrument of trust, the documents of title relating solely to the trust-property, the accounts of the trust-property and the vouchers (if any) by which they are supported, and the cases submitted and opinions taken by the trustee for his guidance in the discharge of his duty.

Right to inspect and take copies of instrument of trust, accounts, &c.

57. The beneficiary, if competent to contract, may transfer his interest, but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such interest:

Right to transfer beneficial interest.

Provided that when property is transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest, nothing in this section shall authorize her to transfer such interest during her marriage.

58. Where no trustees are appointed or all the trustees die, disclaim or are discharged, or where for any other reason the execution of a trust by the trustee is or becomes impracticable, the beneficiary may institute a suit for the execution of the trust, and the trust shall, so far as may be possible, be executed by the Court until the appointment of a trustee or new trustee.

Right to sue for execution of trust.

59. The beneficiary has a right (subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust) that the trust-property shall be properly protected and held and administered by proper persons and by a proper number of such persons.

Right to proper trustees.

Explanation I.—The following are not proper persons within the meaning of this section:—

A person domiciled abroad: an alien enemy: a person having an interest inconsistent with that of the beneficiary: a person in insolvent circumstances; and, unless the personal law of the beneficiary allows otherwise, a married woman and a minor.

Explanation II.—When the administration of the trust involves the receipt and custody of money, the number of trustees should be two at least.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, one of several beneficiaries, proves that B, the trustee, has improperly disposed of part of the trust-property, or that the property is in danger from B's being in insolvent circumstances, or that he is incapacitated from acting as trustee. A may obtain a receiver of the trust-property.

(*b*). A bequeathes certain jewels to B in trust for C. B dies during A's lifetime; then A dies. C is entitled to have the property conveyed to a trustee for him.

(*c*). A conveys certain property to four trustees in trust for B. Three of the trustees die. B may institute a suit to have three new trustees appointed in the place of the deceased trustees.

(*d*). A conveys certain property to three trustees in trust for B. All the trustees disclaim. B may institute a suit to have three trustees appointed in place of the trustees so disclaiming.

(*e*). A, a trustee for B, refuses to act, or goes to reside permanently out of British India, or is declared an insolvent, or compounds with his creditors, or suffers a co-trustee to commit a breach of trust. B may institute a suit to have A removed and a new trustee appointed in his room.

60. The beneficiary has a right that his trustee shall be compelled to perform any particular act of his duty as such, and restrained from committing any contemplated or probable breach of trust. Act I of 1877, s. 54.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A contracts with B to pay him monthly Rs. 100 for the benefit of C. B writes and signs a letter declaring that he will hold in trust for C the money so to be paid. A fails to pay the money in accordance with his contract. C may compel B on a proper indemnity to allow C to sue on the contract in B's name.

(*b*). A is trustee of certain land, with a power to sell the same and pay the proceeds to B and C equally. A is about to make an improvident sale of the land. B may sue on behalf of himself and C for an injunction to restrain A from making the sale. Act I of 1877, s. 64, ill. (*f*).

61. Where a trustee has wrongfully bought trust-property, the beneficiary has a right to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred by the trustee, if it remains in his hands unsold, or, if it has been bought from him by any person with notice of the trust, by such person. But in such case the beneficiary must repay the purchase-money paid by the trustee, with interest, and such other expenses (if any) as he has properly incurred in the preservation of the property; and the trustee or purchaser must (*a*) account for the net profits of the property, (*b*) be charged with an occupation-rent, if he has been in actual possession of the property, and (*c*) allow the beneficiary to deduct a proportionate part of the purchase-money if the property has been deteriorated by the acts or omissions of the trustee or purchaser.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

Nothing in this section—

(*a*) impairs the rights of lessees and others who, before the institution of a suit to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred, have contracted in good faith with the trustee or purchaser; or

(*b*) entitles the beneficiary to have the property declared subject to the trust or retransferred where he, being competent to contract, has himself, without coercion or undue influence having been brought to bear on him, ratified the sale to the trustee with full knowledge of the facts of the case and of his rights as against the trustee.

6 Bomb. O. C. J. 59: I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 237.

62. Where trust-property comes into the hands of a third person inconsistently with the trust, the beneficiary may require him to admit formally, or may institute a suit for a declaration, that the property is comprised in the trust.

Following trust-property—into the hands of third persons;

Where the trustee has disposed of trust-property and the money or other property which he has received therefor can be traced in his hands, or the hands of his legal representative or legatee, the beneficiary has, in respect thereof, rights as nearly as may be the same as his rights in respect of the original trust-property.

into that into which it has been converted.

As to moveables, see Act IX of 1872, s. 108.

Exception I.—Nothing in this section entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

5 W. R. 120: W. R., 1864, p. 225.

(*a*) a transferee in good faith for consideration without having notice of the trust, either when the purchase-money was paid, or when the conveyance was executed, or

(*b*) a transferee for consideration from such a transferee.

A judgment-creditor attaching trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this exception.

Exception II.—Nothing in this section applies to money, currency notes and negotiable instruments in the hands of a *bonâ fide* holder to whom they have passed in circulation, or shall be deemed to affect the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 108, or the Transfer of Property Act, section 136.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, a trustee for B of Rs. 10,000, wrongfully invests the Rs. 10,000 in the purchase of certain land. B is entitled to the land.

(*b*.) A, a trustee wrongfully purchases land, in his own name, partly with his own money, partly with money subject to a trust for B. B is entitled to a charge on the land for the amount of the trust-money so misemployed.

63. Where a trustee wrongfully sells or otherwise transfers trust-property and afterwards himself becomes the owner of the property, the property again becomes subject to the trust, notwithstanding any want of notice on the part of intervening transferees in good faith for consideration.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

64. Where a trustee wrongfully sells trust-property and employs the proceeds in trade or business, the beneficiary may, at his option, charge him either with the principal money and the actual profits arising from such employment or with the principal money and compound interest.

Wrongful employment of trust-funds in trade.

65. Where the trustee wrongfully mingles the trust-property with his own, the beneficiary is entitled to a charge on the whole fund for the amount due to him.

Right in case of blended property.

cf. Contract Act, s. 157.

66. If a partner, being a trustee, wrongfully employs trust-property in the business or on the account of the partnership, no other partner is liable therefor in his personal capacity to the beneficiaries, unless he had notice of the breach of trust.

Wrongful employment by partner-trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

The partners having such notice are jointly and severally liable for the breach of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A and B are partners. A dies, having bequeathed all his property to B in trust for Z, and appointed B his sole executor. B, instead of winding-up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. Z may compel him, as partner, to account for so much of the profits as are derived from A's share of the capital. B is also answerable to Z for the improper employment of A's assets.

(*b*). A, a trader, bequeaths his property to B in trust for C, appoints B his sole executor, and dies. B enters into partnership with X and Y in the same trade, and employs A's assets in the partnership-business. B gives an indemnity to X and Y against the claims of C. Here X and Y are jointly liable with B to C as having knowingly become parties to the breach of trust committed by B.

67. Where one of several beneficiaries—

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*a*) joins in committing breach of trust, or

(*b*) knowingly obtains any advantage therefrom, without the consent of the other beneficiaries, or

(*c*) becomes aware of a breach of trust committed or intended to be committed, and either actually conceals it, or does not within a reasonable time take proper steps to protect the interests of the other beneficiaries, or

(*d*) has deceived the trustee and thereby induced him to commit a breach of trust,

the other beneficiaries are entitled to have all his beneficial interest impounded as against him and all who claim under him (otherwise than as transferees for consideration without notice of the breach) until the loss caused by the breach has been compensated.

Nothing in this section applies to property transferred or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of her beneficial interest.

68. Every person to whom a beneficiary transfers his interest has the rights, and is subject to the liabilities, of the beneficiary in respect of such interest at the date of the transfer.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

69. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

2 Spence 920.

70. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

Discharge of trustee.

(*a*) by the extinction of the trust;

(*b*) by the completion of his duties under the trust;

'under express authority conferred by.'

(*c*) by such means as may be prescribed by the instrument of trust;

(*d*) by appointment under this Act of a new trustee in his place;

(*e*) by consent of himself and the beneficiary, or, where there are more beneficiaries than one, all the beneficiaries being competent to contract, or

(*f*) by the Court to which a petition for his discharge is presented under this Act.

71. Notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven, every trustee may apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction to be discharged from his office; and, if the Court finds that there is sufficient reason for such discharge, it may discharge him accordingly, and direct his costs to be paid out of the trust-property. **But where there is no such reason, the Court shall not discharge him, unless a proper person can be found to take his place.**

Petition to be discharged from trust.

Act XXVIII of 1866, s. 34. 23 & 24 Vic., c. 145, s. 27.

72. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee dies, or is for a continuous period of six months absent from British India, or leaves British India for the purpose of residing abroad, or is declared an insolvent, or desires to be discharged from the trust, or refuses or becomes, in the opinion of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, unfit or personally incapable to act in the trust, or accepts an inconsistent trust, a new trustee may be appointed in his place by—

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

5 Beng. 184.

(*b*) if there be no such person, or no such person able and willing to act, the author of the trust **if he be alive and competent to contract, or the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee for the time being, or legal representative of the last surviving and continuing trustee, or the retiring trustees,** if they all retire simultaneously, or the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

The Official Trustee may, with his consent and by the order of the Court, be appointed under this section, in any case in which only one trustee is to be appointed and such trustee is to be the sole trustee.

For the purposes of this section, any refusing or retiring trustee shall, if willing to act in the execution of the power, be considered a continuing trustee.

73. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-two, the beneficiary may, without instituting a suit, apply by petition to a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the appointment of a trustee or a new trustee, and the Court may appoint a trustee or a new trustee accordingly.

Appointment by Court.

In appointing new trustees, the Court shall have regard (*a*) to the wishes of the author of the trust as expressed in or to be inferred from the instrument of trust; (*b*) to the wishes of the person, if any, empowered to appoint new trustees; (*c*) to the question whether the appointment will promote or impede the execution of the trust, and (*d*) where there are more beneficiaries than one, to the interests of all such beneficiaries.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

74. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-two or section seventy-three, all the trust-property for the time being vested in the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or in the legal representative of any trustee, shall become vested in such new trustee, either solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee as the case may require.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

Every new trustee, so appointed, and every trustee appointed by a Court either before or after the passing of this Act, shall have the same powers, authorities and discretions, and shall in all respects act, as if he had been originally nominated a trustee by the author of the trust.

Powers of new trustees.

75. On the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives, and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Survival of trust.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

76. A trust is extinguished—

Trust how extinguished.

(*a*) when its purpose is completely fulfilled; or

(*b*) when its purpose becomes unlawful; or

(*c*) when the fulfilment of its purpose becomes impossible by destruction of the trust-property or otherwise; or

(*d*) when the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked.

77. A trust constituted by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise constituted can be revoked only—

Jijibhai v. *Sonabhai*, 2 Bom. 139. N.-W. P., 1870, p. 430.

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract—by their consent; or

(*b*) where the trust has been declared by a non-testamentary instrument or by word of mouth—in exercise of a power of revocation expressly reserved to the author of the trust.

Illustration.

A conveys property to B in trust to sell the same and pay out of the proceeds the claims of A's creditors. A reserves no power of revocation. If no communication has been

made to the creditors, A may revoke the trust. But if the creditors are parties to the arrangement, the trust cannot be revoked without their consent.

Revocation not to defeat what trustees have duly done.

78. No trust can be revoked by the author of the trust so as to defeat or prejudice what the trustees may have duly done in execution of the trust.

CHAPTER IX.

OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS IN THE NATURE OF TRUSTS.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

79. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where it does not appear that transferor intended to dispose of beneficial interest.

80. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeathes it and it cannot be inferred consistently with the attendant circumstances that he intended to dispose of the beneficial interest therein, the transferee or legatee must hold such property for the benefit of the owner or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys land to B without consideration and declares no trust of any part. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the land. B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A conveys to B two fields, Y and Z, and declares a trust of Y, but says nothing about Z. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in Z. B holds Z for the benefit of A.

(*c*). A transfers certain stock into the joint names of himself and B. It cannot, consistently with the circumstances under which the transfer is made, be inferred that A intended to transfer the beneficial interest in the stock during his life. A and B hold the stock for the benefit of A during his life.

(*d*). A makes a gift of certain land to his wife B. She takes the beneficial interest in the land free from any trust in favour of A, for it may be inferred from the circumstances that the gift was for B's benefit.

Transfer to one for consideration paid by another.

81. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid or provided by another person, and it appears that such other person did not intend to pay or provide such consideration for the benefit of the transferee, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying or providing the consideration.

I. L. R. 2 Bom. 410.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

82. Where a trust is incapable of being executed, or where the trust is completely executed without exhausting the trust-property, the trustee, in the absence of a direction to the contrary, must hold the trust-property, or so much thereof as is unexhausted, for the benefit of the author of the trust or his legal representative.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A conveys certain land to B—
"upon trust," and no trust is declared, or
"upon trusts to be; thereafter declared," and no such declaration is ever made; or
upon trusts that are too vague to be executed; or
upon trusts that become incapable of taking effect.
In each of these cases B holds the land for the benefit of A.

(*b*). A transfers Rs. 10,000 in the four per cents. to B, in trust to pay the interest annually accruing due to C for her life. A dies. Then C dies. B holds the fund for the benefit of A's legal representative.

(*c*). A conveys land to B upon trust to sell it and apply one moiety of the proceeds for certain charitable purposes and the other for the maintenance of the worship of an idol. B sells the land, but the charitable purposes wholly fail, and the maintenance of the worship does not exhaust the second moiety of the proceeds. B holds the first moiety and the part unapplied of the second moiety for the benefit of A or his legal representative.

(*d*). A bequeathes Rs. 10,000 to B, to be laid out in buying land to be conveyed for purposes which either wholly or partially fail to take effect. B holds for the benefit of A's legal representative the undisposed of interest in the money or land if purchased.

Transfer for illegal purpose.

83. Where the owner of property transfers it to another for an illegal purpose and such purpose is not carried into exe ution, or the transferor is not as guilty as the transferee, or the effect of permitting the transferee to retain the property might be to defeat the provisions of any law, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the transferor.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

84. Where a testator bequeathes certain property upon trust and the purpose of the trust appears on the face of the will to be unlawful, or during the testator's lifetime the legatee agrees with him to apply the property for an unlawful purpose, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

Bequest of which revocation is prevented by coercion.

Where property is bequeathed and the revocation of the bequest is prevented by coercion, the legatee must hold the property for the benefit of the testator's legal representative.

See Act I of 1877, s. 35.

Transfer pursuant to rescindible contract.

85. Where property is transferred in pursuance of a contract which is liable to rescission or induced by fraud or mistake, the transferee must, on receiving notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

4 Mad. 88: 6 Mad. 474: 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 7; 13 Eliz. c. 5.

Transfer in fraud of transferor's creditors.

86. Where the effect of a transfer of property is to defraud or delay the present or future creditors of the transferor or co-owners or other persons interested in such property, and the transfer is gratuitous or the transferee has notice of the intended fraud, the transferee must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Debtor becoming creditor's representative.

87. Where a debtor becomes the executor or other legal representative of his creditor, he must hold the debt for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*f*): I. L. R. 2 Ind. App. 18.

Advantage gained by fiduciary.

88. Where a trustee, executor, partner, agent, director of a company, legal adviser, or other person bound in a fiduciary character to protect the interests of another person, by availing himself of his character, gains for himself any pecuniary advantage, or where any person so bound enters into any dealings under circumstances in which his own interests are, or may be, adverse to those of such other person and thereby gains for himself a pecuniary advantage, he must hold for the benefit of such other person the advantage so gained.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, an executor, buys at an undervalue from B, a legatee, his claim under the will. B is ignorant of the value of the bequest. A must hold for the benefit of B the difference between the price and value.

(*b*). A, a trustee, uses the trust-property for the purpose of his own business. A holds for the benefit of his beneficiary the profits arising from such user.

(*c*). A, a trustee, retires from his trust in consideration of his successor paying him a sum of money. A holds such money for the benefit of his beneficiary.

(*d*). A, a partner, buys land in his own name with funds belonging to the partnership. A holds such land for the benefit of the partnership.

(*e*). A, a partner, employed on behalf of himself and his co-partners in negotiating the terms of a lease, clandestinely stipulates with the lessor for payment to himself of a lákh of rupees. A holds the lákh for the benefit of the partnership.

(*f*). A and B are partners. A dies. B, instead of winding up the affairs of the partnership, retains all the assets in the business. B must account to A's legal representative for the profits arising from A's share of the capital.

(*g*). A, an agent employed to obtain a lease for B, obtains the lease for himself. A holds the lease for the benefit of B.

(*h*). A, a guardian, buys up for himself incumbrances on his ward B's estate at an undervalue. A holds for the benefit of B the incumbrances so bought, and can only charge him with what he has actually paid.

Advantage gained by exercise of undue influence.

89. Where by the exercise of undue influence any advantage is gained in derogation of the interests of another, the person gaining such advantage without consideration or with notice that such influence has been exercised must hold the advantage for the benefit of the person whose interests have been so prejudiced.

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ill. (*d*), Cf. 5 Beng. 458, mortgagee buying equity of redemption.

Advantage gained by qualified owner.

90. Where a tenant for life, co-owner, mortgagee or other qualified owner of any property, by availing himself of his position as such, gains an advantage in derogation of the rights of the other persons interested in the property, or where any such owner, as representing all persons interested in such property, gains any advantage, he must hold, for the benefit of all persons so interested, the advantage so gained, but subject to repayment by such persons of their due share of the expenses properly incurred, and to an indemnity by the same persons against liabilities properly contracted, in gaining such advantage.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, the tenant for life of leasehold property, renews the lease in his own name and for his own benefit. A holds the renewed lease for the benefit of all those interested in the old lease.

(*b*). A village belongs to a Hindú family. A, one of its members, pays nazráná to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the inámdár of the village. A holds the village for the benefit of himself and the other members.

(*c*). A mortgages land to B, who enters into possession. B allows the Government revenue to fall into arrear with a view to the land being put up for sale and his becoming himself the purchaser of it. The land is accordingly sold to B. Subject to the repayment of the amount due on the mortgage and of his expenses properly incurred as mortgagee, B holds the land for the benefit of A.

10 Moo. I. A. 322: 14 Moo. I. A 305

Act I of 1877, s. 3, ills. (*g*), (*h*).

Property acquired with notice of existing contract.

91. Where a person acquires property with notice that another person has entered into an existing contract affecting that property, of which specific performance could be enforced, the former must hold the property for the benefit of the latter to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust.

92. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust for certain beneficiaries and buys the property accordingly, he must hold the property for their benefit to the extent necessary to give effect to the contract.

Advantage secretly gained by one of several compounding creditors.

93. Where creditors compound the debts due to them, and one of such creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an undue advantage over his co-creditors, he must hold for the benefit of such creditors the advantage so gained.

Constructive trusts in cases not expressly provided for.

94. In any case not coming within the scope of any of the preceding sections, where there is no trust, but the person having possession of property has not the whole beneficial interest therein, he must hold the property for the benefit of the persons having such interest, or the residue thereof (as the case may be), to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A, an executor, distributes the assets of his testator B to the legatees without having paid the whole of B's debts. The legatees hold for the benefit of B's creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands, the assets so distributed.

(*b*). A by mistake assumes the character of a trustee for B, and under colour of the trust receives certain moneys. B may compel him to account for such moneys.

(*c*). A makes a gift of a lákh of rupees to B, reserving to himself, with B's assent, power to revoke at pleasure the gifts as to Rs. 10,000. The gift is void as to Rs. 10,000, and B holds that sum for the benefit of A.

Obligor's duties, liabilities and disabilities.

95. The person holding property in accordance with any of the preceding sections of this chapter must, so far as may be, perform the same duties, and is subject, so far as may be, to the same liabilities and disabilities, as if he were a trustee of the property for the person for whose benefit he holds it:

Provided that, (*a*) where he rightfully cultivates the property or employs it in trade or business, he is entitled to reasonable remuneration for his trouble, skill and loss of time in such cultivation or employment; and (*b*) where he holds the property by virtue of a contract with the person for whose benefit he holds it, or with any one through whom such person claims, he may, without the permission of the Court, buy or become lessee or mortgagee of the property or any part thereof.

Saving of rights of *bond fide* purchasers.

96. Nothing contained in this chapter shall impair the rights of transferees in good faith for consideration, or create an obligation in evasion of any law for the time being in force.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTES.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Eliz. c. 5 ...	An Act against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, &c.	The whole.
29 Car. II, c. 3 ...	The Statute of Frauds.	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866	Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37. In sections 39 and 43, the word "trustee" wherever it occurs; and in section 43 the words "management or" and "the trust-property or."
I of 1877 ...	The Specific Relief Act, 1877 ...	In section 12, the first illustration.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TRUSTS, in the strict sense in which that term is used by English lawyers, that is to say, confidences to the existence of which a 'legal' and an 'equitable' estate are necessary, are unknown to Hindú and Muhammadan law. But trusts in the wider sense of the word, that is to say, obligations annexed to the ownership of property which arise out of a confidence reposed in and accepted by the owner for the benefit of another, are constantly created by the natives of India and are frequently enforced by our Courts. "There is, probably," says Mr. Justice Phear (4 Ben. O. C. J. 134), "no country in the world where fiduciary relations exhibit themselves so extensively and in such varied forms as in India, and possession of dominion over property, coupled with the obligation to use it, either wholly or partially, for the benefit of others than the possessor, is, I imagine, familiar to every Hindú." So, too, in the case of Muhammadans, where a woman is entitled to a share of her deceased father's estate in the hands of her brother (W. R. 1864, p. 377), or to exigible dower in the hands of her husband (6 W. R. 111). Trusts created by an old man for his own maintenance and ulterior purposes, for a widow, for a daughter, step-daughter or daughter-in-law and her children, are of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the natives, whether Hindú or Muhammadan, and it is desirable to keep them free from the complication of double estates in which, without the intervention of the legislature, they are certain to become entangled. But apart from the native property-holder, there is the large body of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have for nearly a century enjoyed and taken advantage of a trust-law recognised by our Courts: the number and wealth of this class have increased, and in suits between members of this community every Court in the country may be called upon to administer a trust-law. Nevertheless, with the exception of certain provisions in the Penal Code, the Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, the Indian Statute-book is silent on the subject so far as regards the bulk of the population; for the Statute of Frauds, sections 7 to 11, is in force only in the Presidency-towns, and the rules contained in Acts XXVII and XXVIII of 1866 extend only to cases to which English law is applicable, and are, in themselves, incomplete.

The object of the present Bill is to codify the law relating to trusts in the wider sense above described: but it saves the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, and the mutual relations of the members of an undivided family. And it leaves untouched religious and charitable endowments established by Hindús and Buddhists, as being matters in which the legislature cannot at present usefully interfere further or otherwise than has been done by Act XX of 1863.

With the few exceptions mentioned in this Statement, the rules contained in the Bill are substantially those now administered by English Courts of Equity and (under the name of 'justice, equity and good conscience') by the Courts of British India.

The Bill distributes the subject under the following heads: I, Preliminary: II, the creation of trusts: III, the duties and liabilities of trustees: IV, their rights and powers: V, their disabilities: VI, the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary: VII, vacating the office of trustee: VIII, the extinction of trusts; and IX, certain obligations of the nature of trusts.

The preliminary chapter, in order to prevent the introduction of conceptions resembling the English legal estate and equitable ownership, defines the interest of the beneficiary as *his right against the trustee* as owner of the property. The beneficiary has, under the Bill, no estate or interest in the subject-matter of the trust. The Bill also defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee, as such, by any law for the time being in force, and declares that a person has 'notice' of a fact when he actually knows that fact, or when, but for wilful abstention from inquiry or gross negligence, he would have known it, or when information is given to, or obtained by, his agent under the circumstances mentioned in the Contract Act, section 229.

The second chapter deals with the creation of trusts. It declares that a trust may be created for any 'lawful purpose,' and, as there is a general analogy between a trust and a contract, the Bill defines such purpose to be lawful in the cases in which the Indian Contract Act, section 23, declares the object of an agreement to be lawful. An explanation shews that, where the trust-property is land situate in a foreign country, the trust, to be valid, must not create an estate not recognized by the law of that country.

The expediency of excluding oral declarations of trust has long been felt in the case of land, and the Bill (section 5) lays down, in general accordance with the seventh section of the Statute of Frauds, that no trust in relation to *immoveable* property is valid, unless declared (*a*) by a non-testamentary instrument in writing signed by the author of the trust or the trustee and registered, or (*b*) by the will of the author of the trust, or of the trustee, and that no trust in relation to *moveable* property is valid unless declared as aforesaid, or unless the ownership of the property is transferred to the trustee. Theoretically, this will modify the Hindú law, which in no transaction absolutely requires a writing (2 Mad. H. C. Rep. 39); but trusts by merely verbal declarations are as rarely met with as mortgages by merely verbal agreements: the proposed change will therefore in practice make no alteration in that law. The rule will not apply where it would operate so as to effectuate a fraud, as, for example, where a father having power to bequeath certain land is induced not to make a will of that land by the promise of his heir-presumptive that he will provide thereout for his relatives.

Section 8 declares that the subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary, and that it must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust. The object of the latter provision is to preclude the complications that would arise from allowing a trust upon a trust.

Section 9 declares that every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. As, under Act I of 1868, 'person' includes a corporation, the Bill here varies from English law. But the variation is intentional, as it has been more than once ruled that the Mortmain Statutes are not in force in India.

Chapter III deals with a trustee's duties and liabilities. None of the rules here contained call for remark except sections 20 and 23. Section 20 gives a list of the securities on which alone a trustee may invest trust-funds. The necessity for some such provision has been indicated by the High Court of Bombay in *DeSouza* v. *DeSouza*, 12 Bom. 184. Investments on mortgages of leaseholds for years are forbidden, unless, of course, such securities are expressly authorized by the instrument of trust. In England, no doubt, trustees authorized to lend on a mortgage of realty may invest on a long term of years at a peppercorn rent. But in this country such terms are practically unknown. Section 20 also allows a trustee to deposit a trust-fund not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in a Government Savings Bank, and to invest **on mortgage of land already pledged as security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871. A power like the latter is conferred in England by 27 & 28 Vic., cap. 114, section 161.** Section 23 declares the measure of the trustee's liability in case of a breach of trust, and embodies, as illustrations, the rules on which Courts of Equity act where trust-property improperly left outstanding is lost, or where a trustee retains money which should be invested, or neglects a direction to invest, or to accumulate, or improperly sells trust-securities, or is guilty of unreasonable delay in investing trust-funds or in paying them to the beneficiary.

Chapter IV treats of the rights and powers of trustees. It embodies the substance of Act XXVIII of 1866, sections 2, 3, 5, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43. Section 34 of the Bill empowers trustees to apply, not only to High Court Judges, but to District Judges, for advice on simple questions respecting the management and administration of the trust-property. Under section 36, which deals with the general authority of a trustee, trustees will be able (unless restrained from doing so by the instrument of trust) to grant reasonable agricultural leases, thin timber and otherwise act for the benefit of the trust. Except with the permission of the Court, no trustee will be able to lease trust-property for a term exceeding 21 years.

Chapter V deals with disabilities of the trustees. The only section here calling for remark is 52, which declares that no trustee, and no person who has recently ceased to be a trustee, may, without the permission of the Court, buy the interest of the beneficiary in the trust-property, and that such permission shall not be given unless the purchase is manifestly for the benefit of the latter. The Bill here deviates from the present law, according to which a trustee is allowed to buy trust-property from his beneficiary if the latter is *sui juris* and the former can shew that the relation of trustee and beneficiary was, at the time of the purchase, virtually dissolved, and that the fullest information and every advantage were given to the beneficiary. Such **a rule seems too vague for insertion in a Code intended to be worked, for the most part, by unprofessional Judges; it has, moreover, been disapproved in *Morse* v. *Royal*, 12 Ves. 372.**

In the next chapter—of the rights and liabilities of the beneficiary—the only sections requiring special notice are sections 58 and 62. The former provides for the execution of trusts by the Court, and makes no distinction between the cases where the declaration of trust is complete and those where the trust is executory, *i.e.*, where the declaration of trust is intended to be perfected at some future period.

The latter section declares that all persons taking immoveable trust-property inconsistently with the trust hold it subject to the trust, except (*a*) purchasers in good faith for consideration without notice of the trust, and (*b*) purchasers for consideration from such purchasers. This agrees with the English rule which, to prevent stagnation of property, exempts from the trust a purchaser with notice from an innocent purchaser without notice, who has got the legal estate.

Chapter VII treats of vacating the office of trustee, and, incidentally, deals with the appointment of new trustees, and declares that, on the death or discharge of one of several co-trustees, the trust survives and the trust-property passes to the others, unless the instrument of trust expressly declares otherwise.

Chapter VIII treats of the extinction of trusts and, incidentally, of their revocation.

Where no trust is declared, but for the purposes of justice the law deems one to have **been created, the trust is by English lawyers termed constructive. *Benámi* transactions, where property is transferred to A for a consideration paid by B, and B makes the payment for his own benefit, have for centuries been familiar to the people of India: gains made by one person at the cost of another are an everyday source of litigation;** and in no country, owing to the extreme sub-division of immoveable property and the partition of inheritances, are constructive trusts more common.[a] Chapter IX avoids the fiction implied in the term 'constructive trusts' by treating such confidences as obligations in the nature of trusts properly so called. It specifies the fourteen principal cases in which such an obligation arises, as follows:—

1. Where it does not appear that the transferor of property intended to dispose of the beneficial interest (section 80):
2. Where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another (section 81):

[a] As to these trusts, Mr. Coghlan, a District Judge in the Bombay Presidency, writes as follows:—"Cases of constructive trusts are continually arising in all civil Courts [in the Mufassal], and are treated on the general principles of equity as fixed by case-made law."

3. Where the trust is incapable of execution or is executed without exhausting the property (section 82) :
4. Where a transfer of property is made for an illegal purpose (section 83) :
5. Where a bequest is made for an illegal purpose, or where the revocation of a bequest is forcibly prevented (section 84) :
6. Where a transfer is made in pursuance of a rescindible contract (section 85) :
7. Where a transfer is made in fraud of the transferor's creditors (section 86) :
8. Where a debtor becomes his creditor's legal representative (section 87) :
9. Where a pecuniary advantage is gained by a person in a fiduciary character (section 88) :
10. Where an advantage is gained by the exercise of undue influence (section 89) :
11. Where an advantage is gained by a tenant for life or other qualified owner in derogation of the rights of other persons interested in the property (section 90) :
12. Where property is acquired with notice of an existing contract affecting it (section 91) :
13. Where a person contracts to buy property to be held on trust (section 92) :
14. Where one of several compounding creditors, by a secret arrangement with the debtor, gains an advantage over his co-creditors (section 93).

The Bill also contains a general clause (sec. 94) providing for cases not so specified. It is believed that this clause will cover that form of constructive trust which the Panjáb Courts have held to arise when a co-sharer in a village community absents himself without expressly abandoning his rights.

The Bill declares that, in the case of all obligations in the nature of a trust, the obligor shall be subject to the liabilities and (with the two exceptions mentioned in section 95) to the disabilities of an ordinary trustee.

Three only of the obligations above specified seem to require further notice. The Bill, it will be seen, does not attempt to suppress the inveterate practice of entering into *benámi* transactions, and it must be admitted that in many, perhaps most, of these transactions the parties are actuated by religious or prudential, rather than fraudulent, motives. Section 81, accordingly, declares that, where property is transferred to one person for a consideration paid by another, and it appears that the latter did not intend to pay the consideration for the benefit of the former, the transferee must hold the property for the benefit of the person paying. Resulting trusts, *i.e.*, those that arise where an interest is given for purposes to which the trust is not commensurate (as, for instance, to pay debts which are satisfied, or an annuity which expires), are treated (section 82) as constructive, for here there is no declaration of trust as to the portion of the trust-property which is not required for the purpose declared. Section 86 corresponds with 13 Eliz., c. 5, as to settlements intended to defraud creditors. That Statute is in force in the Presidency-towns, and its principle has been held by the Madras High Court (4 Mad. 88) to apply to Natives in the mufassal.

Where a person gives property to charitable purposes, and either specifies no objects or such as do not exhaust the proceeds, the law, as it stands, does not suffer the property or its surplus to result to the donor or his legal representative; but the Court takes upon itself to execute the donor's intention by declaring the particular purposes to which the fund shall be applied. A similar exception is made when the purposes of the gift at the time exhaust the whole proceeds, but in consequence of an increase in the value of the property an excess of income subsequently arises. The Bill ignores these exceptions, which were introduced when the law of resulting trusts was imperfectly understood, and which unfairly disregard the interest of the legal representative.

Lastly, it may be remarked that the Bill contains no provisions as to the presumption against trustees that advantages gained by them from their beneficiaries are gained by undue influence, or as to the escheat of a beneficiary's interest. The former matter is sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act, I of 1872, section 111, the latter, by the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the general law as to *bona vacantia*.

The Bill is now published as settled by the Indian Law Commission[1] and in accordance with the Legislative despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 37, dated 7th October, 1880.

SIMLA; 6th *November*, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[1] The short title and commencement of the proposed Act have been altered: sections 54 and 55 (which overlapped) have been amended; and in the first Explanation to section 59, the word "allows" has been substituted for "provides."

[Third publication.]

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General:—

THE INDIAN EASEMENTS BILL, 1880.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Savings.
3. Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

4. "Easement" defined.
   Dominant and servient heritages and owners.
5. Affirmative easements.
   Negative easements.
6. Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements.
7. Easement for limited time or on condition.
8. Easements restrictive of certain rights.
   (*a*) Exclusive right to enjoy.
   (*b*) Rights to advantages arising from situation.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

9. Who may impose easements.
10. Servient owners.
11. Lessor and mortgagor.
    Lessee.
12. Who may acquire easements.
13. Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.
14. Direction of way of necessity.
15. Acquisition by prescription.
16. Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage.
17. Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.
18. Customary easements.
19. Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. Rules controlled by contract or title.
    Incidents of customary easements.
21. Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

SECTIONS.

22. Exercise of easement.
    Confinement of exercise of easement.
23. Right to alter mode of enjoyment.
24. Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.
    Accessory rights.
25. Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.
26. Liability for damage from want of repair.
27. Servient owner not bound to do anything.
28. Extent of easements.
    Easement of necessity.
    Other easements—
    (*a*) right of way;
    (*b*) right to light or air acquired by grant;
    (*c*) prescriptive right to light or air;
    (*d*) prescriptive right to pollute air and water.
    (*e*) other prescriptive rights.
29. Increase of easement.
30. Partition of dominant heritage.
31. Obstruction in case of excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.—THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. Right to enjoyment without disturbance.
33. Suit for disturbance of easement.
34. When cause of action arises for removal of support.
35. Polluting air and water previously impure.
36. Suit for continuing disturbance.
37. Injunction to restrain disturbance.
38. Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.
40. Extinction by release.
41. Extinction by revocation.
42. Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.
43. Extinction on termination of necessity.
44. Extinction of useless easement.
45. (*a*) Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.
    (*b*) Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.
46. Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.
47. Extinction by destruction of either heritage.
48. Extinction by unity of ownership.
49. Extinction by non-user.
50. Extinction of accessory rights.
51. Suspension of easement.
52. Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.
    Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.
53. Revival of easements.

CHAPTER VI.—LICENSES.

54. "License" defined.
55. Who may grant license.
56. Grant may be express or implied.
57. Accessory licenses annexed by law.
58. License when transferable.
59. Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

60. Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.
61. Grantor's transferee not bound by license.
62. License when revocable.
63. Revocation express or implied.
64. License when deemed revoked.
65. Licensee's rights on revocation.
66. Licensee's rights on eviction.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Easements Act, 1882":

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

Savings. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(*a*) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of natural lakes and ponds, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other work constructed at the public expense for irrigation;

(*b*) any customary or other right (not being a license) in or over immoveable property which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of other immoveable property;

(*c*) any right acquired, or arising out of a relation created, before this Act comes into force; or

(*d*) any law not hereby expressly repealed.

Repeal of Act XV of 1877, sections 26 and 27. 3. Sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the definition of 'easement' contained in that Act, are hereby repealed. All references to the said sections, or to sections 27 and 28 of Act No. IX of 1871, shall be read as made to sections fifteen and sixteen of this Act.

CHAPTER I.—OF EASEMENTS GENERALLY.

"Easement" defined. 4. An easement is a right which the owner or occupier of certain land possesses as such, for the beneficial enjoyment of that land, to do and continue to do something, or to prevent and continue to prevent something being done, in or upon, or in respect of, certain other land not his own.

Dominant and servient heritages and owners. The land for the beneficial enjoyment of which the right exists is called the dominant heritage, and the owner or occupier thereof the dominant owner: the land on which the liability is imposed is called the servient heritage, and the owner thereof the servient owner.

Explanation.—In the first and second clauses of this section, the expression 'land' includes also things permanently attached to the earth: the expression 'beneficial enjoyment' includes also possible convenience, remote advantage, and even a mere amenity; and the expression 'to do something' includes removal and appropriation by the dominant owner, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, of any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has a right of way thither over his neighbour B's land for purposes connected with the beneficial enjoyment of the house. This is an easement.

(*b*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to go on his neighbour B's land, and to take water for the purposes of his household out of a spring therein. This is an easement.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a certain house, has the right to conduct water from B's stream to supply the fountains in the garden attached to the house. This is an easement.

(*d*) A, as the owner of a certain house and farm, has the right to graze a certain number of his own cattle on B's field, or to take, for the purpose of being used in the house, by himself, his family, guests, lodgers and servants water or fish out of C's tank, or timber out of D's wood, or to use, for the purpose of manuring his land, the leaves which have fallen from the trees on E's land. These are easements.

(*e*) A dedicates to the public the right to occupy the surface of certain land for the purpose of passing and repassing. This right is not an easement.

(*f*) A is bound to cleanse a watercourse running through his land and keep it free from obstruction for the benefit of B, a lower riparian owner. This is not an easement.

Affirmative easements. 5. Easements are either affirmative or negative. An affirmative easement is one authorizing the dominant owner to do in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage something for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage. A

Negative easements. negative easement is one binding the servient owner to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of the dominant heritage, from doing something in, upon, or in respect of, the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

The following are affirmative easements:—

(*a*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land.

(*b*) An easement annexed to A's land to conduct water across B's land by an artificial watercourse.

(*c*) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge water by a spout or conduit, or projecting eaves, on B's land.

(*d*) An easement annexed to A's farm to go to his neighbour B's tank to water A's cattle, or to B's well to draw water for use of A's household.

(*e*) An easement annexed to A's land to throw back, upon the lands of riparian owners higher up a natural stream, water which, unless so thrown back, would pass from such lands.

(*f*) An easement annexed to A's land to discharge the water of a natural stream upon B's land lying lower down the stream, either polluted or, with the force of its natural current, increased or diminished.

(*g*) An easement annexed to A's dock to place the vessels therein so that their bowsprits project over B's wharf.

(*h*) An easement annexed to A's house to burn corpses on B's land.

(*i*) An easement annexed to A's land to thresh grain on B's field.

The following are negative easements:—

(*j*) An easement annexed to B's house to receive light and air by its windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land.

(*k*) An easement annexed to A's land encumbered by buildings, to receive the support of his neighbour B's soil. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's land, from exercising his right to excavate his own soil.

(*l*) An easement annexed to A's house to insert beams in, or to place beams on, his neighbour B's wall. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to pull down his own wall.

N.-W. P. (1867), p. 191. (*m*) An easement annexed to A's house to discharge the rain running from its roof upon his neighbour B's land. This binds B to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of A's house, from exercising his right to build on his own land so as to prevent the discharge.

(*n*) A customary easement annexed to B's house to restrain his neighbour A from opening doors or windows in such a position as to command a view into B's housetop or courtyard. This binds A to refrain, for the beneficial enjoyment of B's house, from exercising his right to make openings in his own walls of such a character as to interfere with B's privacy.

Continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent, easements. 6. Easements are either continuous or discontinuous, apparent or non-apparent.

A continuous easement is one whose exercise is, or may be, continual without the act of man.

A discontinuous easement is one that needs the act of man for its exercise.

Pyer v. Carter, 1 H. & N. 922. An apparent easement is one that has some permanent sign of its existence, which, upon careful inspection by a competent person, would be visible to him.

A non-apparent easement is one that has no such sign.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A right annexed to B's house to receive light by the windows without obstruction by his neighbour A. This is a continuous easement.

(*b*) A right of way annexed to A's house over B's land. This is a discontinuous easement.

(*c*) Rights annexed to A's land to lead water thither across B's land by an aqueduct and to draw off water thence by a drain. The drain would be discovered upon careful inspection by a person conversant with such matters. These are apparent easements.

(*d*) A right annexed to A's house to prevent B from building on his own land. This is a non-apparent easement.

Easement for limited time or on condition. 7. An easement may be permanent, or for a term of years or other limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exercisable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, or on condition that it shall commence or become void or voidable on the happening of a specified event or the performance or non-performance of a specified act.

Easements restrictive of certain rights. 8. Easements are restrictions of one or other of the following rights (namely):—

Exclusive right to enjoy. (*a*) the exclusive right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy and dispose of the same and all products thereof and accessions thereto:

Rights to advantages arising from situation. (*b*) the right of every owner of immoveable property (subject to any law for the time being in force) to enjoy without disturbance by another the natural advantages arising from its situation.

Illustrations.

(*a*) The exclusive right of every owner of land in a town to build thereon, subject to any municipal law for the time being in force. N.-W. P. (1870), pp. 169, 182.

(*b*) The right of every owner of land that the air passing thereto shall not be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*c*) The right of every owner of a house that his physical comfort shall not be interfered with materially and unreasonably by noise or vibration caused by any other person. Recognized by the High Court, N.-W. P., No. 1143 of 1878, 28th November, 1878, *Mahadeo Misser* v. *Phaikoo Singh*.

(*d*) The right of every owner of land to so much light and air as pass vertically thereto.

(*e*) The right of every owner of land that such land, in its natural condition, shall have the support naturally rendered by the subjacent and adjacent soil of another person.

Explanation.—Land is in its natural condition when it is not excavated and not subjected to artificial pressure; and the "subjacent and adjacent soil" mentioned in this illustration means such soil only as in its natural condition would support the dominant heritage in its natural condition. *Mayor of Birmingham* v. *Allen*, 46. L. J. Ch.

(*f*) The right of every owner of land that, within his own limits, the water which naturally passes or percolates by, over or through his land, shall not, before so passing or percolating, be unreasonably polluted by other persons.

(*g*) The right of every owner of land to collect, and dispose, within his own limits, of, all water under the land and all water on its surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Marshall 506.

(*h*) The right of every owner of land that the water of every natural stream which passes by, through or over his land in a defined natural channel shall be allowed by other persons to flow within such owner's limits without interruption and without material alteration in quantity, direction, force or temperature: the right of every owner of land abutting on a natural lake or pond, into, or out of, which a natural stream flows, that the water of such lake or pond shall be allowed by other persons to remain within such owner's limits without material alteration in quantity or temperature. L. R. 6 Ind. App. 33: 3 W. R. 218: 13 W. R. 48: 8 W. R. 525.

(*i*) The right of every owner of upper land that water naturally rising in, or falling on, such land, and not passing in defined channels, shall be allowed by the owner of adjacent lower land to run naturally thereto.

(*j*) The right of every owner of land abutting on a natural stream, lake or pond to use and consume its water for drinking, household purposes and watering his cattle and sheep; and the right of every such owner to use and consume the water for irrigating such land, and for the purposes of any manufactory situate thereon, provided that he does not thereby cause material injury to other like owners. 11 W. R. 254.

Explanation.—A natural stream is a stream, whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of land or underground, which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural and known course.

CHAPTER II.—THE IMPOSITION, ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF EASEMENTS.

Who may impose easements. 9. An easement may be imposed by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tenant of B's land under a lease for an unexpired term of twenty years, and has power to transfer his interest under the lease. A may impose an easement on the land to continue during the time that the lease exists or for any shorter period.

(*b*) A is tenant for his life of certain land with remainder to B absolutely. A cannot, unless with B's consent, impose an easement thereon which will continue after the determination of his life-interest.

(*c*) A, B and C are co-owners of certain land. A cannot without the consent of B and C impose an easement on the land or on any part thereof.

(*d*) A and B are lessees of the same lessor, A of a field X for a term of five years, and B of a field Y for a term of ten

years. A's interest under his lease is transferable; B's is not. A may impose on X, in favour of B, a right of way terminable with A's lease.

(e) A is the trustee of certain land for the benefit of B. A cannot, without the consent of B, impose an easement on the trust property.

10. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a servient owner may impose on the servient heritage any easement that does not lessen the utility of the existing easement. But he cannot, without the consent of the dominant owner, impose an easement on the servient heritage which would lessen such utility.

Servient owners.

Illustrations.

(a) A has, in respect of his mill, a right to the uninterrupted flow thereto, from sunrise to noon, of the water of B's stream. B may grant to C the right to divert the water of the stream from noon to sunset: provided that A's supply is not thereby diminished.

(b) A has, in respect of his house, a right of way over B's land. B may grant to C, as the owner of a neighbouring farm, the right to feed his cattle on the grass growing on the way: provided that A's right of way is not thereby obstructed.

11. Subject to the provisions of section nine, a lessor may impose, on the property leased, any easement that does not derogate from the rights of the lessee as such, and a mortgagor may impose, on the property mortgaged, any easement that does not render the security insufficient within the meaning of the Transfer of Property Act, section 65. But a lessor or mortgagor cannot, without the consent of the lessee or mortgagee, impose any other easement on such property, unless it be to take effect on the termination of the lease or the redemption of the mortgage.

Lessor and mortgagor.

No lessee or other person, having a derivative interest, may impose on the property held by him as such an easement to take effect after the expiration of his own interest or in derogation of the right of the lessor or the superior proprietor.

Lessee.

12. An easement may be acquired by the owner of the dominant heritage, or, on his behalf, by any person in possession of the same.

Who may acquire easements.

One of two or more co-owners may, with or without the consent of the other or others, acquire an easement for the beneficial enjoyment of the heritage held in co-ownership.

7 Mad. 64. No lessee of immoveable property can acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other immoveable property of his own an easement in or over the property comprised in his lease.

13. Where one person transfers or bequeathes immoveable property to another, or other,—

Easements of necessity and *quasi*-easements.

Mayor of London v. *Riggs*, 49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297. (a) if an easement in other immoveable property of the transferor or testator is absolutely necessary for enjoying the subject of the transfer or bequest, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall be entitled to such easement; or

Morgan v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46. (b) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said subject as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferee or legatee shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement;

(c) if an easement in the subject of the transfer or bequest is absolutely necessary for enjoying other immoveable property of the transferor or testator, as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall be entitled to such easement; or

(d) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the said property as it was enjoyed when the transfer or bequest took effect, the transferor, or the legal representative of the testator, shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

Where a partition is made of the joint property of several persons,— 8 Bom. 184.

(e) if an easement over the share of one of them is absolutely necessary for enjoying the share of another of them as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, the latter shall be entitled to such easement, or

(f) if such an easement is apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying the share of the latter as it was enjoyed when the partition took effect, he shall, unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, be entitled to such easement.

The easements mentioned in this section, clauses (a), (c) and (e), are called easements of necessity.

Where immoveable property passes by operation of law, the persons from and to whom it so passes are, for the purpose of this section, to be deemed, respectively, the transferor and transferee.

Illustrations.

(a) A sells B a field then used for agricultural purposes only. It is inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land, or by trespassing on the land of a stranger. B is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over A's adjoining land to the field sold.

(b) A, the owner of two fields, sells one to B, and retains the other. The field retained was at the date of the sale used for agricultural purposes only and is inaccessible except by passing over the field sold to B. A is entitled to a right of way, for agricultural purposes only, over B's field to the field retained.

(c) A grants B the minerals under a certain field belonging to A. B is entitled, if there is no other way by which he can lawfully gain the minerals, to dig through the surface of the field and to carry the minerals over it.

(d) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land, which A retains. The light which passes over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. B is entitled to the light, and A cannot afterwards obstruct it by building on his land.

(e) A sells B a house, with windows overlooking A's land. The light passing over A's land to the windows is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the grant took effect. Afterwards A sells the land to C. Here C cannot obstruct the light by building on the land, for he takes it subject to the burdens to which it was subject in A's hand.

(f) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A simultaneously sells the house to B and the land to C. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale was made. Here A impliedly grants B a right to the light, and C takes the land subject to the restriction that he may not build so as to obstruct such light.

(g) A is the owner of a house and adjoining land. The house has windows overlooking the land. A, retaining the house, sells the land to B, without expressly reserving any easement. The light passing over the land is necessary for enjoying the house as it was enjoyed when the sale took effect. A is entitled to the light, and B cannot build on the land so as to obstruct such light.

(h) A sells B a factory. B is entitled, as against A, to pollute the air, when necessary, with smoke and vapours from the factory.

(i) A, the owner of two adjoining houses, Y and Z, sells Y to B, and retains Z. B is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Y as it was enjoyed when the sale was made, and A is entitled to the benefit of all the gutters and drains common to the two houses and necessary for enjoying Z as it was enjoyed when the sale was made.

(j) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, retaining the other. B is entitled to a right to lateral support from A's building, and A is entitled to a right to lateral support from B's building.

(k) A, the owner of two adjoining buildings, sells one to B, and the other to C. C is entitled to lateral support from B's building, and B is entitled to lateral support from C's building.

(l) A grants land to B for the purpose of building a house thereon. B is entitled to such amount of lateral and subjacent support from A's land as is necessary for the safety of the house.

(m) Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, the officer of a Railway Company compulsorily acquires a portion of B's land for the purpose of making a siding. The Company is entitled to such amount of lateral support from B's adjoining land as is essential for the safety of the siding.

(n) Owing to the partition of joint property, A becomes the owner of an upper room in a building and B becomes the owner of the portion of the building immediately beneath it. A is entitled to such amount of vertical support from B's portion as is essential for the safety of the upper room.

(o) A lets a house and grounds to B for a particular business. B has no access to them other than by crossing A's land. B is entitled to a right of way over that land suitable to the business to be carried on by B in the house and grounds.

(p) A lets land to B, but excepts all the trees of a certain age growing on the land. A and the intending purchasers of the trees are entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of examining the trees. A is also entitled to a right of way over the land for the purpose of felling and removing the trees when they have attained the specified age.

Bolton v. *Bolton*, 11 Chan. Div. 968.

14. When a right to a way of necessity is created under section thirteen, the transferor, the legal representative of the testator, or the owner of the share in which the right exists, as the case may be, is entitled to set out the way; but it must be reasonably convenient for the dominant owner.

Direction of way of necessity.

When the person so entitled to set out the way refuses or neglects to do so, the dominant owner may set it out.

Act XV of 1877, s. 26.

15. 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 by prescription.

Angus v. *Dalton*. and where support from one person's land, or things affixed thereto, has been peaceably received by another person's land subjected to artificial pressure, or by things affixed thereto, as an easement, 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, support, way, watercourse, use of water or other easement shall be absolute.

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. N. W. P. (1875), p. 296.

Explanation I.—Nothing is an enjoyment within the meaning of this section when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner or occupier of the property over which the right is claimed, and it is apparent from the agreement that such right has not been granted as an easement, or, if granted as an easement, that it has been granted for a limited period, or subject to a condition on the fulfilment of which it is to cease.

Explanation II.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual cessation of the 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. I. L. R. 1 Calc. 480.

Explanation III.—Suspension of enjoyment in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not an interruption within the meaning of this section.

Explanation IV.—In the case of an easement of support, where the soil of the dominant heritage is subjected to artificial pressure not externally apparent, or where the outward thrust of things affixed thereto is enhanced by causes not externally apparent, the said period of twenty years begins when the circumstance by which the burden on the servient heritage is increased becomes known to the servient owner. *Angus* v. *Dalton*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 85.

Explanation V.—In the case of an easement to pollute water, the said period of twenty years begins when the pollution first prejudices perceptibly the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(a) A suit is brought in 1883 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 first January, 1862, to first January, 1882. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b) In a like suit also brought in 1883, the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1860 to 1880. 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 for a year of that time the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the servient heritage as lessee thereof and enjoyed the right as such lessee. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as an easement' for twenty years.

(d) 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 admitted that the user was not of right and asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed, for the right of way has not been enjoyed 'as of right' for twenty years.

16. 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

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient heritage. Act XV of 1877, s. 27.

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 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.

17. Easements acquired under section fifteen are said to be acquired by prescription, and are called prescriptive rights.

Rights which cannot be acquired by prescription.

None of the following rights can be so acquired :—

(*a*) a right which would tend to the total destruction of the servient heritage or the subject of the right;

(*b*) a right which would be inconsistent with, and not subordinate to, an actual and existing grant made by the servient owners;

(*c*) a right to the free passage of light or air to an open space of ground;

Potts v. Smith, L. R. 6 Eq. Ca. 311.

(*d*) a right to surface-water not flowing in a stream and not permanently collected in a pool, tank or otherwise;

(*e*) a right to underground water not passing in a defined channel.

Explanation.—In this section the expression 'servient owner' means the person who, in case the acquisition referred to were made, would be the owner of the property on which liability would be imposed; and the expression 'servient heritage' means such property.

18. An easement may be acquired in virtue of a local custom. Such easements are called customary easements.

Customary easements.

Illustrations.

(*a*) By the custom of a certain village every cultivator of village land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture. A, having bought a plot of uncultivated land in the village, breaks up and cultivates that plot. He thereby acquires an easement to graze his cattle in accordance with the custom.

(*b*) By the custom of a certain town no owner or occupier of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy. A builds a house in the town near B's house. A thereupon acquires an easement that B shall not open new windows in his house so as to command a view of the portions of A's house which are ordinarily excluded from observation, and B acquires a like easement with respect to A's house.

19. Where the dominant heritage is transferred or devolves, by act of parties or by operation of law, the transfer or devolution shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be deemed to pass the easement to the person in whose favour the transfer or devolution takes place.

Transfer of dominant heritage passes easement.

Illustration.

A has certain land to which a right of way is annexed. A lets the land to B for twenty years. The right of way vests in B and his legal representative so long as the lease continues.

CHAPTER III.—THE INCIDENTS OF EASEMENTS.

20. The rules contained in this chapter are controlled by any contract between the dominant and servient owners relating to the subject-matter, and by the provisions of the instrument or decree, if any, by which the easement referred to was imposed.

Rules controlled by contract or title.

And when any incident of any customary easement is inconsistent with such rules, nothing in this chapter shall affect such incident.

Incidents of customary easements.

21. An easement must not be used for any purpose not connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage.

Bar to use unconnected with enjoyment.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a farm Y, has a right of way over B's land to Y. Lying beyond Y, A has another farm Z, the beneficial enjoyment of which is not necessary for the beneficial enjoyment of Y. He must not use the easement for the purpose of passing to and from Z.

(*b*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way to and from it. For the purpose of the passing to and from the house, the right may be used, not only by A, but by the members of his family, his guests, lodgers, servants, workmen, visitors and customers; for this is a purpose connected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. So, if A lets the house, he may use the right of way for purpose of collecting the rent and seeing that the house is kept in repair.

22. The dominant owner must exercise his right in the mode which is least onerous to the servient owner;

Exercise of easement.

and when the exercise of an easement can without detriment to the dominant owner be confined to a determinate part of the servient heritage, such exercise shall, at the request of the servient owner, be so confined.

Confinement of exercise of easement.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has a right of way over B's field. A must enter the way at either end, and not at any intermediate point.

(*b*) A has a right annexed to his house to cut thatching-grass in B's swamp. A, when exercising his easement, must cut the grass so that the plants may not be destroyed.

23. Subject to the provisions of section twenty-two, the dominant owner may, from time to time, alter the mode and place of enjoying the easement, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Right to alter mode of enjoyment.

Exception.—The dominant owner of a right of way cannot vary his line of passage at pleasure even though he does not thereby impose any additional burden on the servient heritage.

Panjáb Record, 1867, p. 156.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a saw-mill, has a right to a flow of water sufficient to work the mill. He may convert the saw-mill into a corn-mill, provided that it can be worked by the same amount of water.

(*b*) A has a right to discharge on B's land the rain-water from the eaves of A's house. This does not entitle A to advance his eaves, if, by so doing, he imposes a greater burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a paper-mill, acquires a right to pollute a stream by pouring in the refuse-liquor produced by making in the mill paper from rags. He may pollute the stream by pouring in similar liquor produced by making in the mill paper by a new process from bamboos, provided that he does not substantially increase the amount, or injuriously change the nature, of the pollution.

(*d*) A, a riparian owner, acquires, as against the lower riparian owners, a prescriptive right to pollute a stream by throwing sawdust into it. This does not entitle A to pollute the stream by discharging into it poisonous liquor.

24. The dominant owner is entitled, as against the servient owner, to do all acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of the easement; but such acts must be done at such time and in such manner as, without detriment to the dominant owner, to cause the servient owner as little inconvenience as possible; and the dominant owner must repair, as far as practicable, the damage (if any) caused by the act to the servient heritage.

Right to do acts to secure enjoyment.

Rights to do acts necessary to secure the full enjoyment of an easement are called accessory rights.

Accessory rights.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A has an easement to lay pipes in B's land to convey water to A's cistern. A may enter and dig the land in order to mend the pipes, but he must restore the surface to its original state.

(*b*) A has an easement of a drain through B's land. The sewer with which the drain communicates is altered. A may enter upon B's land and alter the drain, to adapt it to the new sewer, provided that he does not thereby impose any additional burden on B's land.

(*c*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's land. The way is out of repair, or a tree is blown down and falls across it. A may enter on B's land and repair the way or remove the tree from it.

(*d*) A, as owner of a certain field, has a right of way over B's land. B renders the way impassable. A may deviate from the way and pass over the adjoining land of B, provided that the deviation is reasonable.

(*e*) A, as owner of a certain house, has a right of way over B's field. A may remove rocks to make the way.

(*f*) A has an easement of support from B's wall. The wall gives way. A may enter upon B's land and repair the wall.

(*g*) A has an easement to have his land flooded by means of a dam in B's stream. The dam is half swept away by an inundation. A may enter upon B's land and repair the dam.

25. The expenses incurred in constructing works, or making repairs, or doing any other act necessary for the user or preservation of an easement, must be defrayed by the dominant owner.

Liability for expenses necessary for preservation of easement.

26. Where an easement is enjoyed by means of an artificial work, the dominant owner is liable to make compensation for any damage to the servient heritage arising from the want of repair of such work.

Liability for damage from want of repair.

27. The servient owner is not bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage, and he is entitled, as against the dominant owner, to use the servient heritage in any way consistent with the enjoyment of the easement; but he must not do any act tending to restrict the easement or to render its exercise more inconvenient.

Servient owner not bound to do anything.

N. W. P. (1867), p. 191.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to lead water and send sewage through B's land. B is not bound as servient owner to clear the watercourse or scour the sewer.

(*b*) A grants a right of way through his land to B as owner of a field. A may feed his cattle on grass growing on the way, provided that B's right of way is not thereby obstructed; but he must not build a wall at the end of his land so as to prevent B from going beyond it, nor must he narrow the way so as to render the exercise of the right less easy than it was at the date of the grant.

(*c*) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to an easement of support from B's wall. B is not bound as servient owner to keep the wall standing and in repair. But he must not pull down or weaken the wall so as to make it incapable of rendering the necessary support.

(*d*) A, in respect of his mill, is entitled to a watercourse through B's land. B must not drive stakes so as to obstruct the watercourse.

(*e*) A, in respect of his house, is entitled to a certain quantity of light passing over B's land. B must not plant trees so as to obstruct the passage to A's windows of that quantity of light.

28. With respect to the extent of easements and the mode of their enjoyment, the following provisions shall take effect :—

Extent of easements.

An easement of necessity is co-extensive with the necessity.

Easement of necessity.

The extent of any other easement and the mode of its enjoyment must be fixed with reference to the probable intention of the parties and the purpose for which the right was imposed or acquired.

Other easements.

In the absence of evidence as to such intention and purpose—

(*a*) a right of way of any one kind does not include any other kind :

Right of way.

(*b*) the extent of a right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening, imposed by assurance or will, is the quantity of light or air that entered the opening at the time the assurance was made or the testator died :

Right to light or air acquired by grant.

(*c*) the extent of a prescriptive right to the passage of light or air to a certain window, door or other opening is that quantity of light or air which has been accustomed to enter that opening during the whole of the prescriptive period, irrespectively of the purposes for which it has been used :

Prescriptive right to light or air.

(*d*) the extent of a prescriptive right to pollute [redacted] air or water is the pollution at the commencement of the period of user on completion of which the right arose : and

Prescriptive right to pollute air and water.

(*e*) the extent of every other prescriptive right and the mode of its enjoyment must be determined by the accustomed user of the right.

Other prescriptive rights.

29. The dominant owner cannot, by merely altering or adding to the dominant heritage, substantially increase an easement.

Increase of easement.

Where an easement has been granted or bequeathed so that its extent shall be proportionate to the extent of the dominant heritage, if the dominant heritage is increased by alluvion, the easement is proportionately increased, and if the dominant heritage is diminished by diluvion, the easement is proportionately diminished.

Save as aforesaid, no easement is affected by any change in the extent of the dominant or the servient heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a mill, has acquired a prescriptive right to divert to his mill part of the water of a stream. A alters the machinery of his mill. He cannot thereby increase his right to divert water.

(*b*) A has acquired an easement to pollute a stream by carrying on a manufacture on its banks by which a certain quantity of foul matter is discharged into it. A extends his works and thereby increases the quantity discharged. He is responsible to the lower riparian owners for injury done by such increase.

(*c*) A, as the owner of a farm, has a right to take, for the purpose of manuring his farm, leaves which have fallen

from the trees on B's land. A buys a field and unites it to his farm. A is not thereby entitled to take leaves to manure this field.

30. Where a dominant heritage is divided between two or more persons, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage: provided that such annexation is consistent with the terms of the instrument or decree (if any) under which the division was made or the easement was imposed and, in the case of prescriptive rights, with the user during the prescriptive period.

Partition of dominant heritage.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A house, to which a right of way by a particular path is annexed, is divided into two parts, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. Each is entitled, in respect of his part, to a right of way by the same path.

(*b*) A house, to which is annexed the right of drawing water from a well to the extent of fifty buckets a day, is divided into two distinct heritages, one of which is granted to A, the other to B. A and B are each entitled, in respect of his heritage, to draw from the well fifty buckets a day; but the amount drawn by both must not exceed fifty buckets a day.

(*c*) A, having in respect of his house an easement of light, divides the house into three distinct heritages. Each of these continues to have the right to have its windows unobstructed.

31. In case of excessive user of an easement, the servient owner may, without prejudice to any other remedies to which he may be entitled, obstruct the user, but only on the servient heritage: provided that such user cannot be obstructed when the obstruction would interfere with the lawful enjoyment of the easement.

Obstruction in case of excessive user.

Illustration.

A, having a right to the free passage over B's land of light to four windows, six feet by four, increases their size and number. It is impossible to obstruct the passage of light to the new windows without also obstructing the passage of light to the ancient windows. B cannot obstruct the excessive user.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISTURBANCE OF EASEMENTS.

32. The owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person.

Right to enjoyment without disturbance.

Illustration.

A, as owner of a house, has a right of way over B's land. C unlawfully enters on B's land, and obstructs A in his right of way. A may sue C for compensation, not for the entry, but for the obstruction.

33. The owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of such heritage, may institute a suit for compensation for the disturbance of the easement or of any right accessory thereto; provided that the disturbance has actually caused substantial damage to the plaintiff.

Suit for disturbance of easement.

Explanation I.—The doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage, is substantial damage within the meaning of this section and section thirty-five.

Explanation II.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of light passing to the openings in a house, no damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, unless it falls within the first Explanation, or interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, or prevents him from carrying on his accustomed business in the dominant heritage as beneficially as he had done previous to instituting the suit.

Explanation III.—Where the easement disturbed is a right to the free passage of air to the openings in a house, damage is substantial, within the meaning of this section, if it interferes materially with the physical comfort of the plaintiff, though it is not injurious to his health. 15 Beng. 66.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A places a permanent obstruction in a path over which B, as tenant of C's house, has a right of way. This is substantial damage to C, for it may affect the evidence of his reversionary right to the easement.

(*b*) A, as owner of a house, has a right to walk along one side of B's house. B builds a verandah overhanging the way about ten feet from the ground, and so as not to occasion any inconvenience to foot-passengers using the way. This is not substantial damage to A. 1 Calc. 435.

34. The removal of the means of support to which a dominant owner is entitled does not give rise to a right to recover compensation unless and until substantial damage is actually sustained. Act XV of 1877, s. 24.

When cause of action arises for removal of support.

35. The circumstance that air or water, the subject of an easement, is already polluted by similar or different means, does not, of itself, deprive the dominant owner of his right to recover compensation from any person who adds to the pollution.

Polluting air and water previously impure.

36. Where the disturbance of an easement is continued after compensation has been recovered for the original act of disturbance, another suit may be instituted for compensation for the continuance; and the decision in the former suit is no bar to the latter.

Suit for continuing disturbance.

37. Subject to the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, sections 52 to 57 (both inclusive), an injunction may be granted to restrain the disturbance of an easement—

Injunction to restrain disturbance.

(*a*) if the easement is actually disturbed,—when compensation for such disturbance might be recovered under this chapter:

(*b*) if the disturbance is only threatened or intended,—when the act threatened or intended must necessarily, if performed, disturb the easement.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-four, the dominant owner cannot himself abate a wrongful obstruction of an easement. 7 Mad. H. C. Rulings XXXV.

Abatement of obstruction of easement.

CHAPTER V.—THE EXTINCTION, SUSPENSION AND REVIVAL OF EASEMENTS.

39. When, from a cause which preceded the imposition of an easement, the person by whom it was imposed ceases to have any right in the servient heritage, the easement is extinguished.

Extinction by dissolution of right of servient owner.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to an easement lawfully imposed by a mortgagor in accordance with section eleven.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A transfers Sultánpur to B on condition that he does not marry C. B imposes an easement on Sultánpur. Then B marries C. B's interest in Sultánpur ends, and with it the easement is extinguished.

(*b*) A, in 1860, lets Sultánpur to B for thirty years from the date of the lease. B, in 1861, imposes an easement on the land in favour of C, who enjoys the easement peaceably and openly as an easement without interruption for twenty-nine years. B's interest in Sultánpur then ends, and with it C's easement.

(*c*) A and B, tenants of C, have permanent transferable interests in their respective holdings. A imposes on his holding an easement to draw water from a tank for the purpose of irrigating B's land. B enjoys the easement for twenty years. Then A's rent falls into arrear and his interest is sold. B's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A mortgages Sultánpur to B, and lawfully imposes an easement on the land in favour of C in accordance with the provisions of section eleven. The land is sold to D in satisfaction of the mortgage-debt. The easement is not thereby extinguished.

40. An easement is extinguished when the dominant owner releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the servient owner.

Extinction by release.

Such release can be made only in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which the dominant owner can alienate the dominant heritage.

An easement may be released as to part only of the servient heritage.

Explanation I.—An easement is impliedly released—

(*a*) where the dominant owner expressly authorizes an act of a permanent nature to be done on the servient heritage, the necessary consequence of which is to prevent his future enjoyment of the easement, and such act is done in pursuance of such authority;

(*b*) where any permanent alteration is made in the dominant heritage of such a nature as to show that the dominant owner intended to cease to enjoy the easement in future.

Explanation II.—Mere non-user of an easement is not an implied release within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, B and C are co-owners of a house to which an easement is annexed. A, without the consent of B and C, releases the easement. This release is effectual only as against A and his legal representative.

(*b*) A grants B an easement over A's land for the beneficial enjoyment of his house. B assigns the house to C. B then purports to release the easement. The release is ineffectual.

(*c*) A, having the right to discharge his eavesdroppings into B's yard, expressly authorizes B to build over this yard to a height which will interfere with the discharge. B builds accordingly. A's easement is extinguished.

(*d*) A, having an easement of light to a window, builds up that window with bricks and mortar so as to manifest an intention to abandon the easement permanently. The easement is impliedly released.

(*e*) A, having a projecting roof by means of which he enjoys an easement to discharge eavesdroppings on B's land, alters the roof, so as to direct the rain-water into a different channel and discharge it on C's land. The easement is impliedly released.

41. An easement is extinguished when the servient owner, in exercise of a power reserved in this behalf, revokes the easement.

Extinction by revocation.

42. An easement is extinguished where it has been imposed for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled.

Extinction on expiration of limited period or happening of dissolving condition.

43. An easement of necessity is extinguished when the necessity comes to an end.

Extinction on termination of necessity.

Illustration.

A grants B a field inaccessible except by passing over A's adjoining land. B afterwards purchases a part of that land over which he can pass to his field. The right of way over A's land, which B had acquired, is extinguished.

44. An easement is extinguished when it becomes incapable of being at any time and under any circumstances beneficial to the dominant owner.

Extinction of useless easement.

45. An easement is extinguished—

(*a*) where the dominant heritage is substantially changed and it is not proved that the easement was intended to continue annexed thereto notwithstanding such change, or

Extinction by substantial change of dominant heritage.

(*b*) where, by any change in the dominant heritage, the burden on the servient heritage is materially increased, and cannot be reduced to its original limits, and it is not proved that the burden was intended to be increased by such change.

Extinction by material and permanent increase of burden.

46. An easement is extinguished where the servient heritage is by superior force so permanently altered that the dominant owner can no longer exercise his right:

Extinction on permanent alteration of servient heritage by superior force.

Provided that, where a way of necessity is destroyed by superior force, the dominant owner has a right to another way over the servient heritage; and the provisions of section fourteen apply to such way.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A grants to B, as the owner of a certain house, a right to fish in a river running through A's land. The river changes its course permanently and runs through C's land. B's easement is extinguished.

(*b*) Access to a path over which A has a right of way is permanently cut off by an earthquake. A's right is extinguished.

47. An easement is extinguished when either the dominant or the servient heritage is completely destroyed. N.-W. P. (1866), p. 112.

Extinction by destruction of either heritage.

Illustration.

A has a right of way over a road running along the foot of a sea-cliff. The road is washed away by a permanent encroachment of the sea. A's easement is extinguished.

48. An easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages. Beng. 30.

Extinction by unity of ownership.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, as the owner of a house, has a right of way over B's field. A mortgages his house, and B mortgages his field, to C. Then C forecloses both mortgages and becomes thereby absolute owner of both house and field. The right of way is extinguished.

(*b*) The dominant owner acquires only part of the servient heritage: the easement is not extinguished, except in the case illustrated in section forty-three.

(*c*) The servient owner acquires the dominant heritage in common with a third person: the easement is not extinguished.

(*d*) The separate owners of two separate dominant heritages jointly acquire the heritage which is servient to the two separate heritages: the easements are not extinguished.

(*e*) The joint owners of the dominant heritage jointly acquire the servient heritage: the easement is extinguished.

(*f*) A single right of way exists over two servient heritages for the beneficial enjoyment of a single dominant heritage. The dominant owner acquires one only of the servient heritages. The easement is not extinguished.

(*g*) A has a right of way over B's road. B dedicates the road to the public. A's right of way is not extinguished.

Extinction by non-user.

49. A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

An easement is not extinguished under this section—

(*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners;

(*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or

(*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement.

Illustration.

A has, as annexed to his house, rights of way from the high road thither over the heritages X and Z and the intervening heritage Y. Before the twenty years expire, A exercises his right of way over X. His rights of way over Y and Z are not extinguished.

Extinction of accessory rights.

50. When an easement is extinguished, the rights (if any) accessory thereto are also extinguished.

Illustration.

A has an easement to draw water from B's well. As accessory thereto, he has a right of way over B's land to and from the well. The easement to draw water is extinguished under section forty-nine. The right of way is also extinguished.

Suspension of easement.

51. An easement is suspended when the dominant owner becomes entitled to possession of the servient heritage for a limited interest therein, or when the servient owner becomes entitled to possession of the dominant heritage for a limited interest therein.

Servient owner not entitled to require continuance.

52. The servient owner has no right to require that an easement be continued; and, notwithstanding the provisions of section twenty-six, he is not entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of the extinguishment or suspension of the easement, if the dominant owner has given to the servient owner such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage.

Compensation for damage caused by extinguishment.

Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner is entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension.

Illustration.

A, in exercise of an easement, diverts to his canal the water of B's stream. The diversion continues for many years, and during that time the bed of the stream partly fills up. A then abandons his easement, and restores the stream to its ancient course. B's land is consequently flooded. B sues A for compensation for the damage caused by the flooding. It is proved that A gave B a month's notice of his intention to abandon the easement, and that such notice was sufficient to enable B, without unreasonable expense, to have prevented the damage. The suit must be dismissed.

Revival of easements.

53. An easement extinguished under section forty-seven revives (*a*) when the destroyed heritage is, before twenty years have expired, restored by the deposit of alluvion; (*b*) when the destroyed heritage is a servient building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site; and (*c*) when the destroyed heritage is a dominant building and before twenty years have expired such building is rebuilt upon the same site and in such a manner as not to impose a greater burden on the servient heritage. N.-W. P. (1866), p. 197.

An easement extinguished under section forty-eight revives when the grant or bequest by which the unity of ownership was produced is set aside by the decree of a competent Court. A necessary easement extinguished under the same section revives when the unity of ownership ceases from any other cause.

A suspended easement revives if the cause of suspension is removed before the right is extinguished under section forty-nine

Illustration.

A, as the absolute owner of field Y, has a right of way thither over B's field Z. A obtains from B a lease of Z for twenty years. The easement is suspended so long as A remains lessee of Z. But when A assigns the lease to C, or surrenders it to B, the right of way revives.

CHAPTER VI.

LICENSES.

"License" defined.

54. Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do, or continue to do, in or upon the immoveable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such right, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.

Who may grant license.

55. A license may be granted by any one in the circumstances and to the extent in and to which he may transfer his interest in the property affected by the license.

Grant may be express or implied.

56. The grant of a license may be express or implied from the conduct of the grantor; and an agreement purporting to create an easement, which is ineffectual for that purpose, may operate to create a license.

Accessory licenses annexed by law.

57. All licenses necessary for the enjoyment of any interest, or the exercise of any right, are implied in the constitution of such interest or right. Such licenses are called accessory licenses.

Illustration.

A sells the trees growing on his land to B. B is entitled to go on the land and take away the trees.

"It is founded on personal confidence," 3 Kent 583.

License when transferable.

58. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a license to attend a place of public entertainment may be transferred by the licensee; but, save as aforesaid, a license cannot be transferred by the licensee or exercised by his servants or agents.

Illustration.

A grants B a right to walk over A's field whenever he pleases. The right is not annexed to any immoveable property of B. The right cannot be transferred.

Grantor's duty to disclose defects.

59. The grantor of a license is bound to disclose to the licensee any defect in the property affected by the license, likely to be dangerous to the person or property of the licensee, of which the grantor is, and the licensee is not, aware.

Grantor's duty not to render property unsafe.

60. The grantor of a license is bound not to do anything likely to render the property affected by the license dangerous to the person or property of the licensee.

17 Q. B. 574.

Grantor's transferee not bound by license.

61. When the grantor of the license transfers the property affected thereby, the transferee is not bound by the license.

License when revocable.

62. A license may be revoked by the grantor, unless

(*a*) it is coupled with a transfer of property and such transfer is in force: Gale 69.

(*b*) the licensee, acting upon the license, has executed a work of a permanent character and incurred expenses in the execution.

Revocation express or implied.

63. The revocation of a license may be express or implied.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to use a path across it. A, with intent to revoke the license, locks a gate across the path. The license is revoked.

(*b*) A, the owner of a field, grants a license to B to stack hay on the field. A lets or sells the field to C. The license is revoked. Gale 65.

License when deemed revoked.

64. A license is deemed to be revoked— 3 Kent 582.

(*a*) when, from a cause preceding the grant of it, the grantor ceases to have any interest in the property affected by the license:

(*b*) when the licensee releases it, expressly or impliedly, to the grantor or his representative:

(*c*) where it has been granted for a limited period, or acquired on condition that it shall become void on the performance or non-performance of a specified act, and the period expires or the condition is fulfilled:

(*d*) where the property affected by the license is destroyed or by superior force so permanently [redacted] right:

(*e*) where the licensee becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the property affected by the license:

(*f*) where the license is granted for a specified purpose and the purpose is attained, or abandoned, or becomes impracticable:

(*g*) where the license is granted to the licensee as holding a particular office, employment or character, and such office, employment or character ceases to exist:

(*h*) where the license totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years and such cessation is not in pursuance of a contract between the grantor and the licensee:

(*i*) in the case of an accessory license, when the interest or right to which it is accessory ceases to exist.

Licensee's rights on revocation.

65. Where a license is revoked, the licensee is entitled to a reasonable time to leave the property affected thereby and to remove any goods which he has been allowed to place on such property. L. R. 5 C. P. 334; L. R. 9 Q. B. 400.

Licensee's rights on eviction.

66. Where a license has been granted for a consideration, and the licensee, without any fault of his own, is evicted by the grantor before he has fully enjoyed, under the license, the right for which he contracted, he is entitled to recover compensation from the grantor.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to form part of the Indian Civil Code, and attempts to state, clearly and compactly, the rules relating to Easements, that is to say, the rights which a man sometimes has over one piece of immoveable property by reason of his ownership of another. As to these rights our present statutory law is silent, except so far as regards the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession, the limitation of suits for disturbing them, and the granting of injunctions to prevent such disturbance; and three of our most experienced Judges—Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Justice (now Sir Louis) Jackson and Mr. Justice Innes—have expressed their opinion that it is desirable to codify the law on the subject, which is now (to quote the Chief Justice of Bombay) "for the most part to be found only in treatises and reports practically inaccessible to a large proportion of the legal profession in the Mufassal and to the subordinate Judges." There is much litigation in the case of urban easements, and a late Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court asserts that this is largely due to the fact that neither the people themselves, nor the majority of the Courts, understand the principles upon which such disputes should be determined. The Bill is mainly based on the law of England, which, being just, equitable and almost free from local peculiarities, has, in many cases,[a] been held to regulate the subject in this country; but a few deviations (hereinafter specified) have been made from that law, and rules as to some matters which have not hitherto come under the cognizance of the English and Indian Courts have been adapted from the writings of modern jurists.

Of Easements generally.

The Bill is divided into six chapters. The first chapter treats of easements generally, and opens with a definition of the term, so framed as to exclude all rights in gross, *i.e.*, those which are not annexed to the ownership of immoveable property. The definition also indicates that the easement must be in a corporeal heritage, and that the servient owner can only be required not to do something or to suffer something to be done. The definition also requires that the easement must be of some advantage to the dominant heritage. Such advantage, it is explained, may be contingent or remote, and even a mere amenity.

An explanation declares in effect that there may be an easement entitling the dominant owner to remove and appropriate for his own use, as such, any part of the soil of the servient heritage or anything growing or subsisting thereon. This, though in conformity with continental systems of jurisprudence, is in contravention of the English law, which reckons, for instance, as an easement, the right to take water from a spring on your neighbour's land, but denies that name to a right to take grass or gravel. "It has been said," to quote Mr. Justice Markby, "that the distinction is that the first is for convenience only, while the latter is for profit. But this, besides being a very slender distinction, is not always observed. The right to take water is just as much an easement if the water be made into beer, and sold by the person who takes it, as if it be used by himself for domestic purposes."

Sections 5 and 6 define, in accordance with English law, easements affirmative and negative, continuous and discontinuous, apparent and non-apparent. An illustration to section 5 shows that an easement to restrain interference with privacy is recognised by the Bill and is a negative easement. Such a right, founded as it is on the oriental custom of secluding females, is of much importance in India: it is recognised generally in the countries whose system is founded on the Civil law; and the decisions of the High Courts adverse to such right should not, in the opinion of the Indian Law Commission, be followed by the legislature.

Section 7 declares that an easement may be for a limited period, or subject to periodical interruption, or exerciseable only at a certain time or on condition.

Easements being restrictions on the free use of property in others are regarded with disfavour by the law, and section 8 accordingly declares that all easements are in derogation of one or other of certain rights incidental to the ownership of immoveable property. These are (*a*) the exclusive right (subject to existing law) to enjoy and dispose of immoveable property and its products, and (*b*) the right of the owner of such property to the enjoyment of the natural advantages arising from its situation, such as unpolluted air, quiet, the vertical passage of light and air, the natural support of land by the soil of another, unpolluted water, draining, the uninterrupted flow of water naturally flowing in defined channels, the discharge of surface-water on lower adjoining land, and, lastly, the use of the water of a stream for drinking, household purposes, watering cattle and, *sub modo*, for irrigation and manufactures.

Imposition, Acquisition and Transfer of Easements.

Chapter II treats of the imposition, acquisition and transfer of easements. Sections 9, 10 and 11 treat of the persons capable of constituting easements, whether permanent or temporary.

[a] See, for example, in Bombay, *Calliandoss* v. *Cleveland*, 2 Ind. Jur. O.S. 16: *Ratanji H. Bottlewala* v. *Edalji H. Bottlewala*, 8 Bom. 181. In Calcutta, *Modhoosoodhun Dey* v. *Bissonath Dey*, 15 Ben. 361: *Bhuban Mohan Banerjee* v. *Elliot*, 6 Ben. 85: *Bagram* v. *Khettranath Karformah*, 3 Beng. O. C. J. 18. In the Mufassal, *Krishna Ayyan* v. *Venkatachella Mudali*, 7 Mad. 60: *Ponnusami Tevar* v. *Collector of Madura*, 5 Mad. 6, 23, 24: *Morgan* v. *Kirby*, I. L. R. 2 Mad. 46. Panjáb Record, No. 80 of 1876.

Provision is made for the cases of lessees, co-owners, trustees, servient owners, lessors and mortgagors. The Bill (here following a decision of the Madras High Court, 4 Mad. 98, but deviating from English law) does not require the express imposition of an easement to be evidenced by writing. The Bill then shews who may acquire easements, allowing one of several co-owners to acquire, without the consent of the others, an easement for the benefit of the property held in co-ownership, allowing also (in accordance with Lord Kenyon's dictum in *Large* v. *Pitt*) a lessee whose interest is permanent and transferable to acquire an easement over land held by another like lessee of the same landlord, but forbidding a lessee to acquire for the beneficial enjoyment of other land of his own an easement in respect of the land comprised in his lease. Nothing is said of the acquisition of an easement by estoppel of the servient owner, as, for instance, when a person having no right to certain land purports to impose an easement upon it and afterwards acquires the land. This matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

Sections 13 and 14 deal with easements of necessity, that is to say, the rights which are absolutely necessary for enjoying property and quasi-easements, that is to say, conveniences to which an owner subjects one part of his property for the benefit of another. These conveniences, when apparent and continuous and necessary for enjoying property as it was enjoyed when it was separated by grant or bequest, will, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary, be taken as easements by the grantee or legatee of the quasi-dominant heritage. In like manner, they will be reserved as easements by the person retaining the portion for the benefit of which the conveniences existed. The Bill here follows the decision in *Pyer* v. *Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916, rather than that in *Suffield* v. *Brown*, 33 L. J. Ch. 249. When the person entitled to set out a way of necessity refuses or neglects to do so, the Bill declares that the dominant owner shall be entitled to set it out. But there is no rule, such as exists in England, that a way of necessity shall not be varied save with the consent of both dominant and servient owners, or unless the servient owner renders it impassable. The omission is intentional, as such a rule would, it is said by an eminent authority, be opposed to Indian rural economy and convenience.

The Bill then deals with the important subject of the acquisition of easements by long and continued possession. Sections 15 and 16 correspond to sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, but with the addition, in section 15, of a provision that a prescriptive right to support may, by user for twenty years, be acquired for land with things affixed thereto, and of explanations that nothing is an "enjoyment" when it has been had in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of the property over which the right is claimed and such right has not been granted as an easement, and that suspension of the enjoyment of an easement in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners is not such an interruption as will defeat a claim by prescription. Section 17 sets forth the limits to the acquisition of prescriptive rights. It agrees with the present law and its English prototype (where the user has continued for forty years) in making no provision for cases in which the servient owner is ignorant of the user or has been incapable of resisting it. The Bill also provides, in accordance with a decision of the House of Lords, that a right tending to the destruction of the servient heritage cannot be acquired by prescription.

Section 18 deals with customary easements, *i.e.*, easements acquired in virtue of a local custom, such, for example, as the custom that every cultivator of village-land is entitled, as such, to graze his cattle on the common pasture, and the custom that no owner of a house can open a new window therein so as substantially to invade his neighbour's privacy.

As an easement exists only for the beneficial enjoyment of a certain thing, it cannot be separated from that thing. Section 19, taken from the Transfer of Property Bill, accordingly declares that the transfer of a dominant heritage passes the easement, unless a contrary intention appears.

Incidents of Easements.

Chapter III deals with the user, the extent and other incidents of easements. The rules which it contains are expressly made subject to the incidents of customary easements to contract and to the provisions of any instrument or of a decree by which an easement is imposed. As an easement exists only for the benefit of a certain heritage, it can be exercised only in the interests of that heritage, and to supply its wants. Section 21 accordingly declares that an easement cannot be used for any purpose unconnected with the enjoyment of the dominant heritage. As the law does not favour restrictions on rights of property, section 22 declares that an easement must be exercised in the mode least onerous to the servient owner, and allows him to confine such exercise to a determinate part of the servient heritage, when this can be done without detriment to the dominant owner. Section 23 allows, on the other hand, a corresponding privilege to the dominant owner by permitting him to alter the mode and place of enjoying his easement so long as such alteration imposes no additional burden on the servient heritage. By sections 24, 25 and 26, the dominant owner may, in proper time and manner, do what is necessary to secure the full enjoyment of his easement; bearing the expense of constructing or repairing necessary works, and being liable for damage arising from their disrepair. As an easement is imposed on a thing, and not on its owner, section 27 declares that the servient owner is not, as such, bound to do anything for the benefit of the dominant heritage. This rule, however, like the others in the chapter, is subject to local usage saved by law, such, for example, as the Panjáb

usage, that the servient owner of upper land shall in *Chait* break his dam so as to ensure a certain modicum of water to the dominant owner of the lower land. Section 28 defines, in accordance with English decisions, the mode in which the extent of easements is to be determined; section 29 declares the law as to the increase of easements, including the case, noticed by Pothier, of increase of the dominant heritage by alluvion. As easements are indivisible; as they cannot be acquired, exercised or lost in, or for the benefit of, an ideal part of a heritage, section 30 declares that when the dominant heritage is divided, the easement becomes annexed to each of the shares, but not so as to increase substantially the burden on the servient heritage.

The chapter concludes with a declaration that the servient owner may ordinarily obstruct an excessive user of an easement (but only on the servient heritage). This, of course, is without prejudice to any other remedy, such as a suit for compensation or an injunction, to which he may be entitled.

Disturbance of Easements.

Chapter IV, on the disturbance of easements, after describing the general right to undisturbed enjoyment, proceeds (section 33) to provide that the owner of any interest in the dominant heritage, or the occupier of the heritage, may sue for a disturbance if it has caused him substantial damage. Such damage includes the doing of any act likely to injure the plaintiff by affecting the evidence of the easement, or by materially diminishing the value of the dominant heritage. As the law stands both in England and in India, a suit will lie for the disturbance of a right to light where the obstruction interferes materially with the comfort of the plaintiff. But in the case of a right to air, the obstruction, to be actionable, must amount to a nuisance (3 Beng. O. C. 18). It would seem that, in a country like India, the right to air is entitled to at least as much favour as the right to light, and that we should not in this respect follow a law fashioned upon the wants of the inhabitants of a northern country (15 Beng. 68). The Bill accordingly allows a suit for the obstruction of the free passage of air where it interferes materially with the plaintiff's physical comfort, although it is not injurious to his health.

The period at which the cause of action arises when a right of support is disturbed is declared, by section 34, in accordance with the decision in *Bonomi* v. *Backhouse*, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, section 24, to be when the damage is sustained.

Cases of polluting air and water previously impure are dealt with in section 35.

Suits for continuing disturbances are provided for by section 36, and rules as to injunctions to restrain disturbances are added by section 37 to those already contained in the Specific Relief Act.

In section 38, the right to abate a wrongful obstruction of light, air or water, is disallowed. This, though a deviation from English law, will avoid the risk of riot and trespass, and is a step taken in the direction in which all modern systems of law have tended, of forbidding private persons to redress their grievances by their own act. There is, it seems, a contrary usage in the Sialkot District; but this will be saved by section 2, clause (*b*).

Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements.

Chapter V deals with the extinction, suspension and revival of easements. It first states eleven cases in which an easement may be extinguished, as follows:—

(*a*) by dissolution of the right of the person who imposed the easement (section 39):

(*b*) by release (section 40):

(*c*) by revocation (section 41):

(*d*) by expiration of the time for which the easement was imposed or the happening of the dissolving condition annexed thereto (section 42):

(*e*) in the case of an easement of necessity, when the necessity ends (section 43):

(*f*) when the easement becomes incapable of being under any circumstances beneficial (section 44):

(*g*) by alteration of the dominant heritage (section 45):

(*h*) by alteration of the servient heritage (section 46):

(*i*) by destruction of either heritage (section 47):

(*j*) by unity of ownership (section 48):

(*k*) by non-user (section 49).

In most of these cases the reason for extinction is obvious. Three, however, may need explanation. Useless restrictions of the rights of property are to be avoided, and section 44 consequently declares that an easement which, under no circumstances, can be advantageous to the dominant heritage shall cease to exist. Every easement is a right which the dominant owner would not require if he were also owner of the servient heritage. Section 48 therefore declares that an easement is extinguished when the same person becomes entitled to the absolute ownership of the whole of the dominant and servient heritages.

The section (49) treating of extinctive prescription, *i.e.*, the extinction by non-user of prescriptive rights and other easements, requires fuller notice. As in the case of acquisition by prescription, the Bill does not assume that a fictitious grant has been made by the servient owner, so here the Bill rejects the doctrine that non-user is to be regarded merely as evidence from which a release may be implied, and proposes the following rules on this difficult subject—

"A continuous easement is extinguished when it totally ceases to be used as such for an unbroken period of twenty years.

"A discontinuous easement is extinguished when, for a like period, it has not been exercised, or the dominant owner has not registered, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, a declaration of his intention to retain the easement.

"Such period shall be reckoned, in the case of a continuous easement, from the day on which its exercise was obstructed by the servient owner, or rendered impossible by the dominant owner; and, in the case of a discontinuous easement, from the day on which it was last exercised by any person as annexed to the dominant heritage, or the day on which the dominant owner registered the said declaration.

"Where an easement is exerciseable only at a certain place, or at certain times, or between certain hours, or for a particular purpose, its exercise during the said period at another place, or at other times, or between other hours, or for another purpose, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

"The circumstance that, during the said period, no one was in possession of the servient heritage, or that the easement could not be exercised, or that a right accessory thereto was exercised, or that the dominant owner was not aware of its existence, or that he exercised it in ignorance of his right to do so, does not prevent its extinction under this section.

"An easement is not extinguished under this section, (*a*) where the cessation is in pursuance of a contract between the dominant and servient owners, (*b*) where the dominant heritage is held in co-ownership, and one of the co-owners exercises the easement within the said period, or (*c*) where the easement is a necessary easement.

"Where several heritages are respectively subject to rights of way for the benefit of a single heritage, and the ways are continuous, such rights shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a single easement."

It will be seen that the same period is fixed for the loss of an easement by non-user as for its original acquisition by enjoyment[a]; that this method of extinction is not confined (as seems to be the case in America) to prescriptive rights, and that no exception is made where the exercise of the easement has been prevented by force or by the theft of its subject. There is, in such cases, a *de facto* interruption of the dominant owner's quasi-possession, even though he is unaware of the obstruction or ignorant of his right. Where the dominant owner exercises, during the prescriptive period, a right less extensive than that to which he is entitled, some systems lay down that his easement shall be reduced to the right actually exercised. The Bill omits all provisions on this head, partly because they are inconsistent with the indivisible nature of an easement, and partly because they would obviously encourage litigation.

Nothing is said of the extinction of an easement by estoppel of the dominant owner, as this matter seems sufficiently provided for by the Evidence Act.

The extinction of rights accessory to easements is provided for by section 50.

The suspension of easements by unity of possession is then dealt with by section 51. Suspension by encroachment is not recognised by the Bill.

Section 52 negatives any right of the servient owner to require that an easement should continue. It also negatives his right to demand compensation for damage caused by its extinguishment or suspension if the dominant owner has given him such notice as will enable him, without unreasonable expense, to protect the servient heritage from such damage. Where such notice has not been given, the servient owner will be entitled to compensation for damage caused to the servient heritage in consequence of such extinguishment or suspension. The Bill here deviates somewhat from the English law, as declared in *Mason* v. *The Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company*, L. R. 6 Q. B. 578.

Lastly, section 53 deals with the revival of extinguished and suspended easements, and provides, not only for the common case of a house pulled down for the purpose of re-building, but also for that of a diluviated heritage restored by alluvion.

The Bill saves (section 2) any right of the Government to regulate the collection, retention and distribution of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, or of the water flowing, collected, retained or distributed in or by any channel or other

[a] It was held by the High Court at Fort William, that a right of way was lost by non-user for *six* years, 5 Beng. Appendix 66. In *Ward* v. *Ward* (7 Exch. 838), on the other hand, such a right was held to survive a non-user for more than twenty years.

work constructed at the public expense for irrigation. The power of the Executive to carry out schemes of irrigation will thus remain unhampered. The Bill also saves all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for example, as the Forest Act and, in the Panjáb, Act IV of 1872, section 7, and in Oudh, Act XVIII of 1876, section 4. It will thus avoid interference with forest-conservancy and with local usage in those parts of India in which customary law prevails. It also, *ex abundante cautela*, saves any customary or other right (not conferred by license) over land which the Government, the public or any person may possess irrespective of any other land. Such rights, when conferred by license, are dealt with by Chapter VI.

It may, in conclusion, be remarked that a rough draft of this Bill was circulated in February, 1878, to the Local Governments for opinion. The result was a mass of criticism, some of which was searching and therefore welcome. The Bill was then revised and submitted to the Indian Law Commissioners, who in their report made the following observations :—

"The chief objections taken to the Bill are that, by informing people of their rights, it will provoke litigation, and that it will abolish or otherwise interfere with easements recognised only by local usage. The former objection, if valid, is an objection to all positive law declaring rights, and, in a less degree, to every decision of a court of justice which enunciates a general rule respecting rights. But it is matter of ordinary experience that people are more prone to bring or resist claims to doubtful than to certain rights; that, in other words, litigation is promoted by doubt as to what is, and what is not, a right recognised by the courts of justice. By its explicit declarations of the law on points now held doubtful by the people, the Bar and the Judges of the Subordinate Courts, the Bill appears likely to check, rather than increase, litigation. As to the latter objection, that the Bill will interfere with local usages, we have been unable to find in the papers submitted to us a single instance of a right in the nature of an easement that would have been affected *in malam partem* by the Bill; and we strongly suspect that many of its critics have confounded rights in gross with easements properly so called."

The Bill as revised by the Law Commission extends to the whole of British India; but as there are some parts of the country (*e.g.*, Assam and British Burma) where the rights with which it deals are said to be practically unknown; as in others (*e.g.*, the Panjáb), it may, perhaps, be expedient to extend it to towns, leaving the rural districts entirely to their local usage, the Local Governments are invited to state whether the extension of the proposed law should be made permissive.

The Bill is now published in accordance with the permission of the present Secretary of State for India, and, save that the definition of an apparent easement has been amended, that a few clerical errors have been corrected, that section 13 (as to easements of necessity) has been slightly altered so as to express the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in *Mayor of London* v. *Riggs* (49 L. J. Chan. Div. 297), and that the commencement of the Act and the dates in the illustrations to section 15 have been changed, it reproduces the draft as settled by the Law Commission.

SIMLA;
The 6th November, 1880.

WHITLEY STOKES.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JULY 12TH, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1130.

Simla, the 12th July 1880.

Mr. Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL.D., C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty under 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 5, and 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 97, Section 8, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the departure on leave of absence on medical certificate of the Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., Mr. Aitchison has this day taken his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

C. GRANT,
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.

SIMLA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1100.

Simla, the 13th September 1880.

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR EDWIN BEAUMONT JOHNSON, Royal Artillery, K.C.B., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DONALD MARTIN STEWART, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

2. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR D. M. STEWART has this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

C. GRANT,
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.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.
Kabul.

No. 551.

Simla, the 27th September 1880.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following correspondence and despatches concerning the action of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, shall be published, for general information, in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*.

From COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 8453-K., Field Operations / Kabul, dated Simla, the 27th September, 1880).

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 5351-K.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 25th September 1880, forwarding a despatch from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier-General Burrows' and Brigadier-General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the meagre and unsatisfactory character of the accounts furnished, which, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the date of the occurrence to which they refer, still leave the Government of India in ignorance as to the true facts of the case and the exact circumstances to which the reverse sustained by Her Majesty's arms is to be attributed.

3. The Governor General in Council, however, understands that a full report of the situation, drawn up by Lieutenant-General Sir Fred. Roberts, after his arrival at Kandahar, is now on its way to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and as doubtless this will throw much light on what these despatches leave in obscurity, the Government of India will await the arrival of the report before deciding on any further course of action in connection with the operations of the 27th July, 1880.

4. It is not, however, necessary to wait for further information to enable the Governor General in Council to express his hearty concurrence in the high tribute paid by the Commander-in-Chief to the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of the E-B Battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

Notwithstanding its loss of guns, and that the result of the day was disastrous, the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, may look back on the

action of Maiwand as one in which they nobly maintained the credit of their distinguished regiment.

5. The Government of India entertained no doubt of the good conduct of Her Majesty's 66th Foot, but it is still a satisfaction to have obtained the voluntary testimony of the enemy to the devoted courage with which the colours of the regiment were defended to the last against overwhelming odds.

6. The Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in receiving the names of those officers whose services are specially brought to notice by His Excellency.

7. The names of those of the British troops who were killed and who have since died of their wounds have been telegraphed to the Secretary of State. The complete lists of casualties, both British and Native, will be published, together with the despatches and this correspondence, in the *Gazette of India*.

8. It is, I am to add, needless to give expression to the deep grief the Government of India feel in reading this sad roll of the losses sustained by the force employed under Brigadier-General Burrows.

From MAJOR GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5351-A.,—"*Kabul*,"—dated the 25th September 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant General Primrose, C.S.I., giving cover to Brigadier General Burrows' and Brigadier General Nuttall's accounts of the operations which took place under the direction of the former officer on the 27th July last.

2. Circumstances have delayed the receipt of these despatches, and even now they contain but isolated and bare statements of the sad events of the day, almost entirely failing to convey to us information as to how they were brought about.

3. Before proceeding to a general review of the operations, and in order to make the reports now submitted clear, it is necessary to annex the following copies of telegrams :—

I.—From the Quarter Master General in India, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 9th July 1880).

"Yours eighth. Under the circumstances, you can order up any troops from the line of communication you and General Phayre consider can be safely spared to reinforce Kandahar."

II.—From the Commander-in-Chief in India, to General Primrose, Kandahar,—(dated 15th July 1880).

"Wali's troops having deserted, the situation has completely changed. General Burrows must act according to his own judgment, reporting fully. He must act with caution on account of distance of support."

These telegrams refer to paragraphs 3 and 10 of General Primrose's despatch.

4. In paragraph 2 of Brigadier-General Burrows' report, a reference is made to certain instructions received, and copies of correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, thereon, are attached.

The two telegrams there given only form a small portion of the correspondence between the Army Head Quarters and General Primrose, and it becomes, therefore, requisite to give copies of the telegrams which passed on the subject of Brigadier General Burrows' movements, from the date of his return to Khushk-i-Nakhud from the Helmand, up to the day of the action at Maiwand. These telegrams are annexed.

5. It should be stated that up to this time the intelligence regarding Ayub's strength is contained in the following copy of a telegram from General Primrose to the Quarter Master General in India, dated Kandahar, 14th July 1880 :—

"Letter received this day from Colonel St. John; no date to it, but presumed 12th July. Ayub reached Farrah on 1st July, and his advanced cavalry left on 8th. He has 2,500 effective and 1,000 disaffected infantry, 800 regular cavalry, and 1,000 tribal cavalry, with 30 guns. Wali's troops shaky. One regiment all but openly mutinous; rest tainted. They have no ammunition, and St. John told Wali to take measures to put it out of reach. One other Sirdar deserted with his immediate followers, but failed to persuade others to follow him."

6. Brigadier-General Burrows has not informed us what military measures he took for ascertaining the strength and disposition of Ayub's army after it had crossed the Helmand, whilst it is evident that the information on which he broke up from Khushk-i-Nakhud and marched with the intention of anticipating Ayub at Maiwand, was either incorrect or reached him too late.

It appears to Sir Fred. Haines that had he been aware that Ayub could possibly have presented himself at Maiwand in such force as that ascribed to him, General Burrows would have considered himself hardly strong enough to attack him, but would rather have contented himself with retiring towards his base at Kandahar, keeping a close touch on the enemy with his cavalry, and would certainly have taken steps to rid himself of the enormous amount of stores and baggage with which he was encumbered on the day of the action.

It appears that the only reinforcement sent to him from Kandahar consisted of 50 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, but it will be observed in paragraph 8 of his despatch that General Primrose had troops at Kandahar on the 23rd July from which to support him, and that he had arranged to do so, to the extent of 230 men of the 4th Native Infantry, but for some reason or other, not explained, this reinforcement was not sent.

7. Defective information was but a prelude to what followed. The apparently wholly unauthorised commencement of the action on the left by two guns of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant H. Maclaine, escorted by a troop of Sind Horse under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, committed General Burrows to an action on ground not deliberately chosen by him, and with an enemy entirely unreconnoitred. This was highly prejudicial to his chance of success, for the position thus hurriedly taken up was in perfectly open ground, with both flanks *en l'air* in the face of vastly superior numbers.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief firmly believes that had the Native Infantry stood their ground and stemmed the rush of the Ghazis, a victory might have been achieved; but when the line gave way from the left and the 66th Regiment was thus thrown into confusion, there was but one chance, and that was a cavalry charge. But the cavalry failed to charge, and a rout was inevitable.

8. There can be no doubt that General Burrows was vastly overmatched as to numbers, and that he had to fight a desperate battle under most unfortunate circumstances.

The unsteadiness of the two companies of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles) early in the day, must at once have destroyed all confidence in that corps, but it is evident that up to the moment of yielding on the left of the line, the conduct of the troops, with the above exception, had been excellent.

It is His Excellency's pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the Governor General in Council the admirable behaviour of the officers and men of E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, who fought most gallantly and suffered severely.

The guns which commenced the action were those apparently which were lost eventually. The gallant young officer who commanded them is not here to justify or explain his movement, for he met a tragic end at Mazra after a month's imprisonment in Ayub's camp, and this must be a lasting disgrace attaching to Ayub's name.

The detachment of the 66th under Lieutenant Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, is also reported to have behaved extremely well; and an incident, not known to General Burrows when he wrote his despatch, is worthy of record here, as a lasting tribute to the undaunted gallantry of the officers and men of the 66th Regiment from the mouth of the enemy.

General Roberts, under date 16th September, telegraphs as follows :—

"Colonel St. John reports from Kandahar as follows:—From the accounts of one of Ayub's officers present at the action of Maiwand, it appears that a stand was made by remnant of the 66th Regiment round the colors, in an enclosure; informant estimated their number at 100, and states that they were surrounded by the whole army, and that when all but eleven were killed these made a desperate charge, and perished fighting bravely to the last man."

This stubborn defence may have delayed the pursuit as well as checked the desire to pursue.

9. The artillery maintained their military formation and *morale* during the retreat.

But though the cavalry appear to have kept together, the General had lost all confidence in them, apparently with reason, and from this cause was unable to halt at Hauz-i-Madat.

Had this been done, no doubt many valuable lives and some stores and transport animals might have been saved, while some appearance of military formation might have been restored.

The retreat was thus continued without a break to Kandahar, notwithstanding that the pursuit, never vigorous, was not pressed beyond the third or fourth mile from the field. This restless flight must have increased the tale of loss and suffering at every step.

It is to be noted that amongst the casualties in the cavalry, no native officer is mentioned as either killed or wounded.

On the morning of the 28th July, the leading fugitives reached Kandahar. Their report of the complete annihilation of General Burrows' brigade was accepted as fact, and so reported to the world.

It is satisfactory to know that, unfortunate as were the events of the day, together with their results, they fell far short of the description first given of them. His Excellency

the Governor General in Council is aware that on this report the cantonments were precipitately abandoned, and refuge taken in the citadel.

Ayub did not, however, fully invest Kandahar until the 6th August.

10. To return to the events of the 27th. It is worthy of remark that General Burrows makes no mention of efforts on the part of officers to steady their men, nor are the commanding officers or others of the corps engaged mentioned with approval. But the casualty rolls, taken in connection with the undoubted heavy losses of the enemy, are a sufficient proof of the gallantry and devotion of those who fell.

11. Of the survivors, the Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of Government the officers named by Brigadier-Generals Burrows and Nuttall, *viz.* :—

Captain J. R. Slade, R.H.A.
Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E.
Major G. C. Hogg, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse.

12. The casualty rolls have already been submitted to Government with my No. 5327-A. of the 24th instant.

Returns of ordnance and of arms and accoutrements lost are enclosed; also a return of ammunition expended.

Telegrams referred to in the Adjutant General's letter forwarding the Maiwand Despatches, paragraph 4.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 17th July 1880).

Kandahar, 17th July.—General Burrows reports that he has moved his force back from Helmand to Khushk-i-Nakhud, there to await events or orders. This move was necessitated by there being no supplies for the troops, nor grain for horses. The little there was on right bank was carried off or destroyed by mutineers. This point is of most strategic importance, having several roads converging on it. As the river Helmand is fordable, Ayub could cross anywhere. I am of opinion that General Burrows has acted judiciously in the matter.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4978, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Chief wishes to know what General Burrows' views and intentions now are. Please tell him to report daily everything that goes on for the information of Viceroy. Yours of sixteenth, giving information from General Burrows about pursuit and dispersion of Wali's mutinous troops and recovery of guns, very satisfactory.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4995, dated 17th July 1880).

Simla, 17th July.—Yours 17th. Chief considers General Burrows acted judiciously in retiring on Khushk-i-Nakhud under the circumstances.

Telegram from Quarter Master General, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 4997, dated 18th July 1880).

Simla, 18th July.—Do you consider Khushk-i-Nakhud the most favorable position for covering Kandahar, and striking a blow at Ayub, should he cross the Helmand? Favor the Commander-in-Chief with a full expression of your views, both as regards the city and Ayub's probable movements. Reply in cipher. Also give dates on which you calculate that the different units of the reinforcements can reach Kandahar.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla, —(dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Advanced guard of Ayub Khan appears to have reached Girishk. Nothing certain known about Ayub himself to-day.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 384-K., dated 19th July 1880).

Kandahar, 19th July.—Your telegram 18th. Taking into consideration that the Helmand is now fordable everywhere, it presents no obstacle to the advance of Ayub at any point he chooses to cross it. Khushk-i-Nakhud is an important position covering roads leading from the Helmand to Kandahar. Whilst remaining on the Helmand, forage grain could hardly be obtained, whereas they are plentiful at Khushk-i-Nakhud; between the latter place and Girishk there is a desert 25 miles broad. General Burrows at Khushk-i-Nakhud is within fair supportable distance from Kandahar. The presence of a force there has the effect of keeping the people quiet. At present I am unable to obtain any definite intelligence of Ayub's movements; an impression is abroad that he will not meet our troops in the open, but that

if he crosses the river at all, he will do so to the north of Girishk, and perhaps make for Ghazni, for political reasons. As regards Kandahar great uneasiness prevails in the city; large numbers of the families are leaving daily, fearing the approach of Ayub. There are of course a number of disaffected men in and about Kandahar ready for a disturbance if they get a chance. I keep the city constantly patrolled, and have placed three 40-pounders of 5-11th in the citadel, which has had the effect of quieting the minds of those peaceably disposed.

Units of reinforcements will probably arrive here—
Detachment 4th Native Infantry on 24th.
Detachments 28th Native Infantry on 25th, 26th and 27th.
Last detachment 4th Native Infantry on 28th.

9th and 24th Native Infantry are now in Bolan, and will be in position probably 24th and 30th July; 11th Foot come up Bolan in cart carriage, beginning by companies on 20th and doing double stages to Dozan. One wing will be concentrated at Quetta on 1st August, leave Quetta 3rd, and reach Kandahar about 15th; two more companies will leave three days later, and last two form escorts to F-2nd Royal Artillery. Information about Madras Cavalry not yet received from General Phayre. Will wire this to-morrow.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 21st July 1880.

Kandahar, 21st July.—Precedence.—Information from General Burrows, dated 19th. He has shifted his camp to a very eligible spot, three miles nearer Girishk. He reports 2,100 Ayub's cavalry have arrived at Girishk, he himself being at Mahmodabad, 17 miles in rear, with his infantry and guns. It is reported that he intends to move either to the north of Girishk or the south by the Argasan Valley, but this is merely surmise. He has utilised the guns taken from the Wali by manning them from men of E-B and 66th Regiment. I am sending out to-night by forced marches twelve of the Wali's artillery horses and harness, &c., to complete this battery, as far as practicable, under an escort of fifty sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, whom I have directed to remain, as a temporary arrangement, with General Burrows, as he wished his cavalry increased.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—General Burrows under date 20th writes:—Situation remains unchanged; travellers who have passed Ayub's camp say things are not going on smoothly there, and that in all probability there will be a split before they reach the Helmand. General Burrows ready for them. Troops healthy and in excellent spirits.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5109, dated 21st July 1880).

Simla, 21st July.—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed.

You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 21st July 1880).

Kandahar, 21st July.—News just received from Colonel St. John and General Burrows that Ayub with his regulars reached the Helmand 20th. He has sent back his carriage for baggage left a day's march in rear. Tribal sowars and some Ghazis have joined him. His intention stated to be to move *viâ* Sungboor and Mir Karez and attack General Burrows. At Sungboor there are 200 Ghazis with two standards. Spy states Luniab with cavalry had moved down river intending to skirt desert and attack.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 22nd July 1880).

Kandahar, 22nd July.—Letter from General Burrows, dated evening of 21st; no further news.

Telegram from Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(No. 5181, dated 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd July.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub, if you consider you are strong enough to do so.

Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 413-K., dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Your cipher telegram. I am almost entirely dependent for intelligence on the Political Department. I have spies out, and obtained some information from sources in the town.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 23rd July 1880).

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report received from General Burrows, dated 22nd. No further news regarding Ayub. Our force at Khushk-i-Nakhud well entrenched and defended against any night attack. Supplies plentiful, except wood, which is very scarce. A detachment 4th Native Infantry, escorting ammunition, arrives here to-morrow, and 200 rifles 28th Native Infantry the day after.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—dated 23rd July 1880.

Kandahar, 23rd July.—Report just received from Colonel St. John. Spies state Ayub has crossed Helmand at Haidarabad. Party of his cavalry came yesterday to Sungboor and returned again. Small party of Ghazis collected there; stated they expected 5,000 horsemen to arrive to-day and main body to-morrow. Few supplies at Sungboor, so Ayub cannot halt there more than one day. Report raises number of men who have joind Ayub to 4,000.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to the Adjutant General in India, dated 24th July 1880, and received on the same date.

On morning of 23rd our cavalry patrol proceeding in the direction of Sungboor came upon the enemy's advanced parties. Lieutenant Monteith, 3rd Sind Horse, who was in command, sent in word to camp, and, dismounting some of his men, checked the enemy, who retired out of range. Brigadier General Nuttall, with 180 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry, and two guns E-B, Royal Horse Artillery, now came up, and a reconnaissance reported six hundred sowars marching paralled with a body of infantry, three miles beyond our advanced post. General Nuttall advanced with 160 sabres and two guns for about three miles, the enemy retiring. When he got within 1800 yards of the cavalry our men opened on them, and they bolted faster than ever, making for cover. General Nuttall pursued until he was six miles from camp, when he gave up the chase. Some horses of the cavalry were killed, and men carried off wounded. No infantry were seen.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 422-K., dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—General Burrows reports that in the event of enemy moving up north, he purposes sending back superfluous baggage and sick to Kandahar, and moving up Kakrez Valley, opening up fresh line of communication.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 25th July 1880).

Kandahar, 25th July.—Information received this evening that Ayub's cavalry fell back last night to Helmand. Report received to the effect that one hundred and fifty cavalry crossed into the Argandab three days ago; believed to have been sent to take back Surteep's family hidden in village there. Efforts appear to be made by Hubbeeboolla Khan, Parakzai, to raise people in Kakrez, without much success. There is much excitement throughout the country.

Cipher telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(No. 430-K., dated 26th July 1880).

Kandahar, 26th July.—Your telegram, 21st July. General Burrows states that should the enemy advance direct on Maiwand or on Khushk-i-Nakhud, he is prepared to attack him; should he attempt to reach Maiwand *viâ* Melmund, he would intercept him by Garmao Valley; should Ayub's force try to avoid him by taking road to Nish, *viâ* Melmund and Ghorak, he proposes to move by Maiwand into Kakrez. To do this he will reduce his baggage and send back some sick reported unfit, and I will assist him in every way to lighten his column and make it more moveable.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 27th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows, under date evening 25th, reports situation unchanged. Two Sind horsemen shot when patrolling near Sungboor. At Kandahar I hear on best authority that Habeeboolla has been to Kakrez and has tried to raise the people without

success. He was at Soznee on Sunday and then proposed crossing into the Argandab. The second detachment, 11th Foot, left Sibi last night. Five men of first detachment, struck down by sunstroke at Nari, are all doing well. Head Quarters 9th and two mountain guns left Quetta for Gulistan this morning.

Telegram from GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar, to Quarter Master General, Simla,—(dated 28th July 1880).

Kandahar, 27th July.—General Burrows' force completely defeated; we take refuge in citadel; thirty sowars have escaped.

From LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. M. PRIMROSE, C.S.I., Commanding Kandahar Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(dated Kandahar, 6th September 1880).

IN forwarding the accompanying despatches from Generals Burrows and Nuttall, relative to the action of Maiwand, I have the honor to submit the following observations for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. On the 27th June the Political Resident reported to me that Ayub Khan had left Herat with infantry, cavalry and 30 guns. He at the same time strongly urged that active support should be given to the Wali of Kandahar, then at Girishk. After considering the matter, I decided on recommending that a brigade of infantry, a cavalry regiment and a battery of horse artillery should be sent to the Helmand.

To strengthen the garrison to be left here, the 4th Native Infantry were ordered to be concentrated at Quetta, and a wing of the 2nd Beluchis to march from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, with the concurrence of the Political Resident.

3. On the 1st July, the orders of Government were received through the Quarter Master General, sanctioning an advance on Girishk, but that the Helmand was on no account to be crossed. The Kelat-i-Ghilzai garrison and line of communications were not to be weakened, and troops from the reserve were to be pushed forward at once, as the Commander-in-Chief considered the force proposed to be left at Kandahar weak in all arms.

4. On the 2nd July, I received intelligence that Government intended Kandahar being reinforced by the 15th Foot, a battery of artillery, one Native cavalry and two Native infantry regiments.

5. I was fully aware that immense difficulties would present themselves in pushing forward these corps, and that it would take some time before they could reach me; but as Ayub's advance would, I considered, have a disturbing effect on Kandahar and the country, I thought it advisable that the force approved of by Government should move to Girishk in accordance with their orders.

6. Accordingly, it marched on the 3rd July, and I was then left at Kandahar with the following garrison:—Squadron of Poona Horse, details of 3rd Light Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse, four guns of C-2nd Royal Artillery, 5-11th Royal Artillery (Heavy Battery), 7th Fusiliers, and a wing of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry,—*vide* return attached. This of course was a very weak garrison; but the 4th Native Infantry, followed by the 28th Native Infantry, were moving up along the line, and I trusted to this becoming known, as also that other troops were coming, to prevent anything disturbing the ordinary state of affairs here.

7. On the 13th July the Head Quarters of the 4th Native Infantry arrived here, and between that date and the 28th July, the remainder of the regiment and the 28th Regiment Native Infantry joined at Kandahar.

8. It will thus be seen that I had no means of strengthening General Burrows except by sending him some details of the 1st Regiment N. I. and 30th N. I., left behind or joined at Kandahar from escort or other duties, and by 50 sabres of the 3rd Sind Horse under Lieutenant Monteith, who took out horses, &c., to equip the smooth-bore battery which had been rescued from the Wali's troops. On the 23rd July, however, by which time the 4th N. I. were nearly complete, and some of the 28th had arrived, I arranged to send 230 rank and file of the former regiment with a convoy of commissariat stores, and that some 130 of these should remain with General Burrows, the others returning as escort to a convoy of his sick.

9. Before this could be carried out, General Burrows had moved from Khushk-i-Nakhud, and the battle of Maiwand was fought.

10. I had, however, in the meantime, kept General Burrows fully informed of the instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief, notably, the Quarter Master General's telegram dated 15th July, to the effect that he must act according to his own judgment, and also the one dated 21st July, saying that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked.

11. Acting on this judgment, and on information which turned out to be inaccurate, he advanced from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand, and there found himself in contact with overwhelming numbers.

12. General Burrows' report attached enters into the details of the action.

13. The further details regarding the movements of General Burrows' force and intelligence will be submitted in a separate report to the Quarter Master General.

	EFFECTIVE.								SICK.										
	Europeans.		Natives.		Total.	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Elephants.	Europeans.		Natives.		Total.	Followers.	Horses.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Elephants.
	Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers.	Men.							Officers.	Warrant, N.C. Officers and men.	Warrant, N.C. Officers.	Men.						
Head Quarters Staff	5	...	...	...	5	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
2nd Brigade Staff	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. E. Staff	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. A. Staff	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Medical Staff	...	10	...	1	19	90	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Political Department	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical Department	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	19	1,887	19	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Department	...	11	...	3	42	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Transport Department	...	6	...	...	46	450	21	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E-B, R. H. A.	...	3	...	1	21	38	12	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
C-2nd, R. A.	...	10	...	2	151	224	90	...	20	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
5-11th, R. A.	...	5	...	...	93	283	11	...	374	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Poona Horse	...	87	...	17	212	231	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Sind Horse	...	...	...	...	179	212	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Light Cavalry	...	...	...	26	110	111	113	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Company, Sappers and Miners	...	3	...	5	39	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-7th Foot*	...	583	...	...	6-5	264	10	...	16	...	...	6	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...
66th Foot†	...	...	...	...	91	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
1st Regiment N. I.	...	...	...	91	107	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th ditto N. I.	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th ditto N. I.‡	...	6	...	524	551	133	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29th ditto N. I.	...	...	...	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th ditto N. I.	...	...	...	28	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	71	827	1,272		2,463	4,016	753	3	613	...	11	203	139							

* Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.
† 66th Regiment. Includes clerks and a few men employed departmentally.
‡ 19th Regiment N. I. Includes men attached from the Bengal Army.

(Sd.) F. J. S. ADAM, *Major*,
Asst. Quarter Master General,
Kandahar Force.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. R. S. BURROWS, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force,—(dated Kandahar, 30th August 1880).

I have the honor to report that, on the 26th ultimo, whilst encamped at Khushk-i-Nakhud, I received information that 2000 of the enemy's cavalry and a large number of ghazis had arrived at Garmao and Maiwand, and that it was Ayub Khan's intention to follow with the main body of his army immediately.

2. A sketch is attached to this report, showing the positions of Maiwand and Khushk-i-Nakhud, from which it will be seen that to carry into effect the instructions I had received,* *viz.*, to prevent Ayub Khan from passing on to Ghazni, it was incumbent on me to intercept him either at Maiwand or Khushk-i-Nakhud.

* *Vide* correspondence from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, attached.

3. Hitherto I had found it impossible to obtain any reliable information regarding Ayub Khan's intended movements, for, although when the expedition set out, it was understood that we were to operate in a friendly country, and in concert with a loyal army, the actual circumstances were the reverse of this. The Wali's army had gone over to the enemy; the Wali himself was a refugee in my camp. Whatever little political influence there may previously have been in the country was at an end, and every man's hand was against us.

4. In the absence of intelligence beyond such as my cavalry patrols brought in, and from which I knew that the enemy's advanced post was at Sungboor, twelve miles in my front, on the Khushk-i-Nakhud road, I considered it advisable to await events in the position I had taken up at the latter place.

5. On learning, however, that the enemy was making for Maiwand, I determined to move on that place at once.

6. The force, strength as per margin, marched at 6-30 A. M. on the 27th July, encumbered by an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores and baggage. This was unavoidable, as the hostile state of the country rendered it impossible to leave anything behind in safety, and I could not divide my already too weak force.

E-B Royal Horse Artillery—	
Officers	5
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	141
Horses	191
Six 9-pr. M. L. R. guns	
Smooth-bore Battery of—	
6-prs. taken from the Wali's mutinous army, and manned by 1 officer and 42 men, 66th Foot.	
66th Foot—	
Officers	19
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	497
3rd Light Cavalry—	
Officers	6
Native Officers	12
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File ..	297
Horses	306
3rd Sind Horse—	
Officers	5
Native Officers	8
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	247
Horses	252
Sappers and Miners—	
Officer	1
European Non-Commissioned Officers ...	2
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File ..	41
Native Officer	1
1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers)—	
Officers	7
Native Officers	15
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	626
30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles)—	
Officers	8
Native Officers	14
Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File...	603

Of these numbers, 34 Europeans and 50 Natives were in hospital.

7. After proceeding about eight miles, large masses of troops were discovered, about four miles distant, moving in a diagonal direction across our right front, and it was evident that a collision with Ayub Khan's army must take place before we reached our destination.

8. Advancing on a village which lay about a mile in my front, I placed my baggage there, and on the higher ground beyond I deployed my infantry into line with guns in the centre, and the cavalry on the left, covering the movement with two horse artillery guns and a troop of cavalry.

9. It was difficult, on account of the haze and dust, to estimate the number of the enemy, but judging by the extent of country covered, I believe I am within the mark when I set down his strength at 25,000 men.

10. At 11-45 A. M. the fight commenced by the advanced guns under Lieutenant H. Maclaine coming into action on our left, followed shortly by two horse artillery guns and the smooth-bore battery in our centre. The remaining two 9-pounders were also brought up from the rear-guard.

11. In about half an hour the enemy began to reply from their right, gradually extending along their front, and concentrating the fire of thirty guns on our position.

12. The infantry were ordered to lie down, and the wing of Jacob's Rifles, which had been in reserve, was brought up on the flanks, which were threatened on the right by ghazis, and on the left by the enemy's regular cavalry.

13. In this position we remained for nearly three hours, our artillery making excellent practice, the cavalry holding the enemy's cavalry in check, and the infantry keeping up a steady fire on the ghazis on our right.

14. A large body of the enemy's regular infantry were on our left front, and about the middle of the day they advanced in line, but well-delivered volleys checked them, and they did not come on again.

15. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the fire of the enemy's guns slackened, and swarms of ghazis advanced rapidly towards our centre.

16. Up to this time the casualties amongst the infantry had not been heavy, and as the men were firing steadily and the guns were sweeping the ground with case-shot, I felt confident as to the result.

17. But our fire failed to check the ghazis; they came on in overwhelming numbers, and making good their rush, they seized the two most advanced horse artillery guns.

18. With the exception of two companies of Jacob's Rifles, which had caused me great anxiety by their unsteadiness early in the day, the conduct of the troops had been splendid up to this point; but now at the critical moment, when a firm resistance might have achieved a victory, the infantry gave way, and commencing from the left, rolled up like a wave to the right. After vainly endeavouring to rally them, I went for the cavalry. (I was obliged to go myself, having no staff officer left.)

19. The 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse were retiring slowly on our left, and I called upon them to charge across the front and so give the infantry an opportunity of reforming; but the terrible artillery fire to which they had been exposed, and from which they had suffered so severely, had so shaken them that General Nuttall was unable to give effect to my order.

20. All was now over, and I returned to the infantry to do what might be done to save them from complete annihilation.

21. After retreating across the *nullah*, and through the gardens near the village, a small walled enclosure was reached, and in this about 150 men of different corps, with several officers, made a stand and checked the enemy for a time; but seeing that we were rapidly being outflanked, and that our line of retreat would presently be cut off, I gave the order to retire.

22. A wide open plain lay before us, and with discipline utterly gone and the men all scattered, the prospect was discouraging; but we succeeded in making our way without much loss for a distance of three miles, when we joined the guns and cavalry in rear of the baggage, which was by this time stretching for miles over the country towards Kandahar.

23. Small parties of the enemy continued to hover in our rear, but no vigorous pursuit was made.

24. After daylight we were fired on from every village we passed, until we reached Kokeran, when we met a small force under General Brooke, which cleared the way for us into Kandahar.

25. Of the four Horse Artillery 9-pounder guns and six smooth-bore guns with which we left the field, the whole of the former and one of the latter were brought safely into Kandahar; the five other smooth-bore guns had, one by one, to be abandoned during the retreat, the horses being unable to bring them on.

26. Of the conduct of the troops, generally, I have already spoken, but I wish to bring the artillery to special notice; their behaviour was admirable; exposed to a heavy fire they served their guns coolly and steadily as on parade, and when the guns were rushed, they fought the Ghazis with hand-spikes, sponge-rods, &c.

27. In explanation of the unfortunate loss of the two horse artillery guns, the officer commanding the battery has reported that Lieutenant Maclaine, who was in charge of them, waited to fire another round of case after the order to limber up and retire had been given, and the delay was fatal.

28. The detachment of the 66th Regiment, under Lieutenant G. Dela M. Faunce, which manned the smooth-bore battery, also behaved extremely well.

29. On Major Blackwood being wounded during the action, Captain J. R. Slade, H. R. A., took command of E.-B., R. H. A.

30. I beg to bring the conduct of this officer to very special notice. Captain Slade was not only conspicuous for his gallantry during the day, but throughout the long and trying retreat of forty miles, he worked with unflagging energy, encouraging his men and tending the wounded officers and men who crowded his guns.

31. I was indebted to Major E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., for valuable assistance during the retreat.

32. The casualty returns have already been forwarded to you.

Memo. from MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to Brigadier-General G. R. S. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 473-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

The following telegram, received from the Quarter Master General in India, is forwarded to Brigadier-General Burrows, Commanding the Girishk Column, for information and guidance. It is requested that a copy may be furnished to the Political Resident, Southern Afghanistan.

From Quarter-Master General, Simla, to General PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 22nd July 1880).

Simla, 22nd.—My telegram of yesterday and yours of last night. You will understand that you have full liberty to attack Ayub if you consider you are strong enough to do so. Government consider it of the greatest political importance that his force should be dispersed, and prevented by all possible means from passing on to Ghazni.

From MAJOR F. J. S. ADAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, Kandahar Force, to BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. S. R. BURROWS, Commanding the Girishk Column,—(No. 470-K., dated 22nd July 1880).

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, to forward you a copy of a cipher telegram received last night from the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, Simla, to GENERAL PRIMROSE, Kandahar,—(dated Simla, 21st July 1880).

"*Simla, 21st July.*—You have not answered Chief's question relative to suitability of Burrows' position for striking a blow at Ayub. It is of the utmost importance that Ayub should not be allowed to slip past Kandahar towards Ghazni without being attacked. As your reinforcements arrive, to what extent can you strengthen General Burrows? What are that officer's views and intentions; and what steps are taken by Intelligence Department to obtain information of Ayub's movements? The Argandab road should also be observed. You must keep Chief more fully and early informed of situation, as reports of Ayub's and Burrows' moves are received by Foreign long before yours."

2. General Primrose desires you will at once report what plans you have resolved on in the event of Ayub's main body crossing the Helmand at Girishk, and what you would propose in the event of his moving north and covering himself in your direction with cavalry. He would also much like to know if you are solely dependant for information on what is supplied you by the Political Resident, and if any steps have been taken by you to send out spies in the direction of Girishk, Maiwand and south towards Killa-i-Biet and the desert.

3. General Primrose desires me also to thank you for the letter received last night relative to an attack which it was reported would be made on the camp by Ayub's cavalry, but as this may not have taken place, he would be obliged by your furnishing, as soon as possible, the information called for by the Commander-in Chief.

From BRIGADIER GENERAL T. NUTTALL, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, to the Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Kandahar Field Force,—(dated Kandahar, 3rd August 1880).

I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Brigade under my command in the action fought in the vicinity of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

2. On the morning of that day, agreeably to orders, by 5-30 the camp was struck, baggage packed, and the brigade, strength as per margin, mounted at 6 o'clock and marched from Khushk-i-Nakhud on Maiwand about 6-30. My dispositions were as follows. The advanced guard was composed of a troop under the command of Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry; in rear of the advanced guard, at about half a mile interval, followed the remainder of the 3rd Light Cavalry, with four guns of E.-B., R. H. A.; the rear guard was brought up by Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., which consisted of 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, which regiment also provided parties of a troop to the left flank under Lieutenant A. M. Monteith, with another party of 50 sabres, under Lieutenant E. D. N. Smith, to the right, to protect the baggage, which marched on this flank.

E.-B., R. H. A., 6 guns.
3rd Light Cavalry, 260 sabres.
3rd Sind Horse, 200 sabres.

3. About 10 A.M., the enemy's cavalry were seen on our left front at some distance, crossing our front, and moving in the Maiwand direction, and on the nearer approach of our columns, the greater portion of them inclined in a northerly direction towards the Gúrmao Valley, their advanced parties standing fast to watch our movements.

A village stood on our left front, and Lieutenant Geoghegan, with two guns, E.-B., under Major Blackwood, were directed to clear it if occupied.

It being found unoccupied, Lieutenant Geoghegan was directed to stand fast in front of the village, and there await the arrival of the baggage, which was ordered to be collected there. In the meantime the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., under Major Blackwood, moved on to the edge of a rather difficult broad *nullah* that ran in front of the village. It was at this place that both Major Blackwood and myself halted to reconnoitre the enemy's position, when we noticed that Lieutenant Maclaine, who had been left with the other two guns, had crossed the *nullah* some little way to our left, and, having been joined by Lieutenant Monteith with a troop of the 3rd Sind Horse, was advancing rapidly towards the enemy.

Mounted orderlies were despatched to recall him, but before they reached he had halted and had come into action. On noting Lieutenant Maclaine's unauthorized movement, I at once, with Major Blackwood's two guns, crossed the *nullah*, and with the remainder of the 3rd Cavalry moved rapidly to the front. In the meantime, orders were sent to bring up the two guns of E.-B., R. H. A., then detached with the rear guard. After advancing some little distance, the enemy's position and forces were distinctly seen drawn up towards Gúrmao, covering some miles. Their cavalry, infantry, and the *ghazis* appeared in countless numbers, and Major Blackwood at once brought his guns into action. As I considered Lieutenant Maclaine's guns were still rather isolated, I sent orders for him to move down and take up another position nearer the main body.

The guns now advanced two or three times, when they halted and awaited the advance of the Infantry Brigade and the battery of smooth-bore guns. It was observed that large bodies of foot-men and mounted men were making towards us from the Maiwand direction,

and on the guns opening on them, large numbers of foot-men streamed away along our right flank. The position now of the Cavalry Brigade was as follows:—two guns, R. H. A., on the right, supported by 130 sabres of the 3rd Light Cavalry, under Major A. P. Currie, who, with Captain M. Mayne, also watched the right flank, and two guns E.-B., R. H. A., under Lieutenant Maclaine, on extreme left, supported by a troop, 3rd Sind Horse; and in rear, echelloned outside the guns, but with left thrown back, was a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry under Lieutenant J. H. E. Reid, formed thus to watch a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who had formed with the evident intention of turning our left flank.

A number of cavalry, regular and irregular, now were seen moving along on our left flank towards the baggage and the rear, with which were Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and Lieutenant Geoghegan, the former with 96 sabres, 3rd Sind Horse, and the latter with 50 sabres, 3rd Light Cavalry. Their cavalry had now completely enveloped our flank, and were threatening the rear. Fifty sabres of the Sind Horse, under Lieutenant Smith, who had originally been detached as right flanking party, joined and were soon placed to watch the left flank.

Our guns opened fire about 10-50, and for half an hour no reply was made by the artillery of the enemy. However, about 11-15, the enemy replied and opened from their batteries with a well-directed fire. It will be observed that the necessities of the situation precluded my forming any reserve cavalry which could be kept out of range of the artillery, the whole available force amounting to 460 sabres, and these were fully occupied as above detailed. The configuration of the ground about was a level plain, which rendered it quite impossible to get any cover either for the guns and cavalry, which were exposed thus for three hours to a raking, well-directed and concentrated fire from five batteries.

4. Firing in the direction of the rear now told that our rear was engaged. The action had proceeded some little time, when more masses of cavalry appeared on our left flank, and to meet this movement, I placed all the cavalry that could be spared on the left flank. As the enemy, however, did not appear anxious to close with us, at my request General Burrows sent two smooth-bore guns, under Captain Slade, to this flank, who opened a well-directed fire on the masses assembled. After this the two guns under Captain Slade were moved to their former position in the front. Several demonstrations were now made from this flank by my cavalry against the enemy's cavalry, who kept firing at long ranges at us, but they only retired firing. Our men were, however, ordered every now and then to fire dismounted.

It was about this time (12-30) that the enemy succeeded in establishing a battery towards our right flank. During all this time, and till about 2 o'clock, our cavalry were losing heavily in horses and men, although I did all I could, by changing position and moving them, opening out, &c., to lessen the effect of the artillery fire.

5. Nothing could have been steadier or finer than the conduct of all ranks of the cavalry during the very severe and trying artillery cannonade to which they were exposed for about three hours, playing a passive part as escorts to the guns, and protecting the flanks from the enemy's cavalry, which literally swarmed round our left flank.

The guns of the E.-B., R. H. A., under their officers, and those of the smooth-bore battery under Captain Slade, were most admirably and steadily served, and nothing could equal, and certainly never excel, the gallant, cool and collected bearing of officers and men during the action.

6. At about 2-20 o'clock, it was evident that the immense superiority of the enemy in numbers had begun to tell with effect, for not only had the enemy swarmed round us on the left flank, and the artillery were plying us with a well-directed and destructive fire, not only from the front but from a flank, but the *ghazis*, who had led the van of the enemy's attack from the first, were advancing in overwhelming numbers in spite of our artillery and infantry fire, and were supported by a long line of infantry a short distance behind, and threatened to outflank the infantry. Captain Slade had withdrawn some of the guns and had moved to the rear.* About 2-30, I now perceived the infantry were in a confused state, falling back, and as their fire was slackening, I ordered the cavalry to form line, and by a charge stem the rush of *ghazis* on the infantry; but I bitterly regret to have to record that, although I was most ably seconded by the officers, only portions of the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse formed up, and we charged, but the men bearing away to the right and rear, the charge was not delivered home, and was of but little effect.

* To bring up more ammunition. G. B.

All subsequent attempts made at this time by myself and the officers to induce the men to rally and face the enemy failed.

The men seemed totally demoralized by the combined effects of the very heavy artillery fire which had, during the action, killed and wounded 149 of the horses, and about 14 per cent. of the men engaged in the front, the retreating Infantry and the swarms of *ghazis* that*

There was now nothing left but to fall back on the rear-guard, which had advanced a short way towards us, but it was not till we reached the four guns, Royal Horse Artillery, brought out of action by Captain Slade, that the men, through the exertions of the officers, staff and myself, were formed up facing the enemy. Here I halted, but could see no sign of any formed body of infantry retiring; but a long stream of scattered infantry could be seen stretching

* *Sic in original.*

away for about two miles on our right as we stood facing the enemy. I, however, sent my orderly officer, Lieutenant Monteith, to see if he could rally any stragglers, or see any officers, but after some little time, he returned with the report that the men he had met were quite disorganized and out of hand, and were making to the rear.

No cavalry came near me. I was in the rear of the retreating infantry with three or four other officers. G. B.

In the meantime, it was reported that General Burrows was amongst the slain.

I was determined, if possible, to save the guns, &c.

7. The enemy's guns had now got the range again, and commenced playing on us. Captain Slade with his guns now retired, and I covered the retreat with the cavalry, Captain Slade two or three times coming into action, and firing one or a couple of rounds. A large number of cavalry were to be seen on our left flank, about a mile off, making evidently for our rear.

I saw no cavalry between myself and the column of baggage. There may have been a few irregular horsemen. G. B.

8. After proceeding some distance the enemy's guns ceased playing on us, and I then threw out a troop of the Sind Horse to cover the retreat, which was well and ably conducted by Lieutenant Monteith.

9. After proceeding some little way, information was brought that the rear-guard was hard pressed; and leaving a troop with the guns, I returned with the 3rd Light Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse to reinforce Lieutenant Monteith, but found all was going on well. After we had placed some tired-out and wounded men on camels and horses, we retired, agreeably to instructions, on Ata Karez, which was the nearest place where water was obtainable on the road.

10. I joined General Burrows with the rear-guard about 2 o'clock in the morning at Hauz-i-Madat. After a halt of half an hour there, General Burrows gave the order to advance. I threw out a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry as a rear-guard, which was well commanded by Lieutenant Geoghegan. After daylight we had to fight our way to Kokeran, where a small brigade under General Brooke, which had been sent to our aid, met us.

I had been at Hauz-i-Madat upwards of an hour when Brigadier-General Nuttall joined me. G. B.

11. It is now my painful duty to record the death of the officers of the Cavalry Brigade who lost their lives during the action. Major Blackwood, Commanding E-B, R. H. A., was wounded early in the action, returned to his duty after his wound had been dressed, and resumed command of the battery till he was again wounded and subsequently killed. Lieutenant Osborne remained with his guns to the last moment, and was then cut down.

Lieutenant Maclaine was slightly wounded during the action and lost his life subsequently during the retreat. In the 3rd Cavalry, I regret to record the death of Lieutenant W. C. Owen, who was killed when charging the enemy.

12. I have now the great satisfaction of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the names of the following officers who did special good services on this day:—

Captain J. R. Slade, who commanded the E-B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, whilst Major Blackwood was having his wounds dressed.

Major G. C. Hogg, my Brigade Major, and Lieutenant J. Monteith, 2nd Sind Horse, my Orderly Officer, rendered me most effective and efficient service.

The list of killed and wounded in my Brigade has been submitted direct to the Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force.

P. S.—I had one orderly, 3rd Cavalry, shot dead, and another orderly, Sind Horse, had his horse shot down during the action.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

	Killed.	Wounded.
3rd Light Cavalry—		
European Officers	1	2 = 3
Rank and File	26	18 = 44
Horses	58	42 = 100
3rd Sind Horse—		
European Officers	0	
Rank and File	14	5 = 19
Horses	40	9 = 49

(Sd.) T. NUTTALL, *Brigadier-General,*
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Return of Ammunition expended at the battle of Maiwand, and subsequent retreat on Kandahar on 27th and 28th July 1880.

Corps.	Number of men engaged.	Number of shell 9-pounder.	No. case.	Rounds, small arms.	Remarks.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery*	148	1,409	64	312	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	300	...	...	25,945	
3rd Sind Horse ...	255	...	...	9,989	
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners.	71	...	...	3,760	
66th Foot ...	468	...	...	97,075	*Smooth-bore Battery expended 243 shot and 244 shell.
1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry. ...	642	...	...	124,900	
30th Regiment, Native Infantry.	592	...	...	120,900	
Ordnance Field Park ...	...	448	...	278,200	

KANDAHAR;
The September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Return of Ordnance lost at the battle of Maiwand on the 27th July 1880, *and the subsequent retreat on Kandahar on the 28th July* 1880,—(*No.* 852*K.*)

Description of ordnance.	Number	R. M. L. 9-pr. guns with carriages.	6-pr. guns with carriages.	12-pr. S. B. howitzers with carriages.	9-pr. ammunition wagons.	Store wagons.	Remarks.
Number ...	2	3	2	6	1		The two 9-pr. R. M. L. guns were recovered on the 1st September 1880, on the defeat of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan's army by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, K.C.B.

KANDAHAR;
The 8th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) G. S. BURROWS, *Brigdr.-General*,
Commanding Girishk Column.

Return of Arms and Accoutrements lost by the undermentioned corps at the Battle of, and retreat from, Maiwand, on the 27th and 28th July 1880 *(including the action of Deh Kojak).*

Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.	Articles lost.	No.
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.		**3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.**				**4th Rifles Native Infantry.**	
Carbines	11	Carbines, B. L. S. ...	33	Pouches and belts ...	21	Rifles, B. L., short	4
Swords	34	,, broken	1	Waist belts and frogs ...	24	Sword bayonets	5
Scabbards	30	Swords lost and broken ...	10	Swords and scabbards ...	22	Swords, buglers'	1
Sword belts	40	Swords and belts	32			Swords and scabbards ...	13
		Pouches and belts... ...	33			Slings, rifle ...	4
2-7th Royal Fusiliers.		**Poona Horse.**		**1st Grenadiers Native Infantry**		Accoutrements, sets, leather ...	13
Martini-Henry rifles	1	Carbines	3	Rifles, long and short ...	371	**30th Regiment Native Infantry.**	
Accoutrements, sets	1	Swords and belts	1	Bayonets	377	Rifles, B. L., short	262
		Pouch and belt	1	Sword bayonets	13	Snap caps	282
Her Majesty's 66th Regiment.		**3rd Sind Horse.**		Scabbards	11	Ramrods	31
Martini-Henry rifles	255	Carbines	33	Waist belts and frogs ...	364	Swords, havildars', S. R. ...	13
Swords, band and drums ...	48	Swords	26	,, ,, drummers' ...	5	Bags, leather, ammunition ...	248
Swords, Pioneers	28	Belts	12	Swords ,, ...	5	Belts, brown	263
Bayonets	274	Pouches and belts	31	Pouches, ammunition ...	735	Braces, leather, brown ...	309
Scabbards	270	Scabbards	47	Ball bags	397	Pouches, ammunition ...	545
Waist belts	316			Braces, leather, sets ...	400	Slings, leather	275
Frogs	325	**No. 2 Co. Sappers & Miners.**		Waist belts and frogs, buglers'	4	Drummers' waist belts ...	10
		Rifles, carbines	19	Swords and scabbards, ,, ...	4		
		Slings	27	Waist belts, musicians' ...	9		
				Cleaning rods, L and S. ...	377		

KANDAHAR;
The 11th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General*,
Commanding 1st Division, South Afghanistan Field Force.

Return shewing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand, on the 27th July 1880.

CORPS.	EUROPEANS.									NATIVES.										FOLLOWERS.		HORSES.		
	KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.			KILLED.			WOUNDED.			MISSING.								
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Native Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Total.			Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Staff	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	
Ordnance Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4	...	...	...	
Commissariat Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			19	...	...	...	
No. 2 Field Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	...	...	...	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	2	12	14	1	12	13	1*	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			107	...	100	9	* Prisoner in Ayub's Camp.
No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1	6	7	...	...	...			6	...	...	...	
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	5	5	...	...	...			24	3	39	17	
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	..	18	18	...	...	...			46	1	58	42	
66th Foot	10	276†	286	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			43	...	...	...	† Includes one corporal, 59th Regiment.
1st Grenadiers Native Infantry	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	356	364	4	55	59	...	...	...			46	3	4	...	
30th Regiment Native Infantry	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	232	235	4	25	20	...	...	...			20	...	...	...	
	20	290	310	8	42	50	1	6	7	11	643	654	9	109	118	...	...	...			331	7	201	68	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Staff Officers killed and wounded in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Rank.	Names.	Staff appointment.	REMARKS.
Captain ...	Percy C. Heath ...	Brigade-Major, 1st Infantry Brigade.	Killed.
Captain ...	T. Harris ...	Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.	Wounded.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Nominal Roll of Followers belonging to the above Department, killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
639	Tent Lascar ...	Shaik Baddaymia	Killed.
1082	„ ...	Atmaram Bappoo	
1121	„ ...	Ganput Mahadeo	
1179	„ ...	Soona Rama	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll of Commissariat Establishment who were killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	REMARKS.
[illegible]	[illegible]hier	Dadoomiya Shaik Ahmed ...	Killed.
2	Carpenter	Abdul Rayman	
3	Dooley-bearer ...	Abdul Maheebool	
4	„ ...	Tippoo	
5	„ ...	Nuthoo	
6	„ ...	Oree Bhikaree	
7	„ ...	Khurja Resal	
8	„ ...	Charran Ganpat	
9	Beggaree	Chowkia Kondu	
10	„	Narayan Janoo	
11	„	Essee	
12	„	Mullia Mowlor	
13	„	Bhawanideen Gungadeen ...	
14	„	Rama Govinda	
15	„	Guffor Mahomed Lal Mahomed ...	
16	Store coolie	Suknoo Dama	
17	Hand bhisty ...	Shaik Ahmed Shaik Kassim ...	
18	Bhisty	Ellahibux Mallikji	
19	Assistant baker ...	Javao Soaves	

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 Field Hospital.

Nominal Roll of Public Followers killed, wounded and missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Purveyor ...	J. D'Souza	Killed.
2	Shop coolie ...	Gopal Gunajee	
3	Bhistie ...	Inkoo Luchman	
4	Tent Lascar ...	Mahdoo Bagnac	
5	Do. ...	Goma Yesso	
6	Do. ...	Trimbuck Mahdeo	
7	Do. ...	Gunput Gunajee	
8	Do. ...	Kerroo Nawajee	
9	Do. ...	Ramlal Ramchunder	
10	Do. ...	Mullaree	
11	Do. ...	Mahdeo	
12	Do. ...	Soobhana	
13	Bildar ...	Hurry Vittoo	
14	Do. ...	Mulloo Venkaty	

Kandahar:
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

E-B, Royal Horse Artillery.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Brigade No.	Rank.	Names.
		Killed.
...	Major	G. F. Blackwood.
...	Lieutenant	E. G. Osborne.
4217	Sergeant	Michael Joseph Wood.
4186	Shoeing Smith	George Walker.
2183	Gunner	Alexander Macdonald.
4260	,, ...	Patrick McAllister.
415	,, ...	Alfred Swinnerton.
1895	,, ...	Wilfred Mashewman.
4239	,, ...	John Dewley.
4253	,, ...	Richard Jones.
4257	,, ...	James Loughlin.
3542	Driver	David Grey.
4309	,, ...	Picknell Joted.
4686	,, ...	Samuel Webster.
		Wounded.
...	Lieutenant ...	N. P. Fowell.
4194	Sergeant	Thomas Burridge.
4209	Acting Bombardier ...	William Clarke.
4315	Gunner	John Carver.
4918	,, ...	Andrew Reilly.
3493	,, ...	Francis J. Naylor.
4240	,, ...	John Edwards.
4276	,, ...	Joseph Tredgett.
4259	,, ...	David Mangan.
4437	,, ...	John Brown.
722	Driver	J. Gove.
4297	,, ...	Charles Gant.
4313	,, ...	George Lang.
		Missing.
...	Lieutenant ...	H. Maclaine.
4430	Acting Bombardier ...	John Lowe.
4349	Collar-maker ...	Harry Cummings.
3431	Wheeler	William James Dix.
4286	Gunner	Arthur Roberts.
4270	,, ...	George Smith.
3422	,, ...	William Nicholl.

E-B, R. H. Artillery.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps, who were killed in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

No.	How employed.	Names.	No.	How employed.	Names.
1	Maistry Smith	Berrie Ulass.	57	Grass-cutter ...	Babajee Surapa.
2	Fileman ...	Gunness Juram.	58	,, ...	Toolsa Sakharam.
3	Store Lascar ...	Ittoo Beekoo.	59	,, ...	Babajee Naga.
4	Sweeper ..	Goolbria Chima.	60	,, ...	Shaik Mahomed.
5	Syce ...	Hanmutta Nagoo.	61	,, ...	Saba Sheiva.
6	,, ...	Emam Bux.	62	,, ...	Shaik Mohadeen.
7	,, ...	Gajee Koorie.	63	,, ...	Sibrani Girdhur.
8	,, ...	Mulloo Syena.	64	,, ...	Soogoodass Bugwandass.
9	,, ...	Aba Oomajee.	65		
10	,, ...	Rama Baloo.	66	,, ...	Poomajee Kalloojee.
11	,, ...	Boodram Lulloo.	67	,, ...	Gendall Sebajee.
12	,, ...	Boody Kissun.	68	,, ...	Krishnajee Dewal Rao.
13	,, ...	Gannoo Pondoo.	69	,, ...	Argoom Bhinajee.
14	,, ...	Yesba Pooli.	70	,, ...	Govind Rajoo.
15	,, ...	Syboo Peddoo.	71	,, ...	Gopal Gannoo.
16	,, ...	Taidhill.	72	,, ...	Seddoo Keeroo.
17	,, ...	Shaik Juman.	73	,, ...	Dewjee Lakia.
18	,, ...	Pursun.	74	,, ...	Saidoo Bagoo.
19	,, ...	Chima Rama.	75	,, ...	Bhanapa Luximon.
20	,, ...	Gannoo Fackena.	76	,, ...	Sooma Goma.
21	,, ...	Luximon Scindia.	77	,, ...	Luximondass Bhugwandas.
22	,, ...	Allee Bux.		Muccadum of	Nungia Permalloo.
23	Grass-cutter ...	Ramdeen.	78	Bullock drivers	
24	,, ...	Jungallee.	79	Bullock driver	Gunput Napal.
25	,, ...	Nooloo Pondoo.	80	,,	Sahaiboo Sewapur.
26	,, ...	Boolia Kooshna.	81	,,	Khandoo Mulhurry.
27	,, ...	Cooshna Narjoo.	82	,,	Rahimbux Peerbux.
28	,, ...	Tookeram Oowajee.	83	Bildar ...	Hoosain Chootoo.
29	,, ...	Dheendial.		Muccadum of	Rajah Lingoo.
30	,, ...	Cooshna Govindar.	84	Dooley Bearers	
31	,, ...	Gunness Sewraj.	85	Dooley Bearer	Nama Sutwa.
32	,, ...	Essea Eman.	86	,, ...	Villoo Soobhrajee.
33	,, ...	Yellapa Nagoo.	87	,, ...	Gungram Mahadoo.
34	,, ...	Balloo Yellapa.	88	,, ...	Nara Ittoo.
35	,, ...	Bundigar Nagoo.	89	,, ...	Bairoo Dhondy.
36	,, ...	Pondoo Shattee.	90	,, ...	Murry Luximon.
37	,, ...	Rama Mullipa.	91	,, ...	Bhowa Suddoo.
38	,, ...	Sawjee Mulloo.	92	,, ...	Kondi Mamack.
39	,, ...	Pandoo Vittoo.	93	,, ...	Janoo Raghoo.
40	,, ...	Nama Dohndee.	94	,, ...	Dhondy Babajee.
41	,, ...	Kooshna Sheiva.	95	,, ...	Tooka Jankoo.
42	,, ...	Ardinash Premnash.	96	,, ...	Sintoo Dhondy.
43	,, ...	Dewarka Dewideen.	97	,, ...	Ittoo Shety.
44	,, ...	Muspatte Dhurma.	98	,, ...	Pira Ganno.
45	,, ...	Manockjee Eesabjee.	99	,, ...	Bala Sukharam.
46	,, ...	Adam Khan.	100	,, ...	Paribal Beerbal.
47	,, ...	Nursoo Motibar.	101	,, ...	Sukkaran.
48	,, ...	Ahmed Esmed.		Hospital Cook	Sauttani Maskram.
49	,, ...	Sewram Munepa.		Private Followers.	
50	,, ...	Rama Kooshaba.	102	Syce ...	Lettoo.
51	,, ...	Shaik Ahmed.	103	,, ...	Ramdhial.
52	,, ...	Gunnoo Josty Powar.	104	,, ...	Mattadeen.
53	,, ...	Goolabsing Lahman.	105	,, ...	Toolsee.
54	,, ...	Ismal Rajush.	106	,, ...	Ramjee.
55	,, ...	Shaik Hoosain Mamed.	107	,, ...	Shaik Bodeen.
56	,, ...	Luximon Goma.		Butler ...	

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed in action	62	Wounded still in Lines ...	7
Dead through exhaustion	5		
Shot, exhausted	11		
Shot at Kandahar on account of wounds	8	*Officers' Chargers.*	
Horses C-2nd R. A. killed in action ...	8	Killed in action	5
Horses of E-B, attached to C-2nd Royal Artillery, lost.	1	Wounded	2
	95		7

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant-General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 2 COMPANY, BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing, in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Lieutenant ...	Thomas Rice Henn, R.E. ...	
12023	Sergeant	E. D. Heaphy, R. E.	
8692	1st Corporal ...	J. Ashman, R.E.	
223	Havildar ...	Mohomed Khan	
119	Naique ...	Sewram Wanjaree	
620	Bugler ...	Shaik Abudoola	
375	Private ...	Bhyroo Neekum	
161	„ ...	Shaik Peer Bux	
107	„ ...	Govindrao Moray	Killed.
495	„ ...	Ramjee Telakur	
29	„ ...	Chocknac	
627	„ ...	Sewratan Sing	
669	„ ...	Jungoo Nursoo	
670	„ ...	Rama Powar	
675	„ ...	Amboojee	
679	„ ...	Balnac Yeanac	
686	„ ...	Posuttee Peerajee	
435	„ ...	Ittoo Dumoo	
...	Subadar ...	Shaik Mohomed Hoossain ...	
317	Private ...	Koostnac Luximonac	
666	„ ...	Papudoo Mayson	
690	„ ...	Sewoo Mullappa	Wounded.
683	„ ...	Lalla Doobay	
681	„ ...	Buyajee Mallee	
397	„ ...	Sayed Mohomed	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Dooley Bearer ...	Balloo Gopal	
2	„ ...	Suckaram Haree	
3	„ ...	Shaik Ameer Mukojee	
4	Officer's servant	Juan Manuel D'Souza	Killed.
...	Mason ...	Bappoo Lallajee	
...	B. Boy ...	Sadooram Moray	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3RD LIGHT CAVALRY.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Lieutenant ...	W. C. Owen	
466	Kot Duffadar ...	Wazeer Khan	
589	„ ...	Dowlut Rao Mohitay	
582	Duffadar ...	Dowlut Rao Ghatkay	
800	Naique ...	Buldeo Sing	
839	„ ...	Buldeo Sing	
1030	Sowar ...	Ram Sing	
1207	„ ...	Shri Krishna	
1059	„ ...	Krishna Powar	
1201	„ ...	Marotee Mallee	
1068	„ ...	Mahomed Khan	
1002	„ ...	Ramparsad	
756	„ ...	Shaik Kadir Bux	
927	„ ...	Ramdut Tewaree	Killed.
933	„ ...	Dwarka Sing	
1058	„ ...	Shaik Cassim, (1st)	
803	„ ...	Mutroo Sing	
867	„ ...	Goolab Sing	
1140	„ ...	Hummunt Rao Chowan	
894	„ ...	Sooruj Bullee (1st)	
1138	„ ...	Mahadoo Baber	
1151	„ ...	Suckaram Powar	
909	„ ...	Thakoor Dayal	
840	„ ...	Mahomed Bux	
1026	„ ...	Bhugwan Sing	
1115	„ ...	Sewdurson Sing (2nd)	
1160	„ ...	Antajee Kenjray	
880	Kote Dffr. Major	Gungadeen	
[illegible]	Duffadar ...	[illegible]	
807	„ ...	Rajpal Sing	
714	Naique ...	Eshwant Rao	
805	„ ...	Soobay Khan	
1084	„ ...	Din Daial	
883	Sowar ...	Burmadeen	
1213	„ ...	Sumber Sing	
872	„ ...	Ashruff Khan	Wounded.
1075	„ ...	Hunma Ootayker	
1093	„ ...	Suckeram Nurray	
1122	„ ...	Shaik Hoosain	
952	„ ...	Dookchor Sing	
1175	„ ...	Shaik Yasseen	
1086	„ ...	Hunmunt Rao	
983	„ ...	Noor Ali	
1022	„ ...	Kampta Pursad	
1144	„ ...	Bhikoo Suckpal	

Public and Private Followers.

No.	How employed.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Bhistie ...	Chagan	
2	„ ...	Nunhoo	
3	„ ...	Badoola	
4	Bunia ...	Jankee	
5	Syce ...	Panna	
6	„ ...	Modar	Killed.
7	„ ...	Soolayman	
8	„ ...	Hayat Alli	
9	„ ...	Sewa	
10	„ ...	Dasrut	
11	„ ...	Meeran	
12	„ ...	Boodoo	

Public and Private Followers.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
13	Syce ...	Chabeeba	Killed.
14	„ ...	Mugdoom	
15	„ ...	Bustie	
16	„ ...	Oaree	
17	„ ...	Seetul	
18	„ ...	Dhakoo	
19	„ ...	Sewa	
20	Moochee ...	Toola	
21	Dhobie ...	Binda	
22	Muccadum ...	Ranjee Gopal	
23	„ ...	Govindnac Yesnac	
24	Dooley Bearer...	Gannoo Rama	
25	„ ...	Mooksuda Habba	
26	„ ...	Sakia Soma	
27	„ ...	Venkotu Muloo	
28	„ ...	Govind Babajee	
29	„ ...	Raghojee Govindnac	
30	„ ...	Mulnac Bhagnac	
31	„ ...	Gungnac Yesnac	
32	„ ...	Ramnadin Yesnac	
33	„ ...	Sakoo Changoo	
34	„ ...	Shiva Sonoo	
35	„ ...	Changia Haree	
36	„ ...	Dewjee Ganoo	
37	„ ...	Saynac Dhaknac	
38	„ ...	Gangnac Bhagnac	
39	„ ...	Dhaknac Sonnac	
40	„ ...	Balnac Rowjeenac	
41	„ ...	Yessoo Babajee	
42	„ ...	Lacknack Saynac	
1	Bhistie ...	Mangal	Wounded.
		Private Followers.	
1	Butler ...	Jaques	Killed.
2	Syce ...	Poorun	
3	Sweeper ...	Madhia	
4	Butler ...	Jewa	

Horses killed and wounded in action.

Killed	58
Wounded	42

Kandahar; *The 3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

3rd Sind Horse.

***Nominal** Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed, wounded or missing in the action at Maiwand belonging to the above corps, 27th July* 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Duffadar ...	Mahomed Nubbee Khan	Killed.
	Lance-Naique ...	Rahim Khan	
	„ ...	Goojur Sing	
	Sowar ...	Ruffeodeen Khan	
	„ ...	Shah Mahomed Khan	
	„ ...	Rehim Bux	
	„ ...	Mahomed Ali Khan	
	„ ...	Basant Sing	
	„ ...	Bahadur Sing	
	„ ...	Sahib Sing	
	„ ...	Bikram Sing	
	„ ...	Jowala Parsad	
	„ ...	Ewaz Khan (2nd)	
	„ ...	Buddan Sing	
	Lieutenant ...	A. M. Monteith	Slightly wounded.
	Duffadar ...	Seedee Saley Mahomed	Wounded.
	„ ...	Abdul Rahim Khan	
	Naique ...	Meer Hasan Ali	
	Sowar ...	Aladad Khan	
	„ ...	Dilda Khan	

The Officer Commanding 3rd Sind Horse reports he is unable to give the regimental [illegible] of the men, as the Rolls in possession of the Pay Sowar were lost on the day of the action.

Public and Private Followers.

Number.	How employed.	Name.		Number.	How employed.	Name.	
1	Syce ...	Kulloo	Killed.	14	Syce ...	Shahbaz Khan	Killed.
2	„ ...	Malik		15	„ ...	Mahommed	
3	„ ...	Ahmed		16	„ ...	Jubbar	
4	„ ...	Abdulla		17	„ ...	Gazee Khan	
5	„ ...	Nadir		18	Bheesti ...	Rehim Bux	
6	„ ...	Deen Mahomed		19	Doole bearer ...	Ragoo	
7	„ ...	Dullajee		20	„ ...	Khuda Bux	
8	„ ...	Edoo		21	„ ...	Baba	
9	„ ...	Dheria		22	„ ...	Mandoo	
10	„ ...	Gulam Rassul		23	„ ...	Ettoo	
11	„ ...	Hussaini		24	„ ...	Saloo	
12	„ ...	Goolab		25	Syce	Shahdad	Wounded.
13	„ ...	Hamza		26	„	Adam	
				27	„	Ameerajee	

Horses killed and wounded.

Killed	39
Wounded	17

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

Kandahar; *3rd August* 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

H. M.'s 66TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	James Galbraith	
...	Captain ...	Ernest Stephen Garratt	
...	„ ...	William Hamilton M'Math ...	
...	„ ...	Francis James Cullen	
...	„ ...	Walter Roberts	
...	Lieutenant ...	Maurice Edward Rayner	
...	„ ...	Richard Trevor Chute	
...	2nd-Lieutenant...	Arthur Honywood	
...	„ ...	Walter Rice Olivey	
...	„ ...	Harry James Outram Barr ...	
1171	Sergeant-Major	Alexander Cuppage	
245	Armr. Sergeant...	Robert Colley	
1340	Color-Sergeant...	Samuel Scadding	
1410	„ ...	John Apthorpe	
642	„ ...	James Bayne	
1011	„ ...	Frederick Gover	
1615	Sergeant ...	Richard Fitzgerald	
1416	„ ...	Jesse Rollings	
1466	„ ...	George Rice	
1635	„ ...	William Symonds	
770	„ ...	John W. Cruise	
1485	„ ...	William Guntrip	
1072	„ ...	James Walker	
1469	„ ...	John Cosgrave	
762	Pion. Sergeant ...	Isaac J. Spencer	
726	Master Tailor ...	Thomas H. Davis	
...	Lance Sergeant...	Enoch Morecroft	
1185	„ ...	Robert Ireland	
1476	Corporal ...	William Smith	
1621	„ ...	Eugene Mahoney	Killed.
1146	„ ...	Patrick Connolly	
1643	„ ...	William Millsome	
1010	„ ...	James Ayling	
200	„ ...	Michael Brennan	
1725	„ ...	Eli Davis	
1493	„ ...	Charles Hanks	
1495	„ ...	George Bolton	
1423	„ ...	Hugh Travers	
1644	Drummer ...	Henry Cohen	
941	„ ...	George Goddard	
1659	„ ...	John Groves	
1497	„ ...	Michael Darby	
175	„ ...	James Johnson	
...	Private ...	Henry Acott	
678	„ ...	John Adams	
520	„ ...	Thomas Ambrose	
688	„ ...	Samuel Ashton	
1310	„ ...	Alfred Basden	
147	„ ...	James Barton	
1177	„ ...	John Beard	
819	„ ...	James Bennett	
1646	„ ...	James Brown	
1474	„ ...	Thomas Brown	
488	„ ...	William Brown	
577	„ ...	Charles Bolton	
77	„ ..	John Burgess	
419	„ ...	Edmund Burke	
473	„ ...	George Carter	
187	„ ...	John Cannings	
1421	„ ...	George Davis	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1229	Private ...	John Dawson	
700	„ ...	Frederick Dawson	
1279	„ ...	Edward Doran	
886	„ ...	Mark Elvidge	
429	„ ...	Michael Fraher	
687	„ ...	Thomas Green	
163	„ ...	Levi Grist	
1381	„ ...	Charles Hill	
1479	„ ...	Thomas Holloway	
1273	„ ...	Benjamin Hume	
686	„ ...	George Ingafield	
1550	„ ...	Alfred Jeffries	
407	„ ...	Edward Jacobs ...	
1066	„ ...	John King ...	
468	„ ...	Daniel Knight ...	
1381	„ ...	Reuben Lambert ...	
1031	„ ...	Robert D. Leach ...	
1298	„ ...	John Morgan ...	
1336	„ ...	Michael O'Reilly ...	
1546	„ ...	Philip Pooley ...	
1426	„ ..	Shadrack Shelly ...	
451	„ ...	George Sibson ...	
436	„ ...	James Smith ...	
1322	„ ...	Emanuel Tippen ...	
439	„ ...	William Veeney ...	
531	„ ...	Arthur Vernum ...	
568	„ ...	Benjamin Watts ...	
1493	„ ...	Lester Weston ...	
410	„ ...	Harry Wright ...	
179	„ ...	Frederick Werrell ...	
1593	„ ...	Henry Wilson ...	
291	„ ...	Robert Hines ...	Killed.
1447	„ ...	Patrick Adams ...	
114	„ ...	Crispin Barrett ...	
1096	„ ...	David Beck ...	
966	„ ...	Edward Beggs ...	
1408	„ ...	Michael Bracken ...	
644	„ ...	Daniel Bullock ...	
315	„ ...	John Charman ...	
1213	„ ...	William Cheeseman ...	
1672	„ ...	George Churcher ...	
1486	„ ...	Joshua Cooper ...	
1075	„ ...	James Corke ...	
675	„ ...	George Davis ...	
301	„ ...	Albert Drewe ...	
1645	„ ...	James Dudman ...	
1273	„ ...	Owen Downey ...	
1203	„ ...	Andrew Dunn ...	
216	„ ...	John Eaton ...	
666	„ ...	John Evans ...	
1401	„ ...	James Edwards ...	
1494	„ ...	Joseph Faulknor ...	
288	„ ...	Frederick Fisher ...	
925	„ ...	William Hoskins ...	
1449	„ ...	Joseph Jackson ...	
1268	„ ...	John Jenkins ...	
1506	„ ...	Thomas King ...	
1583	„ ...	William Lennon ...	
588	„ ...	John A. Masterson ...	
1257	„ ...	John McDermott ...	
1637	„ ...	James McManus ...	
689	„ ...	Joseph Proctor ...	
943	„ ...	Alfred Northcott ...	
1673	„ ...	Oscar Pettell ..	
1451	„ ...	William Woods ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
850	Private	John Beard	
828	„	William Collins	
1630	„	William Fleming	
714	„	Daniel Durrant	
1391	„	James Lock	
1409	„	John Townsend	
411	„	Henry Stroud	
1493	„	Jacob Gray	
1618	„	John Hoar	
1512	„	Henry W. Ford	
1437	„	Edwin Allen	
1519	„	George Anderson	
833	„	George Bently	
1129	„	Francis Blake	
29	„	Henry Boucher	
...	„	—— Burling	
639	„	Patrick Casey	
81	„	Charles Chamberlain	
1361	„	James Clarke	
...	„	Charles Cook	
1347	„	Martin Diamond	
1433	„	Job Didcock	
1499	„	Peter Donigan	
845	„	Robert Donnon	
1262	„	Philip Drewitt	
1487	„	Edward Duffy	
1495	„	David Evers	
3452	„	Edward Fahey	
1491	„	Patrick Foley	
318	„	Joseph Grimshaw	
375	„	Isaac James	
1667	„	George Jones	
905	„	John Kent	
1407	„	James Kelly	Killed.
1510	„	Thomas Kelly	
654	„	John Mannon	
433	„	John McGinley	
306	„	James Merritt	
1464	„	Thomas O'Neil	
341	„	William Perkins	
326	„	Frederick Perris	
1787	„	Alfred Ryan	
444	„	Edwin Smith	
1254	„	John Smith	
1248	„	James Sutton	
555	„	James Wakefield	
323	„	Isaac Winter	
...	„	James Lang	
...	„	James Stallard	
219	„	Frederick Meadhurst	
974	„	Joseph Ravenscroft	
448	„	Thomas Sims	
206	„	James Richardson	
816	„	George Hinton	
1262	„	James Wayne	
892	„	Abraham Belcher	
1395	„	Joseph Butler	
1304	„	William Cook	
405	„	John Cope	
605	„	Albert Dewe	
420	„	Andrew Dunn	
1159	„	John Fields ...	
1320	„	James Fitzpatrick	
1482	„	Thomas Graham	
478	„	Edward Jackson	
498	„	William James	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
831	Private	Joseph Jones	
166	„	William Jones	
1380	„	Cornelius Maloney	
1294	„	David Matthews	
1596	„	Owen McCaffrey	
261	„	William Meade	
373	„	Walter Munday	
1555	„	Henry Murrell	
492	„	Thomas Newton	
1638	„	John Reichall	
1231	„	John Ritchie	
417	„	John Roach ...	
1488	„	Richard Sharpe	
1604	„	John Slevin	
443	„	Daniel Smith	
1690	„	Thomas Stacey	
205	„	William J. Trewinard	
1496	„	James Walsh	
1509	„	Patrick Ward	
1315	„	William Webb	
824	„	George West	
1536	„	Henry White	
1350	„	Charles Whiting	
1641	„	John Wilson	
25	„	Richard Wolstenholme	
1370	„	George Yendell	
1660	„	Harry Vigors	
3381	„	Robert Almond	
1632	„	George Biffin	
1155	„	Richard Connolly	
1241	„	William Daniels	
1471	„	Charles Donoghue	Killed.
1364	„	John Evans	
260	„	Henry Froude	
1243	„	Frederick Gilbert	
1508	„	George Gunney	
1330	„	Thomas Harmsworth	
1223	„	Edward Houglighan	
...	„	William Hazzell	
1206	„	Thomas Hughes	
1319	„	Henry Leonard	
141	„	John Martin	
123	„	Matthew Partington	
642	„	Henry Shiner	
437	„	James Smith	
1513	„	Joseph Stevens	
1642	„	George Tuttle	
1655	„	Enos Thorne	
1224	„	Charles Thompson	
210	„	William Wilson	
375	„	William Davis	
367	„	William Slaymaker	
1567	„	James Doyle	
707	„	Henry Martin	
1461	„	Joseph Hanson	
1411	„	James H. Olley	
1440	„	J. Ackins	
591	„	Edward Allen	
1387	„	Samuel Boon	
1380	„	Henry Brown	
1071	„	Benjamin Bryant	
1232	„	John Campbell	
651	„	Charles Capel	
616	„	William Cobern	
1460	„	James Cooney	
274	„	Charles Croft	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Patrick Downes	
109	„ ...	John Feeney	
1600	„ ...	Joseph Fetzgerald	
1561	„ ...	William Gibson	
...	„ ...	James Green	
432	„ ...	Joseph Greenstock	
353	„ ...	Henry Harding	
1097	„ ...	John Healy	
691	„ ...	Andrew Huzzey	
1480	„ ...	George Lawrence	
1404	„ ...	James McLaren	
1616	„ ...	Martin Neal	
970	„ ...	John Palmer	
416	„ ...	Patrick Seerey	
590	„ ...	Henry Sherville	Killed.
968	„ ...	Edwin Shint	
400	„ ...	James Smith	
1123	„ ...	Harry Webb	
391	„ ...	Samuel Welch	
128	„ ...	James Willett	
1362	„ ...	Edward Williams	
...	„ ...	Alfred Castle	
1744	„ ...	William Coleman	
...	„ ...	Richard Lee	
...	„ ...	Henry Lewis	
...	„ ...	Edward Stevens	
...	„ ...	William Wiggins	
...	„ ...	John Rolf	
...	Corporal ...	F. McGherry	59th Regiment, killed.
		Wounded.	
...	Lieutenant ...	Hyacinth Lynch.	
...	Surgeon-Major ...	Alex. T. Preston.	
1397	Color-Sergeant ...	James Connor	Slight.
1296	Sergeant ...	Charles Lockwood	Severe.
1336	„ ...	William Kelly	„
1598	„ ...	Thomas Tyrell	Slight.
890	Band Sergeant ...	Michael Connelly	„
227	Lance-Sergeant...	William Stewart	„
1276	„ ...	Patrick Byrne	„
1386	„ ...	Peter Kelly	„
849	Lance-Corporal...	James Willis	„
897	„ ...	Trissilian Gosslinn	Very severe.
1397	„ ...	Frederick Williams	Slight.
1786	„ ...	Henry Ireland	„
975	Drummer ...	James Cain	„
192	Private ...	O. Harwood	Severe.
710	„ ...	C. Davis	Slight.
...	„ ...	William Pike	Severe.
231	„ ...	James McGlashan	Slight.
1374	„ ...	John King	Very severe.
1640	„ ...	Michael McQuade	Slight.
1420	„ ...	David Robinson	Severe.
998	„ ...	Edward Atkins	„
1341	„ ...	Joseph Shead	Slight.
...	„ ...	Martin Noon	„
532	„ ...	Henry Warren	„
1527	„ ...	George Harvey	„
519	„ ...	Edward Allum	Severe.
1339	„ ...	Thomas Green	„
1422	„ ...	Frank Hill	„
1576	„ ...	Peter McQuade	„
207	„ ...	Henry Wardle	Slight.

HER MAJESTY'S 66TH REGIMENT.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers who accompanied the above Corps to Giriskh and are now killed or missing.

No.	Names.	How employed.	Remarks.
1	Kalloo Dhondie	Tent Lascar.	
2	Balloo Gunnoo	„ „	
3	Mahadeo Govind	„ „	
4	Sewa	Puckaulie Bheestie.	
5	Kuremdad	„ „	
6	Kurdarbux	„ „	
7	Thakur Nehala	„ „	
8	Pultoo	Hand Bheestie.	
9	Peerbux	„ „	
10	Yar Mahomed	„ „	
11	Sungambia	„ „	
12	Dhuni	Sweeper.	
13	Futtab	„	
14	Bapoo	Bildar.	
	Private Followers.		
15	Shira	Butler.	
16	Dondee	„	
17	Bhawani	Syce.	
18	Kika	Butler.	
19	Hyder	Syce.	
20	Bagha	„	
21	Naujab	Butler.	
22	Nursoo	„	
23	Nanjee	Syce.	
24	Baba	Butler.	
25	Lal Khan	„	
26	Rabu	„	
27	Seta	Syce.	
28	Chiner	Cook.	
29	Enos	„	
30	Enos D'Souza	„	
31	Pedro D'Souza	„	
32	B. Fernandez	„	
33	Salo Pinto	„	
34	Francis Pereria	„	
35	Salo Soat	„	
36	Sewa	„	
37	Paschal	„	
38	Jewan	„	
39	Andree	„	
40	Luximon	„	
41	Brady	„	
42	Emanuel	„	
43	Kudarbux	„	

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asstt. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR,
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

1st Grenadiers Native Infantry.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
	Lieutenant ...	C. W. Hinde, Adjutant ...	
	„ ...	C. G. Whitby, Wing Officer ...	
		"A" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Baddan Sing	
16	Havildar ...	Daisoo Sing	
26	Naique ...	Kondajee Baider	
981	Drummer ...	Antoon Rozario	
295	Private ...	Doorga Nawo	
305	„ ...	Ram Chunder Tewari	
492	„ ...	Tanoo Suckpall	
529	„ ...	Rama Huttay	
670	„ ..	Kanuppa	
1210	„ ...	Peera Dutta	
1429	„ ..	Bhagirat Sukal	
8	„ ...	Laina Sing	
1222	„ ...	Sewdin Pattack	
300	„ ...	Davideen Aheer	
1351	„ ...	Ramchunder Tawria	
855	„ ...	Bhowannac Iltnac	
862	„ ...	Essoo Satuno	
1291	„ ...	Bhowanee Jadow	
1216	„ ...	Hanooman Misser	
903	„ ...	Sewnac Esnac	
1293	„ ..	Bhewa Salookay	
916	„ ...	Shaik Sooltan	
1558	„ ...	Sakaram Chowan	
944	„ ...	Goonnac Dhacknac	Killed.
960	„ ...	Sutwajee Baider	
969	„ ...	Bhagojee Sinday	
972	„ ...	Sakaram Lotunkur	
1559	„ ...	Deen Sawunt	
1219	„ ...	Shaik Jamal	
999	„ ...	Oomer Khan	
1226	„ ...	Sooknac Lucknac	
1014	„ ...	Bhugwunt Jadow	
1349	„ ...	Ram Maiter	
1020	„ ...	Assoo Gowas	
1015	„ ...	Krishna Gowra	
1016	„ ..	Dewnac Sewnac	
1059	„ ...	Ruttun Sawunt	
1104	„ ...	Bhairoo Chicknay	
1113	„ ...	Shaik Masoom	
1565	„ ...	Mhadnac Sumnac	
1566	„ ...	Balia Luximon	
		"B" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Hurree Purrub	
	Jemadar ...	Lalla Dochichund ...	
90	Color-Havildar ...	Francis Thomas	
774	Havildar ...	Ganpattee Sinday	
1001	Naique ...	Shaik Eman	
936	„ ...	Balajurao Chowan	
253	Drummer ...	Balnac Bhicknac	
546	Fifer ...	Ramnca Pandnac	
439	Private ...	Babajee Bowkur	
648	„ ..	Gungadeen Nawo	
1240	„ ...	Sundar	

Nominal Roll of Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
		"B" Company—contd.	
736	Private ...	Buchnac Ramnac	
1232	„ ...	Shaik Ellahibux	
738	„ ...	Narayen Salnee	
1283	„ ...	Oorree Moriai	
762	„ ...	Gungadeen Dúbéy	
804	„ ...	Baboo Raylay	
1358	„ ...	Bahadar Sing	
76	„ ...	Boodh Sing	
102	„ ...	Soojai Sing	
1359	„ ...	Basoo Passee	
1360	„ ...	Burma Tewari	
201	„ ...	Buldeo Sing	
621	„ ...	Maia Sing	
1362	„ ...	Kasidin Tewari	
878	„ ...	Nagoo Wanjada	
1301	„ ...	Lucknac Balnac	
906	„ ...	Ram Sawuntoorawdaykur ...	
930	„ ...	Shaikh Abdool	
1302	„ ...	Tookaram Sailar	
1299	„ ...	Koondlick Jadow	
1367	„ ...	Kairoo Gaicowar	
1245	„ ...	Zahageer Khan	
991	„ ...	Jiga Saevee	
1000	„ ...	Iltnac Gunnac	
1557	„ ...	Ramsarup	
1057	„ ...	Rugoo Chowan	
1068	„ ...	Sumboo Ranay	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1096	„ ...	Bhikajee Jadow	
1126	„ ...	Mahomed Beg	
1151	„ ...	Ramjee Masookur	Killed.
1171	„ ...	Nadar Baksh	
1182	„ ...	Natha Sing	
735	„ ...	Luximon Sawunt	
		"C" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Narayan Lode	
279	Havildar ...	Bhikajee Bhoolay	
567	„ ...	Bala Sarung	
568	„ ...	Kaitan Rozario	
618	Naique ...	Ootum Sing	
934	„ ...	Balkrishna Salgowkur	
928	„ ...	Shaikh Hassan	
89	Fifer ...	John Rozario	
829	Private ...	Hurree Cuddum	
480	„ ...	Essoo Chowan	
563	„ ...	Vishnoo Kindray	
887	„ ...	Tawjeennik Tawray	
596	„ ...	Tilooka Sing	
643	„ ...	Shumsoodeen	
680	„ ...	Annuppa Chiptakur	
1251	„ ...	Shaik Abdoola	
708	„ ...	Soma Gharee	
1255	„ ...	Zunda Khan	
741	„ ...	Dhondhee Rawooth	
742	„ ...	Tookaram Pilundkur	
744	„ ...	Gungnac Bhicknac	
747	„ ...	Goona Ranim	
748	„ ...	Rutnoo Jadow	
765	„ ...	Essernac Girujnac	
780	„ ...	Suckaram Gawo	
806	„ ...	Dharumnac Rainac	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"C" Company—contd.	
817	Private ...	Babnac Bhagnac	
167	„ ...	Sumbar Aheer	
196	„ ...	Ramdeen Sing	
512	„ ...	Dhanoo Guduria	
578	„ ...	Sakoo Maiter	
601	„ ...	Chandi Pattack	
848	„ ...	Sewnac Ruttunnac	
850	„ ...	Sewram Sing	
863	„ ...	Rumjee Baider	
876	„ ...	Kaider Súkal	
883	„ ...	Lackhaie Guduria	
899	„ ..	Annac Narnac	
1029	„ ...	Shaik Daiem	
890	„ ...	Lalla Ramcharn	
1308	„ ...	Bhamnac Dhamnac	
1306	„ ...	Bapoo Rawool	
939	„ ...	Lucknac Iltnac	
955	„ ...	Fazul Khan	
1369	„ ...	Gopal Satum	
1263	„ ...	Shaik Haidar	
1370	„ ...	Gunputrao Moray	
1371	„ ...	Tookaram Powar	
1373	„ ...	Pandoo Lokhunday	
1344	„ ...	Ittoo Eswatilrao	
1069	„ ...	Ram Sawunt	
1305	„ ...	Sedoo Phurtaray	
1185	„ ...	Anok Sing	
1189	„ ...	Ootum Sing	
		"D" Company.	
304	Havildar ...	Sewparsad	
239	„ ...	Govind Golutkur	Killed
714	Naique ...	Suckaram Purrub	
629	„ ...	Pancham Aheer	
908	„ ...	Bakoo Sawunt	
87	Drummer ...	Shaik Oosman	
285	Private ...	Iltnae Balnac	
531	„ ...	Dewjee Maiter	
1380	„ ...	Bhagoojee Jadow	
752	„ ...	Sakoojee Chowan	
757	„ ...	Bhew Sawunt	
1315	„ ...	Gopal Salnee	
825	„ ...	Mahadoo Advelkur	
118	„ ...	Motee Khan	
501	„ ...	Man Sukal	
603	„ ...	Sunkoor Coomar	
1383	„ ...	Bhojoo Gowra	
879	„ ...	Sadoo Achraykur	
1312	„ ...	Buchram Jadow	
1207	„ ...	Pursram Gagun	
1263	„ ...	Kowra Misser	
1314	„ ...	Gonnac Tannac	
1378	„ ...	Suckaram Sawunt	
1274	„ ...	Narayen Cuddum	
964	„ ...	Mahdnac Changnac	
985	„ ...	Sonnac Sucknac	
1385	„ ...	Gunnoo Jadow	
1384	„ ...	Mahado Sinday	
1002	„ ...	Sakaram Baider	
1062	„ ...	Sonnac Sumnac	
1278	„ ...	Suckaram Ghatkay	
1062	„ ...	Rag Sawunt	
1049	„ ...	Rowjee Gaicowar	
1075	„ ...	Vittul Arrotta	
1121	„ ...	Mahilall Sailar	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Names.	Remarks.
		"E" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Shaik Hoosain	
488	Color-Havildar ...	Ragoo Thakoor	
65	Havildar ...	Shaik Rahiman	
312	„ ...	Jagarnath Pandy	
528	Naique ...	Appa Wadaykur	
346	„ ...	Bhagnac Kootunnac	
83	Drummer ...	Sucknac Doolumnac	
400	Private ...	Baboo Ringnaykur	
768	„ ...	Babajee Ghongay	
769	„ ...	Anunt Parsad	
772	„ ...	Ladoo Kailuskur	
810	„ ...	Luximon Pattack	
23	„ ...	Durjan Pattack	
211	„ ...	Gaidin Awasti	
480	„ ...	Bhikari Lall Sukal	
588	„ ...	Bahari Misser	
902	„ ...	Hurnac Lumnac	
945	„ ...	Bhicknac Gonnac	
947	„ ...	Rama Dhooree	
976	„ ...	Naroojee Lotunkur	
988	„ ...	Balnac Gonac	
998	„ ..	Shaik Hassan	
1032	„ ...	Sewnac Bhornac	
1064	„ ...	Sooban Chunder Kur	
1065	„ ...	Jannoo Purwal	
1101	„ ...	Sonoo Tornay	
1086	„ ...	Bhicknac Prunnac	
1090	„ ...	Ladoo Gowra	
1114	„ ...	Vishnoo Scotar	
1116	„ ...	Goolab Khan	
1131	„ ...	Gonn e Kalnnac	Killed.
1142	„ ...	Shaik Allabux	
1159	„ ...	Nickloo Murano Manizes ...	
1145	„ ...	Mahaloo Khatal	
1170	„ ...	Buchoo Sing	
1428	„ ...	Bhoda Sing	
1260	„ ...	Luximon Parsad	
1390	„ ...	Goojar Sing	
1390	„ ...	Dhondoo Sawunt	
1391	„ ...	Narayen Chowan	
1392	„ ...	Pandoo Mahaduk	
1253	„ ...	Mookund Sawunt	
1393	„ ...	Sumbajee Rao Moray	
1257	„ ...	Ladoo Purrub	
1243	„ ...	Soorujbulli Sing	
1248	„ ...	Kalideen Gadario	
1321	„ ...	Bala Nikum	
1322	„ ...	Ramjee Jadow	
		"F" Company.	
	Subadar ...	Ragnac Mhadnac	
365	Cr. Havildar ...	Gunnac Mhadnac	
547	Naique ...	Ragnac Dhondnac	
819	„ ...	Sewbadan Aheer	
965	Private ..	Gungaram Chowan	
430	„ ...	Ramjee Ootaykur	
686	„ ...	Rama	
767	„ ...	Bhow Rao	
786	„ ...	Jowahir Dúbé	
799	„ ...	Shaik Bhaggoo	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"F" Company—contd.	
834	Private ...	Dhaknac Salnac	
325	„ ...	Jagarnath Tali	
333	„ ...	Sewdha Sin	
367	„ ...	Mahadeo Tewari	
369	„ ...	Gauri Sankar Lalla	
420	„ ...	Sewnarain Sukal	
581	„ ...	Santa Sing	
894	„ ...	Took Sawunt	
911	„ ...	Govind Maiter	
962	„ ...	Ranoojee Baider	
968	„ ...	Ramnac Iltnac	
971	„ ...	Ramjee Raynay	
977	„ ...	Subajee Rao Nalawray	
1018	„ ...	Baboo Patkur	
1022	„ ...	Suckaram Dhoree	
1033	„ ...	Sonnac Heernac	
1044	„ ...	Limbajee Baider	
1076	„ ...	Huray Khan	
1086	„ ...	Kondajee Talaykur	
1072	„ ...	Sumbajee Baider	
1117	„ ...	Shaik Emambux	
...	„ ...	Nawab Khan	
1133	„ ...	Balajee Rao Chowan	
1136	„ ...	Nasul Khan	
1161	„ ...	Gainoo Tawray	
1146	„ ...	Fetty Sing	
1177	„ ...	Nika Sing	
1567	„ ...	Ragoo Nowla	
1407	„ ...	Gungajee Khopkur	
1272	„ ...	Khooshal Kachee	
1331	„ ...	Gunnoo Kunsay	Killed.
1332	„ ...	Pandoorung Babajee	
1275	„ ...	Rowjee Suckpall	
1405	„ ...	Gunnoojee Raiwalay	
1223	„ ...	Ramjee Powar	
1404	„ ...	Hurree Jadow	
1277	„ ...	Luximon Warree	
1225	„ ...	Bhikoo Malee	
1284	„ ...	Dajee Sinday	
869	„ ...	Gondnac Bicknac	
		"G" Company.	
	Subadar-Major ...	Bhewa Pallow	
	Jemadar ...	Gungadeen Tumbolee	
187	Havildar ...	Budree Sing	
552	Naique ...	Shaik Osman	
496	„ ...	Govindrao Jadow	
461	„ ...	Koondlick Joosee	
495	Private ...	Bhikajee Jadow	
516	„ ...	Soonoo Kaslay	
662	„ ...	Shaik Mohideen	
694	„ ...	**Mahadoo Khawrulkur**	
703	„ ...	**Gopal Sitt**	
56	„ ...	**Mool Sing**	
162	„ ...	**Ramjee Baidr**	
292	„ ...	**Jowahir Sing**	
617	„ ...	**Rama Jadow**	
994	„ ...	**Pandoo Salnee**	
997	„ ...	**Babajee Sinday**	
1009	„ ...	**Tanoo Maiter**	
1005	„ ...	**Nursaya Coonbee** ...	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action on the 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"G" Company—contd.	
1047	Private ...	Kishna Ootaikur	
1061	„ ...	Bhicksett Settaway	
1115	„ ...	Soojat Alli	
1123	„ ...	Sownath Coonbee	
1179	„ ...	Ruttun Sing	
1173	„ ...	Shaik Kooda Bux	
1174	„ ...	Shaik Datta	
1183	„ ...	Mira Bux	
1187	„ ...	Bucktawar Sing	
1200	„ ...	Sundar Sing	
1564	„ ...	Chundi Aheer	
1411	„ ...	Ramjee Palaykur	
1523	„ ...	Pragas Sing	
1408	„ ...	Sama Sivilkur	
1334	„ ...	Narayen Powar	
1227	„ ...	Essoo Khundalgay	
1228	„ ...	Rowjee Thawer	
1412	„ ...	Mahadeo Korpay	
1244	„ ...	Junnac Gondnac	
1229	„ ...	Bhugwunt Lall	
1414	„ ...	Rowjee Jadow	
1415	„ ...	Luximon Malee	
1416	„ ...	Mahadoo Bhoslay	
1339	„ ...	Kessoo Garway	
1552	„ ...	Babajee Dewkur	
		"H" Company.	
852	Havildar ...	**Ramjee Maiter**	
868	„ ...	**Remijio Sevilkur**	
491	Naique ...	Ram Sawunt	Killed.
892	„ ...	Shaik Abdool (1st)	
777	„ ...	Shaik Abdool (2nd)	
812	„ ...	Rama Salnee	
895	„ ...	Govind Sawunt	
980	Fifer ...	Shaik Oosman	
268	Private ...	Niloo Dulnee	
321	„ ...	Krishnajee Chiknay	
406	„ ...	Domingo de Sequera	
522	„ ...	Mainnac Balnac	
659	„ ...	Soobaya	
675	„ ...	Marroo	
713	„ ...	Bhisajee Awlaygowkur	
754	„ ...	Gunnac Lucknac	
793	„ ...	Ramdhun Pandy	
794	„ ...	Sadoo Chicknay	
13	„ ...	Moon Sing	
43	„ ...	Dani Sing	
44	„ ...	Man Sing	
46	„ ...	**Lalta Parsad Dúbé**	
117	„ ...	**Sewnandan Pandy**	
125	„ ...	**Sooknandan Pandy**	
216	„ ...	Zam Aheer	
879	„ ...	Jarbundun Sing	
455	„ ...	Ramdeen Coonbee	
519	„ ...	Sewchurn Sing	
649	„ ...	Balookhatowkur	
913	„ ...	Chand Khan	
932	„ ...	Bhoor Sawunt	
1026	„ ...	Narayen Sinday	
1053	„ ...	Jao Jozé Pinto	
1054	„ ...	Dani Pursad	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—contd.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"H" Company—contd.	
1143	Private ...	Fuzl Sindee	
1399	„ ...	Sewa Cooma	
1346	„ ...	Ramphul	
1344	„ ...	Bajee Rao Ghaj	
1548	„ ...	Bhagojee Sinday	
1271	„ ...	Praj Sing	
1220	„ ...	Narayen Pendnekur	Killed.
1419	„ ...	Ganpat Rao Chowan	
1420	„ ...	Katoo Chowan	
1421	„ ...	Narayen Lokhunday	
1423	„ ...	Kisum Babur	
1424	„ ...	Chooni Lall	
...	„ ...	Rajba Moray	
...	„ ...	Pandoo Bawajee	
...	„ ...	Liximan Hurree	
	Lieut-Colonel ...	H. S. Anderson, Commanding ...	
	Captain ...	J. Grant, Officiating Wing Commander	
		"A" Company.	
1357	Private ...	Mugray Pasee	
1221	„ ...	Bhowaniparsad Misser	
1205	„ ...	Goordut Sing	
1194	„ ...	Dan Sing	
896	„ ...	Mahis Sing	
961	„ ...	Gondnac Doolnac	
1231	„ ...	Rajaram Misser	
182	„ ...	Davie Sing	
593	„ ...	Luximan Sukal	
1354	„ ...	Namajee Parkalay	
1093	„ ...	Babajee Moray	
		"B" Company.	
2	Havildar ...	Gunda Sing	
940	Private ...	John Mark	
1199	„ ...	Gunda Sing	Wounded.
		"C" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Soobana Manay	
700	Private ...	Nagoo Kainee	
1261	„ ...	Patilbawajee Bhayo	
1372	„ ...	Nilloo Cuddum	
1592	„ ...	Luximon Hoosiana	
1247	„ ...	Dilawar Khan	
607	„ ...	Niyal Sing	
177	„ ...	Bhugwandeen Dichit	
		"D" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Ebrahim	
1270	Private ...	Kalka Dúbé	
244	„ ...	Gunnac Bhagnac	
1316	„ ...	Rama Chipkur	
551	„ ...	Dhurmnac Balnac	
1152	„ ...	Dhurmajee Gowra	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—concluded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
		"E" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Ittoo Missal	
826	Private ...	Appa Nagray	
950	„ ...	Kaseeram Luckray	
1397	„ ...	Shaik Mahomed Ali	
1213	„ ...	Thakúrdin Dúbé	
1389	„ ...	Sadoo Kamtaykur	
1264	„ ...	Mahadoo Sawunt	
1320	„ ...	Govind Kimsay	
		"F" Company.	
	Jemadar ...	Niyal Sing	
858	Naik ...	Daveljee Baide	
1355	„ ...	Gopal Maitr	
459	Private ...	Satsell Warree	
663	„ ...	Krishnajee Baider	
949	„ ...	Gopala Chowan	
1031	„ ...	Gunnac Gondnac	
1556	„ ...	Kalkaparsad Opadia	Wounded.
		"G" Company.	
671	Havildar ...	Kasum Khan	
582	Naik ...	Prag Awastee	
500	Private ...	Bhagnac Gondnac	
51	„ ...	Ranoojee Baider	
1091	„ ...	Rama Kamplur	
1481	„ ...	Bhram	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Beg	
...	„ ...	Luximon Soopaikur	
		"H" Company.	
900	Private ...	Suddoo Sailar	
901	„ ...	Mahadoo Khot	
1085	„ ...	Eswant Rao Sinday	
1201	„ ...	Ootum Sing	
1425	„ ...	Punjnac Mularnac	
1560	„ ...	Goolzar Khan	
721	„ ...	Sagoonnac Boburnac	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) C. T. BURNETT, *Major,*
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

KANDAHAR;
3rd August 1880.

1st Grenadier N. I.

Nominal Roll of Public and Private Followers of the above Corps killed and wounded in action at Maiwand on the 27th July 1880.

Number.	How employed.	Names.
	KILLED.	
1	2nd Muccadum	Chotoo.
2	Ditto	Shaik Mahomed Saifunmolk.
3	Dooley Bearer	Naryen Atowda.
4	Ditto	Junkoo Rowjee.
5	Ditto	Rama Babajee.
6	Ditto	Hurree Moroo.
7	Ditto	Ittoo Hurree.
8	Ditto	Balloo Hanomunta.
9	Ditto	Ramswami Muniapa.
10	Ditto	Viraswami Nagaya.
11	Ditto	Deen Mahomed Golani Hosien.
12	Ditto	Chima Bhyroo.
13	Ditto	Luximon Tooka.
14	Ditto	Luximon Appa.
15	Ditto	Hurree Rowjee.
16	Ditto	Luximon Arjoon.
17	Ditto	Vishnoo Kanoo.
18	Ditto	Dipaje Dhackoo.
19	Ditto	Peera Kooshna.
20	Ditto	Amrotia Kedaree.
21	Ditto	Iswara Luximon.
22	Ditto	Suekaram Luximon.
23	Ditto	Satalia Bhawan.
24	Ditto	Deen Mahomed Ranji Khan.
25	Ditto	Narayen Hurree.
26	Ditto	Gunoo Nanoo.
27	Ditto	Sewa Balloo.
28	Ditto	Babajee Luximon.
29	Ditto	Kalloo Gopal.
30	Ditto	Rama Raghi.
31	Ditto	Rama Tokaram.
32	Ditto	Kassiram Krushna.
33	Ditto	Krushna Ramnac.
34	Ditto	Sujnia Taoji.
35	Ditto	Dhondi Jaya.
36	Ditto	Govindo Soobra.
37	Sweeper	Pannia Hookla.
38	Ditto	Kuchera Bhowan.
39	Bildar	Bomdoo Zellapa.
40	Ditto	Jandoo Jawar.
	Private Followers.	
41	Private Follower	Karrim.
42	Ditto	Jigesar.
43	Ditto	Luximon.
44	Ditto	Gungadin Bhojwa.
45	Ditto	Balloo Nao.
46	Ditto	Rajnal Demondza.
47	Ditto	Succaram Kadum.
48	Ditto	Karridad, Mate.
	WOUNDED.	
1	Dooley Bearer	Kassi Sayajee.
2	Pony Driver	Govind Bappoo.
3	Private Follower	Hayat Khan.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Captain ...	H. F. Smith	
...	Lieutenant ...	W. N. Justice	
...	„ ...	D. Cole	
...	Subadar ...	Dewjee Kopekur	
...	„ ...	Krishnajee Bhagway	
...	Jemadar ...	Moosa Khan	
...	Havildar Major...	Bindrabun	
173	Quarter Master Havildar ...	Futteh Chund	
...	Pay Havilder ...	Dhunnee Sing	
...	„ ...	Sew Govind Patack	
...	„ ...	Daveedeen	
...	„ ...	Imaun Bux	
705	Havildar ...	Gunga Ram	
853	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed	
1243	„ ...	Zurreek Khan	
...	„ ...	Sohel Sing	
...	„ ...	Tully Deen	
571	„ ...	Allum Deen	
...	„ ...	Sooruj Buccus	
1157	Naick ...	Chandi Ahir	
1116	„ ...	Shere Khan	
...	„ ...	Buchoo Lall	
1200	„ ...	Kallay Khan	
978	„ ...	Maljee Kurjowkur	
917	„ ...	Doorga Parsad	
819	„ ...	Urjoon Sing	
1488	„ ...	Punjab Sing	
1027	„ ...	Imaun Ali Khan	
...	„ ...	Gaia Pursaud	
1097	„ ...	Krishnajee Row Chowan... ...	Killed.
1136	„ ...	Maher Khan	
971	Bugler ...	Beclooch Khan	
...	„ ...	Noor Khan	
1146	„ ...	Peroo Khan	
1865	„ ...	Kurreemoolla	
...	„ ...	Lall Bux	
...	„ ...	Sudda Sing	
1733	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed	
1222	„ ...	Imaum Bax	
973	Private ...	Ramjee Cuddum	
1310	„ ...	Mohabut Khan	
1576	„ ...	Mahomed Saffi	
1510	„ ...	Kunda Khan	
1595	„ ...	Kanoojee Bhaie	
1645	„ ...	Sankar Parsad	
1654	„ ...	Bhowani Parsad	
1687	„ ...	Ittoojee Rao Chowan	
1717	„ ...	Ram Kisson	
1750	„ ...	Deed Surrun	
1825	„ ...	Peer Bux	
1912	„ ...	Mussooda Sing	
1961	„ ...	Wahab Deen	
1963	„ ...	Ahmed Ali	
1964	„ ...	Sawun Khan	
1980	„ ...	Neeka Sing	
1983	„ ...	Kair Sing	
1993	„ ...	Hurnam Sing	
2051	„ ...	Noor Deen	
...	„ ...	Ramjee Bhoye	
...	„ ...	Geanoo Meanday	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880,—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Meyah Khan	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Khan	
...	„ ...	Sahudoo Khan	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Ali	
...	„ ...	Gaia Deen	
...	„ ...	Ram Deen	
...	„ ...	Sooruj Bullee	
...	„ ...	Gunga Ram	
...	„ ...	Nunda Ram	
...	„ ...	Gokool Chund	
...	„ ...	Bhala Sing	
...	„ ...	Narrain Dass	
...	„ ...	Goolam Russool	
...	„ ...	Imaun Deen	
...	„ ...	Soobai	
753	„ ...	Davee Deen	
1037	„ ...	Heera Sing	
1171	„ ...	Bhyrú Misser	
1219	„ ...	Gool Mahomed	
1270	„ ...	Mahomed Bux (1st)	
1572	„ ...	Hussan Khan	
1597	„ ...	Noojee Rao Mooray	
1690	„ ...	Gopal Rao Jadoo	
1764	„ ...	Mahomed Bux (2nd)	
1871	„ ...	Badri Missar	
1881	„ ...	Toolsee Dass	
1903	„ ...	Rooda Khan	
1994	„ ...	Pakoor Sing	
2013	„ ...	Alla Ditha	
2029	„ ...	Maytab Khan	
2043	„ ...	Surfraz Khan	Killed.
...	„ ...	Nekbur Khan	
...	„ ...	Doorga Sirg	
...	„ ...	Dongur Sing	
...	„ ...	Toolsee Ram	
...	„ ...	Gopall Sing	
...	„ ...	Buldeo	
...	„ ...	Kalka Sing	
...	„ ...	Choolla Khan	
...	„ ...	Sowlea Khan	
...	„ ...	Sooltan Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Juffur Khan	
...	„ ...	Soomur Khan	
...	„ ...	Narrien Khan	
...	„ ...	Anoop Sing	
...	„ ...	Mustan Sing	
...	„ ...	Esram Rao Chowan	
...	„ ...	Ramjee Bhaie	
1278	„ ...	Ram Parsad	
1478	„ ...	Babajee Mooray	
1479	„ ...	Luximon Powar	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Khan (1st)	
...	„ ...	Rowjee Ghag	
...	„ ...	Bhoajee Indoolkur	
...	„ ...	Babajee Rao Mooray	
...	„ ...	Jan Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Deen Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Nizamúdin	
...	„ ...	Hyat Ali Shah	
...	„ ...	Shaik Ewaz	
...	„ ...	Kowra Khan	
...	„ ...	Hajee Khan	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
...	Private ...	Shaik Mehtab	
...	„ ...	Syed Gool	
...	„ ...	Imaun Bux (2nd)	
...	„ ...	Surfoodeen	
...	„ ...	Mudday Khan	
...	„ ...	Rookum Deen	
...	„ ...	Ameer Bux	
...	„ ...	Sham Sing	
893	„ ...	Hunmuntee Chowan	
1053	„ ...	Meer Khan	
1067	„ ...	Lall Bux	
1193	„ ...	Kallay Khan	
1198	„ ...	Bhola Khan	
1274	„ ...	Kummissa Khan	
1475	„ ...	Dowlut Rao Sinday	
1498	„ ...	Ramzan Khan	
1537	„ ...	Goolam Mahomed	
1564	„ ...	Abdool Akum	
1565	„ ...	Abdool Russool	
1569	„ ...	Syed Mahomed	
1593	„ ...	Khooda Bux	
1612	„ ...	Suckoojee Suckpall	
1640	„ ...	Nawab Khan	
1662	„ ...	Pahelwan Khan	
1665	„ ...	Chuota Khan	
1670	„ ...	Futteh Mahomad	
1788	„ ...	Badri Dúbé	
1830	„ ...	Jogoal Kissoor	
1840	„ ...	Arub Khan	
1884	„ ...	Bhyroo Sing	
1910	„ ...	Hoolam Sing	
1917	„ ...	Purtab Sing	Killed.
2037	„ ...	Urjoon Sing	
...	„ ...	Saefah Shah	
...	„ ...	Khooda Bux (1st)	
1571	„ ...	Waheed Bux...	
1582	„ ...	Butchal Khan	
...	„ ...	Alla Bux	
1823	„ ...	Nadur Ali	
1444	„ ...	Imaun Bux	
...	„ ...	Khooda Bux (2nd)	
...	„ ...	Khooda Bux (3rd)	
2007	„ ...	Nizamoodeen	
1957	„ ...	Bucka Mahomed	
1955	„ ...	Imaun Deen	
1916	„ ...	Kirpal Sing	
1999	„ ...	Futteh Deen...	
1876	„ ...	Nehal Bux	
1636	„ ...	Wulayet Hoosein	
...	„ ...	Shere Jung	
1635	„ ...	Harpal Tewarri	
1824	„ ...	Buchoo Lall	
1799	„ ...	Sewraj	
1668	„ ...	Chundee Passee	
1794	„ ...	Surjoo	
...	„ ...	Bissasar Miser	
1863	„ ...	Jowaher Sing	
1703	„ ...	Madoo Rao Chowan	
1704	„ ...	Balloojee Kudum	
953	„ ...	Kan Sing	
1130	„ ...	Koodiar Khan	
1199	„ ...	Allum Khan	

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1299	Private ...	Doorgur Sukal	
1342	„ ...	Deal Sing	
1430	„ ...	Sulleam Khan	
1480	„ ...	Goovind Mohitay	
1506	„ ...	Nizamoodeen	
1526	„ ...	Jooman Khan	
1535	„ ...	Alla Bux	
1609	„ ...	Mahomed Bux	
1692	„ ...	Govind Row Mooray	
1694	„ ...	Gumwajee Mohitay	
1696	„ ...	Ramjee Kudum	
1728	„ ...	Gunput Meekum	
1738	„ ...	Isree Parsad	
1749	„ ...	Jowahir Sing	
1761	„ ...	Mahomed Shah	
1790	„ ...	Isree Rair	
1781	„ ...	Rooda Khan	
1787	„ ...	Mohun Sing	
1831	„ ...	Baharat Sing	
1856	„ ...	Kurrumdad Khan	
1919	„ ...	Deen Mahomad	
1896	„ ...	Hoosein Ali Shah	
1973	„ ...	Beer Sing	
1978	„ ...	Birroo Khan	
1940	„ ...	Mahomed Ali	
1925	„ ...	Meer Khan	Killed.
2019	„ ...	Goora Sing	
2039	„ ...	Moola Khan	
2045	„ ...	Nadar Khan	
...	„ ...	Imaun Bux	
...	„ ...	Kalleedeen	
...	„ ...	Priam Dúbé	
...	„ ...	Boola Khan	
...	„ ...	Meer Khan	
...	„ ...	Wuzzeer Khan	
...	„ ...	Habiboola Khan	
...	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed	
...	„ ...	Mahomed Shah	
...	„ ...	Nagoo Bhaye	
...	„ ...	Govind Suckpall	
...	„ ...	Gumoo Suckall	
1608	„ ...	Bulla Sing	
...	„ ...	Baijnath	
...	„ ...	Mussooda Sing	
...	„ ...	Jowaher Khan	
	„ ...	Meera Bux	
	„ ...	Lall Chund	
	„ ...	Dulleep Sing	
	„ ...	Sahibdad Khan	
	„ ...	Mela Ram	
	„ ...	Ulloo Khan	
		Wounded.	
	Major ...	J. S. Tredell	Severe.
246	Subadar ...	Ronjee Khatoo	„
845	Jemadar ...	Ragojee Bhoslay	Slight.
800	„ ...	Mehtab Sing	Severe (*since dead*).
328	„ ...	Ramzan Khan	Slight.
1374	Lance Naik ...	Sew Mangal Sukal	„
1760	Bugler ...	Feroze Ali	„
1396	„ ...	Jooma Khan	Severe.
1547	Private ...	Miza	„

Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the above Corps, killed, wounded and missing in action at Maiwand, 27th July 1880—continued.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
1626	Private ...	Nubbee Sher Khan	Dangerously.
1835	„ ...	Ram Bux	„
2014	„ ...	Alladeen	Slight.
1655	„ ...	Harnam Singh	„
1725	„ ...	Ali Bux	„
1489	„ ...	Abdoola	„
1204	„ ...	Chondi Khan	Slight.
1724	„ ...	Goormuk Singh	Severe.
1825	„ ...	Doolia Singh	„
1815	„ ...	Doosa Singh	„
2010	„ ...	Syud Ali	Slight.
1722	„ ...	Jyran	Severe.
1279	„ ...	Sooruj Bullie, 1st	Dangerous.
1746	„ ...	Gojee Deen	Severe.
1671	„ ...	Kowra Khan	Slight.
1736	„ ...	Jagonath	Severe.
1933	„ ...	Bhoota	„
1811	„ ...	Mehm Bun	Slight.
1901	„ ...	Bomba Sing	„
1617	„ ...	Prem Sing	Severe.
851	„ ...	Goolam Nio	„

Public and Private Followers killed and missing.

No.	How employed.	Name.	Remarks.
1	2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Asaram Kayet	
2	Medical Pupil ...	Kursoo Parusram	
3	Dooley bearer ...	Ram Ditha	
4	„ ...	Dadee	
5	„ ...	Bhowanee	
6	„ ...	Dagdoo Chakoo	
7	„ ...	Bhagoo Boodhoo	Killed.
8	„ ...	Ramjee Khandass	
9	„ ...	Pandoo Balla	
10	„ ...	Hurree Ittoo	
11	„ ...	Ramjee Ballajee	
12	„ ...	Mahomed Jummon	
13	„ ...	Gainoo Pandoo	
14	Bheestie	Ali Bux	
15	Lascar	Gunga Deen	
		Private Followers.	
1	Barber	Thakoor	
2	„	Soorjoo	
3	Mess-cook	L. Francis	Killed.
4	„	Hyder Khan	
5	Sweeper	Goola	

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Assistant Adjutant, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-Genl.*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Numerical Return of Transport Followers and Animals killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of unfit Animals shot or abandoned, and Followers who have deserted at Kandahar.

		Donkeys, hired.	Bullocks.			Mules.			Ponies.			Camels.				Mule and Pony Establishment.				Camel Establishment.					1st class Inspector.	Salootries.
			Total.	Regimental.	Government.	Total.	Regimental.	Government.	Total.	Regimental.	Government.	Total.	Hired.	Regimental.	Government.	Drivers.	Duffadars.	Jemadars.	Surwans.	Chowdries.	Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Surwans.			
Killed or missing at Maiwand	...	291	79	25	54	24	...	24	355	217	138	1,676	81	45	1,550	83	6	3	340	1	6	15	340		1	...
Deserted at Kandahar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	57	1	1	...	57		...	...
Unfit, shot and abandoned at Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Wounded at Maiwand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Total	...	291	79	25	54	24	...	24	355	217	138	2,093	81	45	1,967	114	6	3	397	2	7	15	397		1	...

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel,*
Director of Transport.

DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT OFFICE;
Kandahar, the 24th August 1880.

Nominal Roll of 1st Class Inspector killed or missing at Maiwand, borne on the Base Register.

Register No.	Rank.	Name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
2465	1st Class Inspector.	Ardeshir Nowrojee Moteewallah.	Bombay ...	Bombay.	

KANDAHAR;
24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel,*
Director of Transport.

***Nominal** Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register.*

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
		3 JEMADARS.			
6881	Jemadar ...	Khudi Nuzur, Mouza Khan	.....	.....	Missing.
7005	,, ...	Futhoodin, Omra ...	.....	.....	,,
8761	,, ...	Zurien, Davey ...	.....	.....	,,
		6 DUFFADARS.			
4354	Duffadar ...	Pirshah, Hakeeshah ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4914	,, ...	Raghoo, Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	,,
8400	,, ...	Wittoo, Sudoo ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil.	,, ...	Lall Khan, Surferaz Khan	.....	.....	,,
6994	,, ...	Lallbuksh, Haji ...	.....	.....	,,
6135	,, ...	Hurree, Suddoo ...	.....	.....	,,
		83 DRIVERS.			
4893	Driver ...	Chandee ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4530	,, ...	Sewa ...	.....	.....	,,
4835	,, ...	Vyar ...	.....	.....	,,
4888	,, ...	Rowjee ...	.....	.....	,,
4973	,, ...	Mahadoo, Siddoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4970	,, ...	Vittoba, Kondee ...	.....	.....	,,
4510	,, ...	Luximon Koondojee ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil.	,, ...	Emam Bappoo ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil.	,, ...	Gunnoo Randoo ...	.....	.....	Killed.
Nil.	,, ...	Gunnoo Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil.	,, ...	Krishna Hurree, 1st ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil.	,, ...	Krishna 2nd ...	.....	.....	,,
4929	,, ...	Manjee Yessoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4923	,, ...	Murree Nathoo ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4911	,, ...	Kalloo Kessaram ...	.....	.....	,,
4903	,, ...	Mahadeo Peesa ...	.....	.....	,,
4852	,, ...	Govind Luximon ...	.....	.....	Missing.
Nil	,, ...	Gunesh ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4886	,, ...	Govinda Jairam ...	.....	.....	,,
4915	,, ...	Ramjee Yessoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
7380	,, ...	Kooshna Wittoo ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil	,, ...	Syed Sharif ...	.....	.....	Killed.
4928	,, ...	Abba Oomajee ...	.....	.....	,,
4864	,, ...	Sonoo Maya ...	.....	.....	,,
Nil	,, ...	Govind Mahadoo ...	.....	.....	,,
7389	,, ...	Wittoo Babajee ...	.....	.....	,,
7392	,, ...	Yessoo Wittoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
4360	,, ...	Bhagoo Bhagh ...	.....	.....	,,
7379	,, ...	Govind Succaram ...	.....	.....	,,

Nominal Roll of Mule and Pony Establishment killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also of those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar, borne on the Base Register,—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
7381	Driver ...	Gunnoo Rannoo ...	.....	.....	Missing.
8472	„ ...	Rowjie Rammajee ...	.....	.....	„
6802	„ ...	Bakkar Haji Husson ...	.....	.....	„
6872	„ ...	Rosmu Yelloo ...	.....	.....	„
4268	„ ...	Bhanna Soma ...	.....	.....	„
7382	„ ...	Ramjee Gunnoo ...	.....	.....	„
7384	„ ...	Pottajee Raghoo ...	.....	.....	„
8443	„ ...	Bhaghia Mannajee ...	.....	.....	„
8470	„ ...	Aba Nundoo ...	.....	.....	„
6737	„ ...	Jaisimut Ibrahim ...	.....	.....	„
5964	„ ...	Doosunder Bawa ...	.....	.....	„
3668	„ ...	Ookajee Momnatappa ...	.....	.....	„
K107	„ ...	Fakira, Jamaloodin ...	Dubhwallah	Sialkot, Punjab.	„
5269	„ ...	Mungursing, Doolasing ...	.....	.....	„
4095A	„ ...	Buleeram, Sularam ...	.....	.....	„
6905	„ ...	Adina Allahdoor ...	.....	.....	„
6902	„ ...	Isof Chackar ...	.....	.....	„
4347	„ ...	Imamdin Bilandar ...	.....	.....	„
6900	„ ...	Govind Alloo ...	.....	.....	„
Nil	„ ...	Akbar Khan ...	.....	.....	„
6805	„ ...	Massudi Assadoolla ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
6891	„ ...	Dadok Gazian ...	.....	.....	„
6736	„ ...	Charsumba Razeet ...	.....	.....	Missing.
6712	„ ...	Mahomed, Dilmoorad ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
6733	„ ...	Karimdad, Jumait ...	.....	.....	„
7114	„ ...	Sooltan Khan ...	.....	.....	„
7113	„ ...	Gulam Haidar, Sultan ...	.....	.....	„
7108	„ ...	Painda, Ookram ...	.....	.....	„
4309	„ ...	Fathoo, Ismail ...	.....	.....	„
6727	„ ...	Hassan Bahadur ...	.....	.....	„
2196	„ ...	Sultanjan, Shere Mahomed	.....	.....	„
5280	„ ...	Hooseina, Sultan ...	.....	.....	„
7035	„ ...	Kurim Jemal, Gool ...	.....	.....	„
7037	„ ...	Dost Mahomed, Gowlee ...	.....	.....	„
5943	„ ...	Mahomed Alam, Mahomed Aslam.	.....	.....	„
8100	„ ...	Abdulla, Ebrahim ...	.....	.....	„
6909	„ ...	Din Mahomed, Asof ...	.....	.....	„
6910	„ ...	Ayad, Hassan ...	.....	.....	„
6842	„ ...	Dillumjeed, Muzgool ...	.....	.....	„
6843	„ ...	Ahamait, Gul Mahomed	.....	.....	„
6903	„ ...	Ramzan, Mustafa ...	.....	.....	„
6892	„ ...	Shahdost, Alikood ...	.....	.....	„
6906	„ ...	Saffar, Zilla ...	.....	.....	„
6913	„ ...	Shere Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.	.....	.....	„
6874	„ ...	Bhowdow, Gulam Mahomed	.....	.....	„
Nil.	„ ...	Soobha, Alipha ...	.....	.....	„
7281	„ ...	Baz Mahomed, Atta Mahomed.	.....	.....	„
2250	„ ...	Maga Mahomed, Mahomed Karim.	.....	.....	„
7024	„ ...	Hameerdin, Abbas ...	.....	.....	„
1747	„ ...	Khamissa, Ahmed ...	.....	.....	Missing.
1970	„ ...	Kama, Dimrala ...	.....	.....	„
Nil.	„ ...	Mowla Buksh ...	.....	.....	„
6721	„ ...	Parigool, Mahomed ...	.....	.....	Deserted.
4895	„ ...	Govinda Bappoo ...	.....	.....	Wounded.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT, KANDAHAR;
The 24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel*,
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
		3 JEMADARS.			
7088	Jemadar ...	Baz Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed.			
...	„ ...	Mir Sabitalli ...			
...	„ ...	Shahdad Bahadoor ...			
		9 DUFFADARS.			
8061	Duffadar ...	Dost Mahomed ...			
8893	„ ...	Ghum Dad ...			
7090	„ ...	Ameera, Khoodadad ...			
6743	„ ...	Fakir Mahomed ...			
4	„ ...	Puttar, Abdool ...			
...	„ ...	Rulloo, Annajee ...			
8158	„ ...	Sayed Ahmed, Faiz Mahomed.			
8159	„ ...	Sayed Sooltan Mahomed			
8038	„ ...	Aga Jan, Moorad Khan			
		212 SURWANS.			
8077	Surwan ...	Mahomed Jan, Mahomed Husain.			
8078	„ ...	Gulam, Amir Mahomed ...			
8076	„ ...	Khan Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
7925	„ ...	Amir Mahomed, Allyar			
8041	„ ...	Seran, Gulam ...			
7112	„ ...	Gulam Mahomed, Sultan			
8079	„ ...	Ali Joomma, Ali Mahomed	.....	.....	Missing.
7931	„ ...	Jan Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7887	„ ...	Mahomed Amir ...			
...	„ ...	Gulam Hoosein ...			
8162	„ ...	Mahomed Husein, Darwaza			
8175	„ ...	Jumma Mahomed ...			
8165	„ ...	Atta Mahomed, Abdulla			
8188	„ ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Karim.			
8350	„ ...	Bhewa, Jewa ...			
8181	„ ...	Gulam Jan, Saleh Mahomed.			
8180	„ ...	Fakira, Niaz Mahomed			
8163	„ ...	Zaman, Ramzan ...			
8174	„ ...	Gulam, Ragheer ...			
8175	„ ...	Jumma Khan, Faiz Mahomed.			
8160	„ ...	Paradin, Magdin ...			
7930	„ ...	Sultan Mahomed, Aga Jan			
7003	„ ...	Mulla, Gangaram ...			
8169	„ ...	Mahomed Akbar, Russool			
8171	„ ...	Hoosein, Ameen ...			
8179	„ ...	Jan Mahomed, Saleh Mahomed.			
8166	„ ...	Mahomed Yoosif, Kadamadad.			
8172	„ ...	Husein, Mokan ...			
7924	„ ...	Nazat, Ibrahim ...			
8177	„ ...	Amir Ahmed, Mahomed Russool.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand; also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—contd.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
8184	Surwan ...	Ibrahim, Abasso ...			
8183	„ ...	Rustam, Mahomed ...			
8045	„ ...	Noor Mahomed, Baz Mahomed.			
8360	„ ...	Emam, Suleiman ...			
8161	„ ...	Gulam Husein, Jaman ...			
7850	„ ...	Gulam Haidar, Mahomed Kurim.			
7823	„ ...	Wali Mahomed, Neckhnam			
7842	„ ...	Nasib, Amir ...			
859	„ ...	Phisack, Pelhwan ...			
79	„ ...	Sayed Afzul, Syad Tukkur			
7907	„ ...	Adam Khan ...			
8064	„ ...	Bhiwan ...			
8084	„ ...	Sayed Mahomed ...			
1884	„ ...	Mulloock ...			
867	„ ...	Khoodadad ...			
880	„ ...	Jumma Ali ...			
886	„ ...	Abdul Husein ...			
881	„ ...	Noor Mahomed ...			
872	„ ...	Rahman ...			
873	„ ...	Jaffar ...			
868	„ ...	Ali Acbar ...			
7103	„ ...	Acbar Mahomed ...			
887	„ ...	Shahboo ...			
8895	„ ...	Sobaga ...			
1885	„ ...	Lawang ...			
...	„ ...	Dassa ...			
...	„ ...	Gajjar ...			
...	„ ...	Jamalli ...			
...	„ ...	Shah Ali ...	.....	.....	Missing.
...	„ ...	Timoor ...			
...	„ ...	Bhijjar ...			
7021	„ ...	Mahomed Kassim ...			
6742	„ ...	Pardee Khan ...			
7898	„ ...	Mahomed Rahim ...			
...	„ ...	Sumlakar ...			
8393	„ ...	Muzool Khan ...			
8592	„ ...	Boora, Junga ...			
7839	„ ...	Indur Sing ...			
7838	„ ...	Chattoor Sing ...			
8343	„ ...	Cassim ...			
584	„ ...	Larkoo, Dad Mahomed ...			
2497	„ ...	Alli Mahomed ...			
7841	„ ...	Summoo, Gujjoo ...			
6827	„ ...	Essoo, Shahdad ...			
5942	„ ...	Acbar, Makora ...			
...	„ ...	Damodar, Indú ...			
7110	„ ...	Khoodaram, Hashim ...			
7104	„ ...	Mahomed Oosman, Mirza Khan.			
8039	„ ...	Shere Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
7098	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mahomed			
7097	„ ...	Allahdad, Allahbux ...			
7096	„ ...	Hoosein Ali, Mahomed ...			
7095	„ ...	Mir Mahomed, Mulla Mahomed.			
7105	„ ...	Mian Abbas ...			
7106	„ ...	Mahomed Karim, Abbas...			
7094	„ ...	Rullockdad, Allahdad ...			
7099	„ ...	Lall Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.			
7100	„ ...	Ali Mahomed, Gurd Mahomed.			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
7101	Surwan ...	Dost Mahomed, Akim ...			
7111	„ ...	Afzul, Khyroo ...			
8048	„ ...	Mahomed Ali, Mir Ali ...			
7020	„ ...	Surwan, Gulam ...			
1718	„ ...	Khyroolla, Moolla Pursoo			
1121	„ ...	Afzoolla, Abdoolla ...			
4250	„ ...	Jumma Khan, Shushkwand			
1521	„ ...	Dami, Moorid ...			
8161	„ ...	Haroon Sadick, Fateh Khan.			
7093	„ ...	Khoodai, Mirzai Mirali ...			
5702	„ ...	Mahomed ...			
9051	„ ...	Mohobut, Gazijan ...			
6720	„ ...	Sumbee, Jullallee ...			
6800	„ ...	Mussudi, Magji Mirza ...			
9055	„ ...	Fakirdad Mahomed ...			
1270	„ ...	Mahomed, Azim ...			
1923	„ ...	Mahomed, Mowladad ...			
8063	„ ...	Jummalli, Mahwood ...			
...	„ ...	Neboolia, Roop Sing ...			
4849	„ ...	Rombara, Mathadin ...			
8862	„ ...	Dasti, Koomari ...			
7950	„ ...	Morari, Harree ...			
6725	„ ...	Dolonath, Kahar ...			
6719	„ ...	Chackur, Jehanghir ...			
1769	„ ...	Sheredil, Mahomed Amin			
1773	„ ...	Lall Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.			
6747	„ ...	Bahran, Miran ...			
3553	„ ...	Nabibux, Packoree ...			
6715	„ ...	Necksal, Dossee ...			
6916	„ ...	Mahomed, Sangoor ...			
1774	„ ...	Amir Mahomed, Dad Mahomed.	...	...	Missing.
1775	„ ...	Sirdar, Azim ...			
1772	„ ...	Fateh Khan, Purus ...			
1778	„ ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...			
1771	„ ...	Latif Khan, Mahomed ...			
5271	„ ...	Saheb Sing, Bood Sing ...			
6714	„ ...	Gamanee, Gazabee ...			
5917	„ ...	Sarolla, Narua ...			
...	„ ...	Mun Sing, Nem Sing ...			
...	„ ...	Rulloo, Mulloo ...			
...	„ ...	Roordoo, Ootama ...			
7918	„ ...	Fateh, Jehanshah ...			
882	„ ...	Ramzan, Mahomed Ali ...			
8362	„ ...	Heera, Seethee ...			
8357	„ ...	Shikal, Azimat ...			
6154	„ ...	Ramdin, Iswar ...			
6897	„ ...	Oosman, Dad Mahomed...			
8055	„ ...	Aga Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.			
8345	„ ...	Gainoo, Jottee ...			
8359	„ ...	Meeya, Mugdoombux ...			
8075	„ ...	Lal Mahomed, Fakir Mahomed.			
8046	„ ...	Fakir Mahomed, Jumma			
8352	„ ...	Ayeella, Bawoo ...			
6199	„ ...	Mustafa, Saidad ...			
6200	„ ...	Rustoo Khan, Jannut ...			
2114	„ ...	Abdool Hak, Payco ...			
...	„ ...	Mahomed Acbar, Aga Jan			
3644	„ ...	Mahomed Bux, Yussif ...			
3841	„ ...	Syadool, Niaz Gool ...			
7830	„ ...	Choor Boota ...			
8365	„ ...	Jaunia, Khyroo ...			

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Base Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—(concld.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
8896	Surwan ...	Karimdad, Lusham ...			
8366	„ ...	Mohidin, Emam ...			
6159	„ ...	Bhairoo, Nanuck ...			
2188	„ ...	Abdulrahim, Azuf Khan			
8314	„ ...	Dawood, Mahomed ...			
3642	„ ...	Mashooali, Makrani ...			
8316	„ ...	Piragu, Gungaram ...			
2392	„ ...	Afzool, Fateh ...			
8312	„ ...	Ashoor, Mohamed ...			
8372	„ ...	Buldeo, Punchum ...			
...	„ ...	Yar Mahomed, Gungaram			
6722	„ ...	Hooscin, Haroon ...			
8335	„ ...	Charsee, Vishaynd ...			
8083	„ ...	Kamardin, Shukur Mahomed.			
8170	„ ...	Abol, Mahomed ...			
8047	„ ...	Mustafa, Meidee ...			
8057	„ ...	Fakir Mahomed, Alladad			
8058	„ ...	Mahomed, Allahdad ...			
8049	„ ...	Gulam, Hussein ...			
8349	„ ...	Gungoo, Bend ...			
1934	„ ...	Abdulla, Sadick ...			
...	„ ...	Bappoo, Tatia ...			
6141	„ ...	Karimbux, Madree ...			
8850	„ ...	Abdee, Hassan ...			
3641	„ ...	Alloo, Dilmurad ...			
8168	„ ...	Mahomed, Nassir ...			
8262	„ ...	Gullam, Hussein ...			
8367	„ ...	Fateh Mahomed, Bungool			
7057	„ ...	Bahram, Hakim ...			
3338	„ ...	Goormuk Sing, Diwan Sing	.....	.....	Missing.
4374	„ ...	Umza, Fathey ...			
6876	„ ...	Essa, Moorad ...			
6819	„ ...	Shungoor, Karmal ...			
...	„ ...	Mithoo, Buxee ...			
4861	„ ...	Luchum, Tickoo ...			
6718	„ ...	Burkat, Dosteen ...			
7419	„ ...	Kalee, Sitaram ...			
3129	„ ...	Jehanghir, Shaideen ...			
5125	„ ...	Yessoo, Bowree ...			
7023	„ ...	Gulam, Sansho ...			
9458	„ ...	Emamdeen, Karimbux ...			
1685	„ ...	Khoodabux, Mahomad Puncham.			
6980	„ ...	Hurdeo, Chedee ...			
6717	„ ...	Sharwan, Bhadoor ...			
8074	„ ...	Akbar Ali, Mardan ...			
...	„ ...	Teijoo ...			
...	„ ...	Joomma ...			
...	„ ...	Suezar ...			
...	„ ...	Mubarak ...			
...	„ ...	Dilmoorad ...			
...	„ ...	Karimbux ...			
...	„ ...	Cassim ...			
...	„ ...	Mahomed Hassan ...			
8358	„ ...	Yacoob Khan, Abdul Rahman.			
6912	„ ...	Abbas, Julal Khan ...			
7829	„ ...	Shahdur, Burdett Khan...			
7917	„ ...	Noorajan, Jehanshah ...			
2118	„ ...	Kalil, Ali Mahomad ...			
8042	„ ...	Muskoo, Janoo ...			
8772	„ ...	Shere Khan ...			
...	„ ...	Amir, Dost Mohomed ...			
8338	„ ...	Joojiand, Jogun ...			
7826	„ ...	Muksood Hoosein, Murad Ali.			

KANDAHAR;
24th August 1880.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel,*
Director of Transport.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
K 1718	Chowdry ...	Mahomed Gool, Mouza Khan.	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 103	Jemadar ...	Faiz Mahomed, Mir Mahomed.	Mohulla Khurota.	„ ...	„
K 1509	„ ...	Gul Dad, Mahomed Allum	Kandahar ...	„ ...	Missing.
K 616	„ ...	Wallee Khan, Dost Mahomed.	Mustoom ...	Khelat ...	„
K 1331	Duffadar ...	Atta Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Herat Bazar	Kandahar ...	„
K 527	„ ...	Jooma, Buchdoor ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	„
K 370	„ ...	Dewanbux, Allibux ...	Nowgong ...	Sialkot ...	„
K 560	„ ...	Hyder, Sabair ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	„
K 1506	„ ...	Mahomed Kurrim, Guldad	Kandahar ...	Kandahar ...	„
K 1330	„ ...	Syud Mahomed, Bakur ...	Bazarisha ...	„ ...	„
K 1788	Surwan ...	Osman, Loman ...	Kudi ...	„ ...	„
K 1785	„ ...	Mozagie, Aektor ...	Sulawut ...	„ ...	„
K 648	„ ...	Abdoola, Sumsoodin ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	„
K 570	„ ...	Mahomed, Fakirdad ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1745	„ ...	Gunesh, Jagram Sing ...	Bodghur ...	Jeypore ...	„
K 550	„ ...	Junglee, Joogeram ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	„
K 656	„ ...	Jumal, Gurreebshah ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1375	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Chardeh ...	Kabul ...	„
K 1781	„ ...	Ramzanbux, Emambux ...	Gumtulla ...	Umballa ...	„
K 566	„ ...	Shahdad, Sabier ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	„
K 531	„ ...	Shad, Murad Amir ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 661	„ ...	Chursumbi, Shakim ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 536	„ ...	Murad, Bhoran ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 551	„ ...	Gurick, Ebrahim ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 538	„ ...	Goram, Soomar ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 270	„ ...	Abdool Nubbee, Goolam Nubbee.	Deh Ghulamun.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 626	„ ...	Shahdad, Shukur ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	Missing.
K 631	„ ...	Gool Mahomed, Chukkur	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 621	„ ...	Amor, Sabor ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 642	„ ...	Mir Dost Mahomed ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1828	„ ...	Ebrahim, Badoor ...	Mustoong ...	Kandahar ...	„
K 49	„ ...	Khoodadad, Panidabeg ...	Kandahar ...	„ ...	Deserted.
K 1355	„ ...	Noor Mahomed, Rahim...	Abbasabad...	„ ...	Missing.
K 1116	„ ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Suffi...	Baboul ...	Ghazni ...	„
K 1341	„ ...	Bhydoola, Dost Mahomed	Killa Yar ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 505	„ ...	Mirza Beg, Alif Beg ...	Lohemundi	Agra ...	„
K 1047	„ ...	Khoodabux, Hooseinbux...	Sukkur ...	Sind ...	„
K 457	„ ...	Toolsiram, Ramrutton ...	Bhori ...	Goregaum...	„
K 500	„ ...	Goolam Mahomed, Paind	Jopkannah...	Kandahar ...	„
K 1383	„ ...	Rhoza, Phyroo ...	Saylan ...	„ ...	Missing.
K 1688	„ ...	Faiz Mahomed, Gool Mahomed.	Koochekadad	„ ...	„
K 1859	„ ...	Sooltan, Piand ...	Helmun ...	„ ...	„
K 1860	„ ...	Abdool Hakim, Sookoosala	Sungishar ...	„ ...	Deserted.
K 1861	„ ...	Yar Mahomed, Ameerkhan	Kandahar ...	„ ...	„
K 1862	„ ...	Gool Mahomed, Juffrian	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1864	„ ...	Baz Mahomed, Vuzeer ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1865	„ ...	Rahmon, Sadik Khan ...	Jobkilla ...	„ ...	„
K 1866	„ ...	Ally Mahomed, Hyder ...	Kandahar ...	„ ...	„
K 1867	„ ...	Suferaz, Mir Ahmed ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1868	„ ...	Syed Mahomed, Ameer ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 486	„ ...	Moorlee, Sub Sing ...	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	Missing.
K 125	„ ...	Futteh Mahomed, Saib ...	Mundi ...	Kandahar ...	„
K 562	„ ...	Kurrimdad, Rahamdad ...	Kurrachee...	Kurrachee...	„
K 1750	„ ...	Ally Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Khelat ...	Khelat ...	„

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted—(contd.)

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
K 1928	Surwan ...	Mooroolookhan, Dawat ...	Hurba ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1930	„ ...	Sydoo, Aga ...	Balduck ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1932	„ ...	Mahomed Aga, Ally Syed	Kohistan ...	Cabul ...	Missing.
K 1934	„ ...	Ameer Mahomed, Sabay Mahomed.	Chardana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1910	„ ...	Mahomed Ameen, Kullunder.	Umlakhan ...	„ ...	„
K 623	„ ...	Neckbuct, Shahrasun ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 639	„ ...	Rahmut, Luskarie ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 571	„ ...	Hoosein, Kassim ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 575	„ ...	Sorab, Hyder ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1095	„ ...	Ram Sing, Gungaram ...	Bijarghur ...	Allyghur ...	„
K 1937	„ ..	Joolall, Bullook ...	Walli Walla	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1353	„ ...	Hoosheeb-lall, Bulall ...	Herat Bazar	„ ...	„
K 1332	„ ...	Ameer Mahomed, Tajoo ...	Abasabad ...	„ ...	„
K 1344	„ ...	Gulam, Sher Mahomed ...	Ashago ...	„ ...	„
K 77	„ ...	Mahomed Yusoof, Mahomed Kurrim.	Musa Killa	Giriskh ...	„
K 1339	„ ...	Mahomed Azim, Khan Jan	Killa Nur Mahomed.	Helmund ...	Missing.
K 1333	„ ...	Azgur, Hiradut ...	Jungabad ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1346	„ ...	Pir Mahomed, Azim ...	Jirgai Mahomed Sadick Khan-ka-Killa.	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	Missing.
K 1409	„ ...	Sher Mahomed, Amir Mahomed.	Sogar ...	„	„
K 1371	„ ...	Wallee Dad, Mahomed Alum.	Baba Wallee	Kandahar	Deserted.
K 1370	„ ...	Acktiar, Abdul ...	Nari-Karez	„ ...	„
K 1983	„ ...	Ayded, Ato ...	Singree ...	„ ...	„
K 1192	„ ...	Kurrim, Hoosein ...	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1998	„ ...	Hajrah, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	Gureunsel ...	„
K 1989	„ ...	Mahomed Hoosein, F. Musa.	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	Deserted.
K 1991	„ ...	Jumseed, Buzeer ...	Goondigan	Kandahar ...	„
K 1990	„ ...	Mahomed Hoosein, Musa	Nowgrit ...	Giriskh ...	„
K 1996	„ ...	Mosmed, Misree ...	Killa Wara Kool.	Kandahar ...	„
K 1997	„ ...	Hyeh, Pir Mahomed ...	Char Burj ...	„ ..	„
K 1993	„ ...	Sumsoodeen, Azeem ...	Meera Kharj	„ ...	„
K 1994	„ ...	Koomurdin, Nazir ...	Kadin ...	„ ...	„
K 1352	„ ...	Mahomed, Afzul Hosein...	Herat Bazar	„ ...	„
K 1941	„ ...	Ameer, Munsar ...	Bunditwar...	„ ...	„
K 1969	„ ...	Ahmed, Khan Sher ...	Killa Sado...	„ ...	„
K 565	„ ...	Dada, Bhighar ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 661	„ ...	Murad, Khoda ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 92	„ ...	Muzzaralli, Acbar ...	Killa Mokun Khan.	Herat ...	„
K 1778	„ ...	Mehrban, Nuzzur ...	Rorabad ...	Kandahar ...	„
K 659	„ ...	Pungur, Bhatier ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	„
K 665	„ ...	Pianda, Mohran ...	Kandahar ..	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 543	„ ...	Dhymuk, Gool Mahomed	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 1102	„ ...	Murad, Jan Mahomed ...	.....	.....	„
K 2078	„ ...	Rahimdad, Ebrahim ...	Bundadi ...	Kurrachee ...	„
K 2080	„ ...	Syed Mahomed, Mir Ahmed.	Mukur ...	Ghuzni ...	„
K 2081	„ ...	Sumsoodin, Bhogum ...	Walla Khorali	Kandahar ...	Killed.
K 542	„ ...	Shah Dost, Goolam Mahomed.	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee ...	Missing.
K 622	„ ...	Sungur, Hurree ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 619	„ ...	Shah Murad, Dad Mahomed	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 56	„ ..	Abdulla, Baz Mahomed...	Topkannh ..	„ ...	Deserted.

Nominal Roll of Camel Establishment borne on the Kandahar Register, killed, missing or wounded at Maiwand, also those supposed to have deserted at Kandahar—concld.

Register No.	Rank.	Name and father's name.	Village.	District.	Remarks.
K 1210	Surwan ...	Futteh Khan, Yar Mahomed.	.....	.....	Missing.
K 1191	„ ...	Lall Mahomed, Ameer Mahomed.	Shadana ...	Kandahar ...	Deserter.
K 930	„ ...	Fakir Mahomed, Ameed	Goondigain	„ ...	„
K 1190	„ ...	Khan Mahomed, Kooshal	.....	.....	Missing.
K 964	„ ...	Koodaram, Koorbal ...	Jagaree ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	„
K 1727	„ ...	Sher Ali, Rahimdeen ...	Abdulla Khan Gadi.	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 170	„ ...	Kwaja Mahomed, Mahomed Azeem.	Walla Khan	„ ...	„
K 1605	„ ...	Alif, Mirkoosh ...	Salian ...	„ ...	„
K 1336	„ ...	Muskoo, Doobashee ...	Sher Amaed	„ ...	„
K 1335	„ ...	Burkoordu, Atta Mahomed	Walla Khan	„ ...	„
K 1337	„ ...	Actiar Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	Eidja ...	„ ...	„
K 1728	„ ...	Jowut Khan, Adam Khan	Kandahar ...	„ ...	„
K 1869	„ ...	Allee Mahomed, Dost Mahomed.	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1749	„ ...	Raj Mahomed, Sher Mahomed.	Tochi Khelat	Khelat ...	Missing.
K 1927	„ ...	Mahomed Ghanee, Shoorki	Maroof ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1809	„ ...	Gul, Kadur... ...	Kalaloo ...	„ ...	„
K 1799	„ ...	Kullunder, Fakir ...	Toba ...	„ ...	„
K 1349	„ ...	Wullee Mahomed, Alla Dad	Shikarpur Bazar.	„ ...	„
K 1931	„ ...	Luskar Khan, Dawut ...	Kurda ...	Job ...	Missing.
K 1998	„ ...	Din Mahomed, Goolzar ...	Surighur ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	„
K 1911	„ ...	Gul Mahomed, Dilawur ...	Mulakhan ...	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1766	„ ...	Soibdeen, Oomrah ...	Futtudenna	Jullundur ...	Missing.
K 557	„ ...	Sallim, Kurim ...	Kurrachee ...	Kurrachee...	„
K 567	„ ...	Jeewun, Charsumbe ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 564	„ ...	Rahim, Roshun ...	„ ...	„ ...	„
K 1348	„ ...	Nadur, Dost Mahomed ...	.....	„ ...	„
K 1345	„ ...	Sher Gul, Azeem Khan...	Shorandhana	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1368	„ ...	Mullian, Allum ...	Singerakillah	„ ...	„
K 1609	„ ...	Ayaz, Daood ...	Shekchellah	„ ...	Missing.
K 1985	„ ...	Durwan, Mir Allum ...	Khala ...	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	„
K 1984	„ ...	Azuz, Jooma Khan ...	Killa Ameer	„ ..	„
K 1995	„ ...	Hajee Khan, Azeem ...	Killa Mehr-a-khor.	Kandahar ...	„
K 1986	„ ...	Elsoo Jagee, Fakir Mahomed.	Killa Ameer	Khelat-i-Ghilzai.	„
K 1988	„ ...	Aga Jan Mahomed, Oosman	Topkhanna	Kandahar ...	Deserted.
K 1987	„ ...	Baz Mahomed, Jan Mahomed.	Khurj ...	„ ...	Missing.

KANDAHAR;
The 3rd August 1880.

(Sd.) C. J. BURNETT, *Major*,
Asst. Adjutant General, Kandahar Force.

(Sd.) STANLEY EDWARDES, *Colonel*,
Director of Transport.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General*,
Commanding Kandahar Force.

ALLEN JOHNSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SIMLA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Field Operations.
Kabul.

No. 582.

Simla, the 12th October 1880.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council, having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September 1880, desires that it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has achieved what the Commander-in-Chief in India justly describes as one of the most complete and successful operations of recent times.

3. The Government of India appreciate the foresight which governed the preparation of the force at Kabul, the energy which conducted it to Kandahar, and the skill through which its operations were fitly crowned by the total defeat of the enemy against whom its movements had from the first been directed.

4. These operations, in their inception and their execution, will remain an enduring record, no less of the courage and devotion of the troops than of the skill of the officers on whose services the Queen-Empress can rely for the security and honor of Her Indian Empire.

5. The high soldierly spirit which animated this force throughout its ranks had been conspicuous in every arm of the service during all the operations of the war in Northern Afghanistan and on Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, and formed the ample justification of the Government of India in sanctioning an enterprize that could not have been prudently entrusted to a leader less able or to troops less efficient than Sir Frederick Roberts and the soldiers so worthy of his leading.

6. Even had the march thus undertaken and carried out served merely to raise the investment of Kandahar, it would have been a military achievement of which any country might be proud. All the more, therefore, is Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded him of showing, in the defeat of Ayúb Khan, that the enterprize and endurance of himself and his troops were perfected by a consummate skill and devoted gallantry, adequate not merely to the battle of Kandahar but to any eventuality of war which they might be called on to meet.

7. The Government of India deplore the loss of those officers and men who fell in the gallant performance of their duty; at the same time it is incumbent on them to record their recognition of the strategical skill displayed in the dispositions, through which it arose that the loss was so light in comparison with the difficulties to be overcome and the important results which were attained.

8. The Government of India will not now make more than a general reference to the individual services rendered in all ranks in this, the fitting close of a war in which so much distinguished service has been rendered. They desire, however, to add to the high and deserved commendation these services have received from Sir Frederick Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India an expression of their own deep appreciation of their value; and it will be their most pleasing duty to submit to the Queen-Empress the names of those thus distinguished, for Her Majesty's Most Gracious consideration.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council tenders to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Kabul-Kandahar Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. R. GREAVES, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5585-A., dated Simla, 7th October 1880).

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan on the 1st September last.

2. The events reported are so ably and so clearly described by Sir Frederick Roberts, as to require no word in explanation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, refrain from expressing the pride with which he presents this despatch to Government, recording as it does one of the most complete and successful military operations of recent times.

3. In the last days of July, when the enemy under Ayúb Khan had, after the unfortunate events at Maiwand, acquired a prestige and strength which some thought to be irresistible, the Commander-in-Chief felt that unless his proposal to despatch a division from Kabul met with the fullest support from the officer selected to command it, it would have been impossible to carry out the intention.

It was therefore most gratifying to His Excellency to find that Sir Frederick Roberts was so strong an advocate for the measure.

4. The promptitude with which this force was organised and prepared to advance reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and the Commander-in-Chief would here desire to record his appreciation of the admirable spirit displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Kabul, in depriving himself of the flower of his force in order to make up a division for Sir Frederick Roberts. On the skilful and successful manner in which Sir Donald Stewart brought the remainder of his troops to India, it will be His Excellency's pleasing duty to address the Government hereafter.

5. Sir Frederick Roberts has referred to the fact that no wheeled artillery accompanied his force, and as regards this I am to say that, notwithstanding the reports which had been received of Ayúb Khan's artillery and of the manner in which it had been served, Sir Frederick Haines, after some doubts on the matter, fully concurred in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts that no wheeled carriage of any kind should accompany the force.

6. The march from Kabul to Kandahar has been criticised as a most rash military operation, with no base in case of ill fortune, scant supplies, and a hostile population along the whole route. It would be out of place to point to success in justification of undue rashness, but it is right to state here that after a full consideration of all these circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, with such a commander, could cope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have fully borne out this feeling.

7. In alluding to the troops, Sir Frederick Haines would invite the attention of Government to Sir Frederick Roberts' report regarding their discipline and behaviour on the line of march; neither fatigue, privations, nor the murder of their straggling comrades shook their discipline or *morale*, nor induced reprisals.

8. The report touches lightly on this superb march from Kabul to Kandahar,—a feat which will take its place amongst the most brilliant records of military history. It stands out as a proof of the wonderful power of endurance possessed by our troops, both British and Native, and of the admirable spirit which animates the men of all ranks and races of which our army is composed; whilst the mutual confidence which has been engendered by sharing together so many dangers in the field and so many hardships on the march, must prove a bond of union between the British and Native soldiers, which cannot fail to be a source of strength to the Government.

9. The Commander-in-Chief must here express his regret that after the admirable efforts made by the troops under Major-General Phayre to reach Kandahar in time to assist in the overthrow of Ayúb Khan, they should not have succeeded in doing so, and Sir Frederick Haines shares with these troops and their able commander the disappointment which all have felt in regard to this. The troops under General Phayre had to toil through Sind and the Bolan at the very hottest time of the year. Floods and the difficulty in procuring forage and supplies were serious obstacles to be overcome, causing great delay in the advance. The attitude of the Marris and other tribes created anxiety regarding the safety of the line of communications, by which alone supplies could be furnished for the garrison of Kandahar and the Kabul-Kandahar Force; further delay was caused by this. It is solely due to the ability and energy of the commander and the spirit and discipline of the troops, that they were so far forward on the 1st September.

10. In regard to the action at Kandahar and to the reconnaissance of the 31st August which preceded it, His Excellency is only desirous of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the quick military appreciation of the situation by Sir Frederick Roberts and the excellent dispositions made by him. The admirable manner in which his orders were carried out, and the gallantry of the troops, are shewn by his report.

11. It may be said that it was a misfortune that the enemy did not suffer more in the pursuit, but a pursuit of Afghans is notoriously a difficult operation; and this will be readily understood when it is considered how easily they, under such circumstances, merge into the population, and casting away for the moment their arms, assume the *rôle* of peaceful inhabitants.

12. The Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement of the 1st September; but as no report has been received on the subject from Lieutenant-General Primrose, His Excellency is not in possession of the details beyond what are gathered from Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch.

13. Sir Frederick Haines laments the death of such gallant soldiers as Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Captains Frome and Straton and Sergeant Cameron. To Lieutenant Maclaine's murder His Excellency has already alluded in my letter of the 25th ultimo. In such men the army has experienced a serious loss.

14. The officers who are mentioned by Sir Frederick Roberts are commended to the favorable notice of Government, but their names will be more specially brought forward hereafter in the general recommendations for rewards for service in Afghanistan.

From LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India, Army Head Quarters, Simla,—(No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September 1880).

Before detailing the operations on the 31st August and the 1st September, which resulted in the defeat of the Afghan army assembled at Kandahar,

under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan, it may be desirable to give a short account of the march from Kabul,—a distance of 318 miles,—which was accomplished in twenty-three days, including two halts.

The strength of the force, placed at my disposal at Kabul by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B., consisted of—

3 Brigades of Infantry,
1 Brigade of Cavalry,
3 Batteries of Mountain Guns.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanded the Infantry Division, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades of which were commanded respectively by—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B.
Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanded the Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Alured C. Johnson commanded the artillery; Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., held the position of Commanding Royal Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, that of Principal Medical Officer.

In the detail of the forces* it will be noted that the strength in artillery was not in proportion to the strength of the other branches. But there were strong reasons which made it desirable that the artillery with the column should consist only of mountain batteries. The whole question was one of grave importance, and it was not without due consideration decided that the force should proceed to Kandahar unaccompanied by wheeled artillery.

*Detail of Force.

1st Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
92nd Highlanders	651	...
23rd Pioneers	...	701
24th Punjab Native Infantry	...	575
2nd Goorkhas	...	501
Total ...	651	1,777

2nd Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
72nd Highlanders	787	...
2nd Sikh Infantry	...	612
3rd Sikh Infantry	...	570
5th Goorkhas	...	561
Total ...	787	1,743

3rd Infantry Brigade.

	British	Native.
2-60th Rifles	616	...
15th Sikhs	...	650
25th Punjab Native Infantry	...	629
4th Goorkhas	...	637
Total ...	616	1,916

Cavalry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
9th Queen's Royal Lancers	318	...
3rd Bengal Cavalry	...	394
3rd Punjab Cavalry	...	408
Central India Horse	...	495
Total ...	318	1,297

Artillery Division.

	British.	Native.	Guns.
6-8th Royal Artillery,—screw guns	95	139	6
11-9th Royal Artillery	95	139	6
No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	...	140	6
Total ...	190	418	18

Total of Force.

British Troops	2,562
Native	7,151
British Officers	273
Guns	18
Cavalry Horses	1,779
Artillery Mules	450

The object was to reach Kandahar in the shortest possible time; and it was not improbable that the main road would have to be left, should the Afghan army at Kandahar endeavour to make its way towards Ghazni and Kabul by the valleys of the Argandab or the Arghastan.

The nature of the ground throughout Afghanistan is such that artillery can never be safely employed with cavalry alone, unsupported by infantry. Nor is rapidity of movement so much required of artillery in countries like Afghanistan, as the power of being able to operate over the most difficult ground without causing delay to the rest of the troops.

It was not forgotten, moreover, that on arrival at Kandahar the column would be augmented by a battery of 40-pounders, a battery of field artillery, and four guns of horse artillery.

It is unquestionable that, had either horse or field artillery accompanied the force, the march could not have been performed with the same rapidity.

Before leaving Kabul, everything that was possible was done to lighten baggage. Ten British soldiers were told off to each mountain battery tent, usually intended to hold six, and fifty to a sepoy's tent of two *páls*, 34 lbs. of kit only being allowed for each man.

To each Native soldier 20 lbs. of baggage was allowed, inclusive of camp equipage.

Each officer was allowed one mule; and one mule was allowed to every eight officers for mess.

The amount of supplies which it was determined to take with the force was as follows:—

30 days' tea, sugar, rum, and salt for Europeans.
8 days' rum for Natives drinking spirits.
5 days' flour for Europeans.
5 days' rations for Native troops.
1 day's grain, carried by cavalry horses and transport animals in addition to the ordinary load.

For the above, and for the carriage of foot-sore* soldiers and followers, it was found that the numbers of transport animals required, inclusive of 10 per cent. spare, were—

* European soldiers were allowed 2 per cent. of ponies.
Native soldiers were allowed 2½ per cent.
Native followers were allowed 1½ per cent.

1,589 *yaboos* (large Kabul ponies).
1,244 Indian ponies.
4,510 mules.
912 donkeys.

In addition to these, there were purchased on the line of march—

35 *yaboos*.
1 mule.
208 donkeys.
171 camels.

The casualties were—

410 *yaboos*.
106 Indian ponies.
217 mules.

The numbers of Native followers were—

Doolie-bearers	2,192
Followers in the Transport and other Departments ...	4,698
Private followers and syces of Native cavalry regiments	1,244
Total ...	8,134

The desertion of the whole of the Afghan drivers belonging to the Transport, shortly after leaving Kabul, and of the Hazara drivers directly their own country was reached, threw exceptionally heavy work upon the troops.

As regards supplies, the greatest difficulty would have been experienced but for the admirable arrangements made by Major A. R. Badcock and the officers of the Commissariat Department,† and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low and the officers of the Transport Department.‡

† Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps.
" H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps.
" H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.

‡ Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
" G. H. Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps.
" C. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.
" H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot.
" R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars.
" R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars.
" C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot.

Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon all these officers. They never spared themselves; and often, after the longest march, and with the prospect of having to start off again at a very early hour the following morning, had to work on until a late hour in the night.

In the collection of supplies the Commissariat and Transport Departments were materially aided by Major E. G. G. Hastings and his staff of political officers.

Fortunately for the welfare of the cavalry horses and transport animals, a fair amount of green Indian-corn was almost everywhere procurable. Barley was very scarce; but the Indian-corn proved to be so nutritious that the large majority of the horses, ponies and mules reached Kandahar in excellent health and condition.

The reserve of flour had on several occasions to be indented upon; but by replenishing whenever supplies were to be obtained, we arrived at Kandahar with still about three days' flour in hand.

The force appointed for the relief of Kandahar moved into camp by brigades on the 8th August in the vicinity of Kabul, the 2nd Infantry and the Cavalry Brigade proceeding respectively to Indiki and Charasia. The 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades encamped at Beni Hissar.

The following morning the march commenced. The route lay through the fertile Logar Valley, that line being chosen instead of the usual road by Maidan, on account of the facilities it offered for collecting supplies.

On the 15th August Ghazni was reached,—a distance of 98 miles having been marched in seven days.

At Ghazni, I was met by the Governor, and received from him the keys of the city gates.

I placed my own guards and sentries in and around Ghazni,—deeming it best for the preservation of order, for the prevention of collisions between the troops and people, and for the execution of our demand for supplies.

The fort was visited by numbers of officers and men, but no disturbance occurred; and before the break of the following day the force was many miles on its way towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

No news having reached me from either the latter place or Kandahar, I determined to push on with all possible speed.

I may here mention that I frequently despatched messengers, while on the road, with telegrams reporting our progress. I am led to think that none of these messengers ever reached their destination, except those sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and from between that place and Kandahar.

On the 20th August, shortly after reaching Panjak I received a letter from Colonel Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, written on the 18th, to the effect that all was well with his garrison; that the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and that General Phayre, writing from Quetta on the 12th August, had stated that he hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest.

The following day, at Shahjui, Captain Straton was able to open heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. By this means I heard of the sortie which had been made from Kandahar on the 16th August; and at the same time I received reassuring news as to the staying power of the garrison,—that they were in no straits for supplies for troops and followers, that they were all in good health and spirits, and that they had forage sufficient to hold out for a longer period than it would take the force under my command to reach Kandahar.

I decided, therefore, to push on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and there give the troops a well-earned rest of one day.

We arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, having marched from Ghazni, a distance of 134 miles, in eight days. This gives an average daily rate of 16¾ miles.

Colonel Tanner had everything in good order at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and had been enabled to collect a fair amount of supplies.

Being of opinion that it would be inconvenient to keep open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai for some time to come, and seeing no immediate advantage in continuing its occupation, I determined to withdraw the garrison and take it with me to Kandahar.

All the necessary arrangements for this purpose were made during the day the force halted,—the 24th August; and the charge of the fort was handed over to Mahomed Sadik Khan, a Toki Ghilzai, who had had possession of it when the British troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in January, 1879.

On the 26th August, at Tirandaz, I received news from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, that on the 23rd Sirdar Ayúb Khan had abandoned the villages to the east and west of Kandahar; and that on the 24th he had struck his camp and had taken up a position in the Argandab Valley between Baba Wali and Mazra, due north of the city,—thus practically giving up the investment of Kandahar.

Being anxious to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose, and if possible with General Phayre, I ordered two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to march the following morning (27th August) to Robat, a distance of 34 miles, the remainder of the force moving about half way.

Shortly after arrival at Robat, Brigadier-General Gough was met by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the Resident, and Major Adam, Assistant Quarter-master General at Kandahar. From the information brought by these officers, and from what I heard from other sources, I was led to believe that Ayúb Khan intended to make a stand, and was strengthening his position, which was said to extend from Gandizan to Kotal-i-Múrcha.

Upon receipt of this news I determined to halt for one day at Robat, and to divide the remaining distance to Kandahar, nineteen miles, into two short marches.

Soldiers, followers and transport animals were much fagged by the long and continuous marching, and somewhat exhausted by the now daily increasing heat. I was, moreover, desirous of bringing the troops into Kandahar in as fresh a state as possible, and fit for any work that might be required of them.

During the halt at Robat, on the 29th, I received a letter from Major-General Phayre, C.B., dated Kila Abdulla the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be assembled there on the 28th, and be able to march for Kandahar on the 30th.

I felt at once that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to co-operate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and the privations and hardships which he and his troops had undergone to effect this object.

On the 31st August the force reached Kandahar, having marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai (88 miles) in seven days, including the halt at Robat.

The position I determined to take up was to the west of the city, with my right on the cantonments, and my left touching Old Kandahar.

Such a position covered the city, gave me command of a good and ample supply of water, and placed me within striking distance of Ayúb Khan's camp.

Not knowing what opposition might be expected once we advanced beyond the city, arrangements were made, in communication with Lieutenant-General Primrose, for giving the troops their breakfast outside the Shikarpore Gate, and for watering and feeding the transport animals.

At 10 A.M. the 1st and 3rd Brigades moved off from under the city walls, and took up the position as shewn in the plan attached, *viz.*, Picquet Hill, Karez Hill, and the north-eastern spur of the hill over Old Kandahar.

This movement was accomplished without opposition.

The Cavalry and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry were at this time on baggage and rear guards.

From such a cursory examination of the ground as I was able to make on arrival in the morning, I was quite satisfied that any attempt to carry the Baba Wali Kotal by a direct attack would be attended with very severe loss. I determined, therefore, if possible, to turn it.

To enable me to decide how best this operation could be carried out, it was necessary to ascertain the strength and precise extent of the position occupied by the enemy. I was anxious to obtain this information without delay, and I therefore ordered a small column* under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to start at once and make as complete a reconnaissance as possible.

* 3rd Bengal Cavalry.
15th Sikhs.
Two guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was directed to accompany the party and to assist Brigadier-General Gough with his great local knowledge and experience.

The reconnaissance started at 1 P.M. from our left near Old Kandahar, and proceeded towards the high ground immediately above the village of Gandizan.

Here the infantry and guns halted, while the cavalry advanced some two or two and a half miles, avoiding the numerous orchards and enclosures, and coming out in front of Pir Paimal village, where it was found the enemy were strongly entrenched.

As soon as the enemy's fire along this line had been drawn, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry fell back, admirably handled by their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.

In the meantime the guns were brought into action, partly to test the range, and also to check the enemy, who were now observed to be passing rapidly into the gardens near Gandizan.

A retirement of the infantry and artillery of the reconnaissance to within our picquets was then ordered.

The instant our troops commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced in great strength and pressed the infantry. They eventually assembled in such large numbers, and endeavoured so persistently to follow, that the whole of the troops of the 3rd Brigade, and part of those of the 1st, were ordered under arms.

The retirement was conducted with great steadiness by the 15th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy. At the end of the day our casualties numbered only ten.

The reconnaissance of the 31st August having afforded me all the information I required, I decided on attacking the enemy the following morning.

Orders were accordingly issued for the troops to breakfast at 7 A.M., and for one day's cooked rations to be carried by all ranks.

Brigades were to be in position by 8 A.M., tents being previously struck, and, with the kits, stored in a walled enclosure.

The plan of operations was explained by me personally to the officers commanding divisions and brigades at 6 A.M.

This plan, briefly, was to threaten the enemy's left (the Baba Wali Kotal) and to attack in force by the village of Pir Paimal.

The whole of the infantry of the Kabul-Kandahar Force, upon whom devolved the duty of carrying the enemy's position, were formed up in rear of the low hills which covered the front of our camp,—the right being at Picquet Hill, and the left resting on Chilzina, while the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, was held in readiness, in rear of the left, to operate by Gandizan towards the bed of the Argandab river, so as to threaten the rear of Ayúb Khan's camp, and endanger his line of retreat towards Girishk and Kakrez. E-B Royal Horse Artillery (four guns), two companies of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and four companies of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Gough to take up a position near Gandizan, and, when opportunity offered, to support his advance.

Guards for the protection of the city having been detailed, as shown in the accompanying return, marked No. 9, the remaining troops under Lieutenant-General Primrose's command were ordered to be distributed as follows:—

Brigadier-General Daubeny's brigade to hold the ground from which the Kabul Force would advance to the attack.

The remnant of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade, with No. 5-11th Royal Artillery and the cavalry of the Bombay Force under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to take up a position north of the cantonment, from which the 40-pounders might be brought to bear directly on the Baba Wali Pass; the cavalry being instructed to watch the pass called Kotal-i-Múrcha, and to cover the city.

It was clear from a very early hour in the morning that an offensive movement was contemplated by the enemy. The villages of Gandizan and Gandi Mullah Sahibdad were held in strength; and desultory fire was brought to bear upon our front from the orchards connecting these two villages, while an ill-directed shell fire was opened from the Baba Wali Kotal, which was held in force during the greater part of the day's operations.

At 9-30 A.M. fire was opened from the 40-pounders upon the Baba Wali Pass.

Shortly afterwards the brigades of the Kabul-Kandahar Force were ordered to the attack, the 1st Brigade being on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in reserve. Two batteries of artillery, *viz.*, C-2nd and 6-8th,—the latter being the new pattern jointed guns,—had meanwhile been placed in position to cover the advance of the infantry, and commenced shelling the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad.

The instructions given by Major-General Ross to Brigadier-General Macpherson were to make his first attack on that village, after which he was to clear the enemy from the enclosures which lay between the village and the low spur of the hill short of Pir Paimal. He further ordered Brigadier-General Baker to advance in a westerly direction, keeping touch with the 1st Brigade on his right, and clearing the gardens and orchards in his immediate front.

The attack upon the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad was made by the 2nd Goorkhas and the 92nd Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker respectively, the remaining two regiments of the 1st Infantry Brigade being in support. The village was carried in the most dashing style, Goorkhas and Highlanders vieing with each other in the rapidity of their advance. The enemy withdrew sullenly and leisurely, a good number remaining to the last in the village to receive a bayonet charge.

On this occasion the following officers and men were brought to notice as having behaved with distinguished gallantry:—

Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders.
Private John Dennis, "
Drummer James Roddick, "
Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley, 2nd Goorkhas.
Sepoy Mangal Jaisi, " "
Sepoy Wazir Sing Nagarkoti, " "
Sepoy Makkareah Rana, " "
Sepoy Bisram Thápá, " "
Sepoy Maniram Lohar, " "

During the advance of the 1st Brigade on the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 2nd Brigade had been threading its way through the lanes and walled enclosures, which lay in the line of its attack. The resistance it encountered was most stubborn, the enemy being well protected by high walls, which they had carefully loop-holed. The loss suffered in clearing these enclosures was necessarily severe,—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., Captain Frome, and Lance-Sergeant Cameron (a grand specimen of a Highland soldier) being amongst those who fell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow met his death while gallantly leading his regiment, the 72nd Higlanders, and in him the army has experienced a great loss. He had on many occasions highly distinguished himself as a leader,—at the Peiwar Kotal, during the operations around Kabul at the latter end of 1879, and notably on the 14th December, when he won the admiration of the whole force by his brilliant conduct in the attack and capture of the Asmai Heights.

Of the regiments of this (the 2nd) brigade, the 72nd Highlanders and the 2nd Sikhs had the chief share of the fighting. They were the two leading battalions, and frequently had to fix bayonets to carry positions or to check the determined rushes of the enemy. Brigadier-General Baker speaks in high terms of the gallant behaviour of these two regiments, and notices especially the manner in which a charge of the enemy was repulsed by the 2nd Sikhs under the able and immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, who was well supported by Majors H. M. Pratt, J. B. Slater, and F. E. Hastings.

The following native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are brought forward as having been very conspicuous during this part of the action:—

Color-Sergeant G. Jacobs, 72nd Highlanders.
Color-Sergeant R. Lauder, " "
Lance-Corporal J. Gordon, " "

Subadar-Major Gúrbáj Sing, 2nd Sikhs.
Jemadar Alla Sing, ,,
Naick Dír Sing, ,,
Sepoy Hakim, ,,
Sepoy Jai Sing, ,,
Sepoy Partab Sing, ,,
Sepoy Bír Sing, ,,

After severe fighting both brigades emerged at the point of the hill near Pir Paimal; and bringing their left shoulders forward, they pressed on and swept the enemy through the closely-wooded gardens and orchards which cover the western slopes of the hill.

The village of Pir Paimal was in our possession soon after noon.

When I heard from Major-General Ross of the success of the troops under his command, I determined to support his further advance by the 3rd Brigade, which had been drawn up in front of the village of Abásábad, with the double object of being a reserve to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and of meeting a possible counter-attack by the enemy from the Baba Wali Pass.

The capture of Pir Paimal, however, brought our troops in rear of that pass; and feeling that nothing had now to be feared from the enemy's left, I pushed on with the 3rd Brigade to join Major-General Ross.

That officer, seeing the advantage gained, and knowing that he could rely upon the courage and eagerness of his troops, had very wisely determined to press forward without waiting for reinforcements.

The position to which the enemy retired, after the capture of Pir Paimal, was an entrenched camp to the south-west of the Baba Wali Kotal, commanding an open piece of ground.

This entrenchment they were evidently prepared to hold with their usual determination; reinforcements were being rapidly pushed up from their reserves, while the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal were turned round, so as to increase the heavy fire of artillery which was brought to bear upon our troops.

It became necessary to take this position at once by storm.

Recognizing this with true soldierly instinct, Major G. S. White, who was leading the advance companies of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, called upon his men for just one charge more "to close the business."

The battery of screw guns, under Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, had been shelling the enemy with a well directed fire; under cover of which, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

The gallant and ever foremost Major White was the first to reach the enemy's guns; being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who, placing his rifle upon one of the guns, exclaimed that it was captured in the name of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas.

While the 1st Brigade was advancing towards the enemy's last position, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, *viz.*, a half-battalion of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, charged a body of the enemy on the extreme left, and captured three guns.

The enemy were now completely routed; but, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for Major-General Ross, who was commanding in the front line, to realise the extent of the victory he had won.

He, therefore, expecting the enemy to take up a fresh position further on, and to continue their resistance, ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish their ammunition.

When this had been done, and the troops had advanced about a mile, Major-General Ross found himself in sight of the whole of Ayúb Khan's camp, standing deserted, and apparently as it had been left in the morning, when the Afghans moved to the attack.

With his camp, Ayúb Khan lost all his artillery, numbering 32 pieces, including the two guns of E-B., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been taken by his troops at Maiwand on the 27th July.

During this part of the engagement, the following officers and men were especially remarked for their gallantry and forwardness:—

Major G. S. White, 92nd Highlanders.
Lieutenant C. W. H. Douglas, ,,
Corporal William McGillvray, ,,
Private Peter Grieve, ,,
Private John McIntosh, ,,
Private D. Grey, ,,
Major S. E. Becher, 2nd Goorkhas.
Havildar Gopal Borah, ,,
Sepoy Inderbir Lama, ,,
Sepoy Tikaram Kwas, ,,

Further pursuit with infantry being hopeless, the two brigades were halted on the far side of the village of Mazra, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General MacGregor.

I had, meanwhile, ordered the cavalry of the Bombay Force, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to advance over the Baba Wali Kotal, and pursue the enemy up the left bank of the Argandab.

The operations of the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough were continued throughout the day, the brigade crossing the Argandab and pushing beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Kakrez.

During this movement none of the regular troops were encountered, but some 350 of the fugitive *ghazis* and irregulars were killed.

With the exception of the 1st Brigade, which halted at Mazra for the night, all the troops returned to Kandahar before dark.

Shortly before the final advance, Major-General Ross, wishing to inform me by heliograph that he had succeeded in turning the enemy's position, directed Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling, to proceed with a company of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry to the Baba Wali Kotal. This gallant officer had only gone a short distance when a *ghazi* springing out of a ravine close to him, shot him dead. In Captain Straton **Her Majesty's service has lost a most accomplished, intelligent officer, under** whose management army signalling, as applied to field service, reached a pitch of perfection probably never before attained. His energy knew no difficulties, and his enthusiasm was beyond praise. He had won the highest opinions from all with whom his duties had brought him in contact, and his death was very deeply felt throughout the whole force.

On the capture of Ayúb Khan's camp, the body of Lieutenant Maclaine, Royal Horse Artillery, was discovered lying outside what had been his own, and close to Ayúb Khan's tent. It was evident he had been quite recently murdered,—the act, I believe, of the guard placed over him by Ayúb Khan. This incident I record with deep sorrow at the melancholy fate of a brave young officer, whose short career had been so full of promise.

I have requested Lieutenant-General Primrose to furnish a report regarding the part taken by the troops under his command in the engagement of the 1st September. I beg to acknowledge the assistance that the Lieutenant-General and the officers under his command afforded me. The presence of these troops released the whole of the Kabul-Kandahar Force for the turning movement by Pir Paimal, and contributed materially to the success of the day.

I annex the following returns:—

No. 1.—Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, together with a Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.

No. 2.—Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-Commissioned officers and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 3.—Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, on the 1st September 1880.

No. 4.—Return of actual number present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 5.—Return of actual number present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.

No. 6.—Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880.

No. 7.—Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 8.—Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force on the 1st September 1880.

No. 9.—Number of officers and men of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force who were on duty in the citadel and city on the 1st September 1880.

No. 10.—Number of the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force under arms on the 1st September 1880.

No. 11.—Return of Ordnance captured on the 1st September 1880.

I also attach four plans illustrative of the country over which the battle was fought—

No. 1.—Gives the dispositions of the Kabul-Kandahar brigades at several important stages.

No. 2.—Shews the position taken up by the Bombay-Kandahar Field Force, as the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force were breaking ground for the attack.

No. 3.—Has the position of the whole force engaged, together with that of the enemy, and of the ground covered by our cavalry.

No. 4.—Is a pen and ink sketch of the battle field taken from the hill over Gandizan.

It will be seen that our casualties amounted to—

Killed of all ranks	...	...	40
Wounded of all ranks	...	...	228
Total killed and wounded		...	268

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable, for upwards of 600 bodies were buried by us between Kandahar and the village of Pir Paimal alone. Probably 1200 killed would not be an over-estimate.

The number of the enemy against us has been calculated at—

Regular infantry	...	...	4,000
Cavalry	...	..	800
Ghazis	...	...	5,000
Irregular cavalry	...	...	3,000

Having briefly described the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and having given the chief incidents of the operations around Kandahar on the 31st August and 1st September, I am desirous of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, the conduct and bearing of the troops under my command.

The rapidity with which the march was accomplished,—taking into consideration the strength of the force, the variations of climate, and the difficult nature of the country traversed,—is the best testimony I can produce to the efficiency, discipline and spirit of the troops.

Their conduct under circumstances often of the most testing nature, cannot be expressed in terms too strong or too full. They all seemed to be animated with but one desire, that, cost what it might in personal risk, fatigue, or discomfort, they would effect the speedy release of their beleaguered fellow-soldiers in the city of Kandahar.

The unflagging energy and perseverance of the troops seemed to reach the full height when they knew they were about to put forth their irresistible strength against a hitherto successful enemy.

Notwithstanding the provocation caused by the cruel murder of any stragglers (soldiers as well as followers) who fell into the hands of the Afghans following in the wake of our column, not one act infringing the rules of civilized warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and full compensation for supplies was everywhere given.

In short, the inhabitants of the districts we passed through could not have been treated with greater consideration, nor with a lighter hand; and the conduct of the troops will ever remain as memorable as the results which they achieved.

Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd-in-Command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on the 1st September, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and of his fitness for command.

Major-General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his Staff:—

Major G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General;
Major R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quarter Master General;
Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ekin, M.B.;
Captain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, A. D. C.;
Lieutenant A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles,
Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E.,
Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E.,
} Orderly Officers.

I am greatly indebted to—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade;
Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Kabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency.

I desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

Brigadier-General Macpherson reports favorably of the following officers, who served under his command:—

Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders;
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers;
Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry;

Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brigade Major, "for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment."

Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, "for his intelligence and untiring energy;"

Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Field Engineer, "for his valuable services during the march from Kabul and usefulness during the action of the 1st September;"

Lieutenant E. S. E. Childers, R.E., Orderly Officer.

Brigadier-General Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable.

He mentions—

Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders;
Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;
Surgeon E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;
Surgeon H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab Native Infantry;
Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers.

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers:—

Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery;
Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders;
Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas;
Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bombay Native Infantry;
Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Brigade Major;
Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Field Engineer;
Captain M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer;
Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D.;

Surgeon-Major C. A. Atkins, "for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line."

Brigadier-General MacGregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from—

Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th Royal Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles;
Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs;
Colonel J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native Infantry;
Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Rowcroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas;

Captain R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brigade Major, who proved himself a most zealous officer;

Captain A. Gaselee, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, who aided much by his knowledge of the country;

Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Field Engineer, an excellent and energetic officer;

Captain H. M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Orderly Officer, who rendered every assistance in his power.

He further brings forward the following regimental officers:—

Captain A. E. Duthy, R.A., 11-9th Royal Artillery.

Major W. G. Byron.
Captain J. N. Blackwood-Price. } 2-60th Rifles.
" H. S. Marsham.

Major D. W. Inglis.
Captain H. A. Abbott. } 15th Sikhs.

Captain W. V. Ellis.
Lieutenant C. H. H. Beley. } 25th Punjab Native Infantry.

Major E. P. Mainwaring.
Captain C. A. Mercer.
Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye. } 4th Goorkhas.
Surgeon-Major E. C. Markey.

Brigadier-General Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to—

Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E-B, Royal Horse Artillery;
Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bushman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Bengal Cavalry
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Martin, commanding the Central India Horse;
Major A. Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry;
Captain J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, Brigade Major;
Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;
Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Field Engineer;
Captain H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards,
Lieutenant M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, } Orderly Officers;
Surgeon Major R. Lewer.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Colonel Alured C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer. Officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have already been mentioned by the Brigadier-Generals commanding the brigades to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, whose services on the 1st September Colonel Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Kabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Kandahar.

He mentions also:—

Captain H. Pipon, R.H.A., Adjutant, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant R. A. Bannatine, R.A., Orderly Officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance.

Colonel Perkins speaks favorably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command:—

Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

Captain H. W. Apperley. | Captain B. Gough.
Captain J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie. | Lieutenant E. B. M'Innis.

72nd Highlanders.

Major C. W. N. Guinness. | Captain R. H. Murray.
Captain R. Garnett. | Lieutenant R. L. Milne.
Captain M. N. G. Kane. | Lieutenant S. C. H. Monro.

92nd Highlanders.

Major G. S. White. | Captain the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier.
Captain L. C. Singleton. | Captain C. W. H. Douglas.
Captain R. F. Darvall. | Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. Cracroft. | Major G. W. Willock.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major W. C. Anderson. | Major J. D. Macpherson.
Captain C. C. Egerton.

Central India Horse.

Major H. M. Buller. | Major J. Colledge.
Major M. G. Gerard.

2nd Goorkhas.

Major S. E. Becher. | Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley.

23rd Pioneers.

Captain H. Paterson. | Captain S. V. Gordon.

24th Punjab Native Infantry.

Captain E. Stedman.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Major H. M. Pratt. | Major J. B. Slater.
Major F. E. Hastings.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Major C. J. Griffiths. | Major W. B. Aislabie.

5th Goorkhas.

Major J. M. Sym. | Lieutenant A. R. Martin.
Captain E. Molloy. | Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench.
Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas.

Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander-in-Chief in India; I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before His Excellency.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an efficient administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction.

To Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Commissary General, the entire force is deeply indebted. The manner in which he, and the officers under his orders, overcame difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention.

The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.

The valuable services performed by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Chief Director of Transport, and the officers of his Department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department.

I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches, and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Low brings to special notice Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., Deputy Judge-Advocate General, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Major C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, in charge of the field treasure chest.

The Reverend J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain, Church of England, the Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., and the Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian Chaplains, and the Very Reverend Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive to their duties.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer, and the following officers of the Political Staff :—

Captain J. W. Ridgeway,
Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.,
Major M. Protheroe,

have rendered me every assistance, and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information, and to procure supplies for the force.

It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff, who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties.

Major G. T. Pretyman, R.A., has in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp, held the position of Commandant of Field Force Head Quarters.

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, } Orderly Officers.
Captain the Hon'ble W. C. Rowley, R.A., }
Surgeon J. F. Williamson, M.B.

List of Returns accompanying Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts' Report.

No. — Name of Return.

1. Numerical Return of Casualties at Kandahar on the 31st August and the 1st September 1880, with Nominal Roll of British officers killed and wounded.
2. Nominal Roll of Native officers, British non-commissioned officers and men and followers of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, killed and wounded, 31st August and 1st September 1880.
3. Nominal Roll of killed and wounded, Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1st September 1880.
4. Return of actual numbers present of the Infantry Division, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
5. Return of actual numbers present of the Cavalry Brigade, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, at the action of the 1st September 1880.
6. Return of gun and rifle ammunition expended by the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force,—31st August and 1st September 1880.

7. Numerical Return of Casualties in the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
8. Return of ammunition expended by the Bombay-Kandahar Force, 1st September 1880.
9. Number of officers and men of Bombay-Kandahar Force who were on duty in the citadel and city, 1st September 1880.
10. Numbers, &c., of the Bombay-Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.
11. Return of ordnance captured, 1st September 1880.

Numerical return of casualties in the Kabul-Kandahar Field Force and the Kandahar Field Force in the operations of the 31st August and 1st September 1880, near Kandahar.

Corps.	Killed.						Wounded.						Total.	Remarks.
	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Followers.	British officers.	Native officers.	Sergeants, Duffadars and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Followers.		
Staff	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
E-B, Royal Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1 horse wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed.
No. 6-8th Royal Artillery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	4 mules killed; 1 horse and 2 mules wounded.
„ 5-11th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 mule wounded.
9th Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1*	...	2	* Since dead. Two horses killed, 1 wounded.
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	7	3 horses killed, 9 wounded.
Central India Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	
3rd Bombay Cavalry ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1 horse killed, 3 wounded.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8 horses killed, 1 wounded.
7th Fusiliers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60th Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
72nd Highlanders ...	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	19†	2	33	† 4 men since dead.
92nd Highlanders ...	...	...	1	...	10	...	2	...	7	...	62‡	2	84	‡ 8 men since dead. 1 horse and 1 mule killed; 2 mules wounded.
15th Bengal Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1§	...	3	...	6	§ Since dead.
23rd „ „ „	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	10	2	17	2 mules killed.
24th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	1	13	
25th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	20‖	2	33	‖ 2 men since dead. One horse wounded.
4th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	7	
5th „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2¶	5	¶ Both since dead.
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	22**	2	29	** 1 man since dead.
3rd „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	
4th Bombay Native Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29th „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Commissariat Dept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1††	1	†† Since dead.
Total ...	3	1	1	...	35	...	11	4	16	2	177	18		16 horses and 7 mules killed; 17 horses and 5 mules wounded.
Grand Total ...	40						228						268	

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT KANDAHAR ON 31ST AUGUST AND 1ST SEPTEMBER 1880.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Corps or Dept.	Rank.	Names.	Nature of wound.
Staff ...	Captain ...	Edward Straton, 2-22nd Foot ...	Gun-shot wound, abdomen.
72nd Highlanders	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Francis Brownlow, C.B. ...	„ chest.
„	Captain ...	St. John Thomas Frome ...	„ chest.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Corps or Department.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	George Woodward Willock	Slight.
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	Lieutenant ...	Louis Samuel Hyde Baker	„
Central India Horse ...	„ ...	Neville Francis FitzGerald Chamberlain ...	„
72nd Highlanders ...	Captain ...	Robert Hunter Murray	Severe.
„	Lieutenant ...	Seymour Charles Hale Monro	„
92nd Highlanders ...	„ ...	Stuart Alexander Menzies	„
„	2nd-Lieutenant	Donald Wm. Stewart	„
23rd Bengal N. I. (Pioneers)	Lieutenant ...	Duncan Chesney	Slight.
2nd Goorkha Regiment ...	Lieut.-Colonel ...	Arthur Battye	„
4th „ ...	„ ...	Frederick Francis Rowcroft	„
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Major ...	James Barry Slater	Severe.

No. 2.

INFANTRY DIVISION, KABUL FIELD FORCE.

Nominal Roll of Native Officers, British and Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Followers killed and wounded on the 31st August and 1st September 1880.

NATIVE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Corps.	Rank.	Names.	Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
24th Bengal N. I.	Subadar ...	Súltan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot, right leg.
25th Bengal N. I.	„ ...	Bhíkam Sing ...	Slight ...	„ contusion, thigh.
2nd Goorkha Regt.	Jemadar ...	Mohan Sing Maharah.	Severe ...	„ right leg.
4th Goorkha Regt.	Subadar ...	Rau Sing Rana	Dangerous...	„ left upper arm.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Nature of wound.
72nd Highlanders.	1583	Lce.-Sergeant	William Cameron ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1263	Lce.-Corporal	William Gannon ...	„ „ „
	58B / 2665	„	Josiah McIlvenna ...	„ „ shoulder.
	58B / 153	Private ...	James McGowan ...	„ „ head.
	58B / 381	„ ...	Alexander Hodge ...	„ „ abdomen.
	58B / 415	„ ...	James McQueen ...	„ „ head.
	58B / 2653	„ ...	William Erskine ...	„ „ abdomen.
92nd Highlanders.	56B / 304	Color-Sergeant.	Richard Fraser ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	56B / 335	Corporal ...	Lewis Friendship ...	„ „ lung.
	995	Private ...	John Strachan ...	„ „ abdomen.
	1370	„ ...	John Mackenzie ...	„ „ „
	1907	„ ...	Neil Ross ...	„ „ head.
	1928	„ ...	William Wilson ...	„ „ heart.
	2022	„ ...	James Scott ...	„ „ abdomen.
	2065	„ ...	Alexander Easton ...	„ „ head.
	58B / 111	„ ...	William Reid ...	„ „ abdomen.
	56B / 242	„ ...	Thomas Kerr ...	„ „ lung.
	56B / 305	„ ...	Robert Mackenzie ...	„ „ head and breast.
15th Bengal N. I.	819	Lce.-Naick...	Ran Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, chest. } on 31st
	1495	Sepoy ...	Sycemal, Sing ...	„ abdomen. } August.
23rd Bengal N. I.	1917	Sepoy ...	Bhag Sing ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	2145	„ ...	Jagat Sing ...	„ „ head.
24th Bengal N. I.	1732	Sepoy ...	Mahomed Baksh	
2nd Goorkha Regt.	...	Naick ...	Kharakdhoj Sahi.	
	...	Rifleman ...	Túlaram Groon.	
	...	„ ...	Jagarnath Sahi.	
	...	„ ...	Mohandar Sing Khatri.	
	...	„ ...	Santbír Thápá.	
	...	„ ...	Fateh Kwas.	
	...	„ ...	Nar Sing Groon.	
	...	„ ...	Kasiram Gharti.	
4th Goorkha Regt.	1640	Sepoy ...	Danbír Gharti ...	Gun-shot wound, chest,—on 31st August.
5th Goorkha Regt.	1326	Sepoy ...	Kabír Thápá ...	Gun-shot wound, chest.
2nd Sikh Infantry.	2898	Sepoy ...	Dás	Gun-shot wound, chest.
	3384	„ ...	Issar Sing ...	„ „ neck.
	...	„ ...	Nawáb	„ „ abdomen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN WOUNDED.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
6-8th R. A.	3065	Gunner ...	George Carell ...	Severe ...	Gun shot wound, chest.
		Driver ...	Balak ...	Slight ...	„ chest.
		„ ...	Barkardar ...	Severe ...	„ thigh.
2-60th Rifles.	192	Private ...	James Dean ...	Severe ...	„ foot.
	1806	„ ...	George Tripp ...	Slight ...	„ „
72nd Highlanders.	514	Cr.-Sergt.	George Jacobs ...	Severe ...	„ groin.
	1302	Corporal...	Arthur Thomson ...	Slight ...	„ abrasion, ear.
	967	Lce.-Corporal.	John Eyre ...	Severe ...	„ „ breast.
	2018	„	Robert Philip ...	„ ...	„ forearm.
	40	Private ...	James Maguire ...	„ ...	„ breast (*since dead*)
	1350	„ ...	John Douglas ...	Dangerous	„ breast and arm (*since dead*).
	1136	„ ...	Samuel Alison ...	Severe ...	„ knee.
	1470	„ ...	Alexander McLaren...	„ ...	„ instep.
	1679	„ ...	George Black ...	„ ...	„ neck and chest.
	1699	„ ...	John Gordon ...	„ ...	„ hip.
	1954	„ ...	David Smith ...	Slight ...	„ contusion, thigh.
	1960	„ ...	James Steel ...	„ ...	„ abrasion, back.
	1980	„ ...	George Heseltine ...	Dangerous	„ arm (*since dead*).
	2026	„ ...	David Colville ...	Severe ...	„ left shoulder.
	2649	„ ...	James Sorley ...	„ ...	„ scalp.
	58B 368	„ ...	William Fulton ...	Slight ...	„ head.
	58B 468	„ ...	James Beagan ...	Dangerous	„ chest (*since dead*).
	58B 690	„ ...	Neil McLeish ...	Severe ...	„ forearm.
	58B 1924	„ ...	William Raper ...	„ ...	„ hand.
	58B 2040	„ ...	Patrick Heffernan ...	„ ...	„ contusion, shoulder.
92nd Highlanders.	730	Sergeant	James Innes ...	Slight ...	„ contusion.
	1938	„ ...	Matthew Thomson ...	„ ...	„ left thumb.
	1971	„ ...	Henry Adams ...	Severe ...	„ left knee joint.
	1983	„ ...	John Macnally ...	Slight ...	„ hand.
	2030	„ ...	William McGill ...	„ ...	„ shoulder.
	2053	„ ...	James Coutts ...	„ ...	„ lung.
	2058	„ ...	James Wilson ...	„ ...	„ thumb.
	2347	Lce.-Sergt.	Alexander Anderson...	„ ...	„ left shoulder.
	1539	Corporal...	William McGillvray...	Dangerous	„ left arm.
	2069	„ ...	Matthew Gamble ...	Slight ...	„ forearm.
	56B 362	„ ...	Donald McPhail ...	Severe ...	„ left lung (*since dead*).
	89	Lce.-Corpl.	John Hunter ...	Slight ...	„ shoulder.
	1748	„ ...	Henry Saunders ...	Dangerous	„ lower jaw.
	1921	„ ...	John Vassie ...	Severe ...	„ thigh.
	2011	„ ...	Robert Innes ...	Slight ...	„ abdomen.
	56B 174	„ ...	James Mackinnon ...	Severe ...	„ both thighs.
	56B 706	„ ...	Paul Macpherson ...	Slight ...	„ temple.
	978	Private ...	James Stewart ...	Dangerous	„ arm.
	1163	„ ...	John Dennis ...	Slight ...	Sword cuts, head, wrist and knee.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.		Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	1250	Private ...	Robert Simpson ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound left thigh.
	1260	„ ...	Allan McDonald ...	„ ...	„ head (*since dead*).
	1359	„ ...	Duncan Brimber ...	Dangerous	„ thigh (*since dead*).
	1388	„ ...	John W. Balcarres ...	Severe ...	„ arm.
	1489	„ ...	Thomas McFarlane ...	Slight ...	„ left arm.
	1530	„ ...	Alexander P. Park ...	„ ...	„ pelvis.
	1561	„ ...	John McLaren ...	„ ...	„ head.
	1593	„ ...	James Wilson ...	Dangerous	„ right side (*since dead*).
	1638	„ ...	William Dixon ...	„ ...	„ abdomen (*since dead*).
	1659	„ ...	William Devlin ...	„ ...	„ left arm (*since dead*).
	1672	„ ...	Francis Smith ...	Severe ...	„ foot.
	1691	„ ...	Joseph Dexter ...	„ ...	„ left hand.
	1777	„ ...	David Reid ...	Slight ...	„ lip.
	1800	„ ...	James Murray ...	„ ...	„ thigh.
	1838	„ ...	William Graham ...	Severe ...	„ right leg.
	1951	„ ...	Peter Glacken ...	Slight ...	„ left arm.
	2023	„ ...	William Smith ...	Severe ...	„ right hand.
	2027	„ ...	John McKenzie ...	Slight ...	„ thigh.
	2140	„ ...	Henry Steel ...	„ ...	„ shoulder.
	2181	„ ...	Charles Gillanders ...	Severe ...	„ foot.
	2251	„ ...	Gregor Macrae ...	Dangerous	„ right temple.
	2314	„ ...	Hugh Neilson ...	Slight ...	„ right leg.
	2332	„ ...	Josiah Reid ...	„ ...	„ thigh.
	2348	„ ...	George F. Hull ...	Severe ...	„ thigh.
	56B 18	„ ...	William Henderson ...	Dangerous	„ head (*since dead*).
	56B 27	„ ...	David Falconer ...	Slight ...	„ shoulder.
	56B 31	„ ...	Alexander Macpherson	Severe ...	„ lung.
	56B 99	„ ...	John McGinley ...	„ ...	„ head.
	56B 113	„ ...	Alexander Muirhead...	Slight ...	„ right hand.
	56B 124	„ ...	Robert Forster ...	Severe ...	„ forehead.
	56B 152	„ ...	Daniel Woods ...	Slight ...	„ left foot.
	56B 172	„ ...	George Forrester ...	Severe ...	„ leg.
	56B 174	„ ...	James R. Gordon ...	Dangerous	„ knee, thigh and thumb.
	56B 194	„ ...	Alexander Barrie ...	Slight ...	„ right hand.
	56B 206	„ ...	Thomas Brady ...	„ ...	„ forearm.
	56B 249	„ ...	John McIntosh ...	„ ...	„ right leg.
	56B 279	„ ...	William Muir ...	„ ...	„ left foot.
	56B 289	„ ...	Samuel Irvine ...	Severe ...	„ shoulder.
	56B 298	„ ...	John McKay ...	Slight ...	„ leg.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
92nd Highlanders.	56B 388	Private ... James Allan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, knee.
	56B 432	,, ... Adam Lamb ...	Slight ...	,, nose.
	56B 484	,, ... Joseph Alexander ...	,, ...	,, abdomen, graze.
	56B 534	,, ... Alexander Ronald ...	,, ...	,, shoulder.
	56B 553	,, ... Peter Hoey ...	Dangerous	,, right side (*since dead.*)
	56B 791	,, ... John Laing ...	Severe ...	,, foot.
	56B 956	,, ... James Baxter ...	Slight ...	,, thigh and chest.
	56B 1070	,, ... Charles Coverdale ...	,, ...	,, wrist.
	56B 1078	,, ... Charles Calton ...	Severe ...	,, right leg.
	56B 1111	,, ... Martin McLaughlan...	,, ...	Sword cuts, head and arm.
	56B 1305	,, ... Joseph Dean ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, head.
15th Bl. N. I.	619	Havildar Anok Sing ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, chest (*since dead*) on 31st August.
	1724	Sepoy ... Wazir Sing ...	Severe ...	,, hand ,,
	1822	,, ... Bishambar Sing ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,,
	1957	,, ... Harnam Sing ...	Slight ...	,, leg ,,
23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).	1405	Havildar Sawan Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1397	Bugler .. Sham Sing ...	Severe ...	,, ,,
	1226	Sepoy ... Hira Sing ...	Slight ...	Shell wound, contusion.
	1319	,, ... Atar Sing ...	,, ...	,, arm and loin.
	1379	,, ... Dúla Sing ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen.
	1420	,, ... Lehna Sing ...	,, ...	Shell wound, shoulder.
	1851	,, ... Gopal Sing ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, shoulder.
	1894	,, ... Dewa Sing ...	Severe ...	Right leg and foot shattered by shell.
	2023	,, ... Teja Sing ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, scalp.
	2273	,, ... Magghar Sing ...	,, ...	,, arm and side.
	2386	,, ... Kesar Sing ...	,, ...	,, scalp.
	2349	,, .. Lehna Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion, foot, from shell.
24th Bengal Native Infantry.	934	Lce.-Havr. Chet Sing ...	Slight.	
	1765	Sepoy ... Marúf Shah ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, contusion.
	1929	,, ... Fateh Khan ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	2101	,, ... Gholam Mahomed ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	2121	,, ... Nathú ...	Severe ...	,, left elbow (on 31st August).
	2122	,, ... Rajab Ali ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound.
	2176	,, ... Dewa Sing ...	,, ...	,,
	...	,, ... Sher Gul ...	Slight ...	,,
	...	,, ... Issar Sing ...	Severe ...	,,
	...	,, ... Fazl Ahmed ...	Slight ...	Contusion.
25th Bl.N.I.	639	Sepoy ... Natha Sing ...	Slight ...	Contusion of face (on 31st August).

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank and Names.	Description of wound.	Nature of wound.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.	...	Naick ... Nurbir Karki ...	Severe ...	
	...	,, ... Gungaram Alléh ...	,, ...	(*Since dead.*)
	...	Bugler .. Kasi Lohar ...	,, ...	
	...	Sepoy ... Mangal Jais ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Bisram Thápá ...	,, ...	(*Since dead.*)
	...	,, ... Man Sing Alléh ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Sadhú Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Parbal Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Ransúr Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Jangbír Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Kethar Sing Groon ...	Slight ...	
	...	,, ... Jagatram Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Wazir Sing Nagarkoti	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Dillú Kawas ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Gungabir Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Púranbir Thápá ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Mukhareah Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Maiteah Chand ...	,, ...	
	...	,, .. Gobardhan Bandari ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Ussun Rana ...	,, ...	
	...	,, ... Kasiram Groon ...	,, ...	
4th Goorkha Regiment.	1630	Sepoy ... Musthan Thápá ...	Dangerous	Gunshot wound, right eye. On 31st Aug.
	1788	,, ... Kallú Nagarkoti ...	Slight ...	,, left hand.
	2112	,, ... Dalbir Rana ...	Severe ...	,, hip.
	...	,, ... Danbir Khanka ...	Slight ...	,, forearm
5th Goorkha Regt.	1677	Sepoy ... Hirabir Gúrúng ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, left forearm.
	1271	,, ... Kalú Kawas ...	,, ...	,, throat.
2nd Sikh Infantry.	867	Havildar Terkhú ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, head.
	2210	Sepoy ... Jai Sing ...	Severe ...	Two sabre cuts, left arm.
	2214	,, ... Bahadur Sing ...	Slight ...	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	2431	,, ... Partab Sing ...	Severe ...	,, right buttock.
	2644	,, ... Bhag Sing ...	Slight ...	,, left leg.
	2694	,, ... Hira Sing ...	,, ...	,, scalp.
	2785	,, ... Húlasa ...	Severe ...	,, left arm.
	2810	,, ... Jowahir Sing ...	Slight ...	Sword cut, left hand.
	2851	,, ... Oulia Khan ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, ankle.
	2926	,, ... Shama ...	,, ...	,, right arm.
	2945	,, ... Khan Gul ...	Slight ...	,, left hand.
	2968	,, ... Dasaunda ...	Severe ...	,, right leg.
	3102	,, ... Jewan Sing ...	Slight ...	,, ,,
	3115	,, ... Issar Sing ...	,, ...	,, left buttock.
	3143	,, ... Musaddi ...	,, ...	,, left hand.
	3165	,, ... Gulab ...	Severe ...	,, right foot.
	3166	,, ... Nanku ...	Slight ...	,, left leg.
	3167	,, ... Hashim Ali ...	,, ...	Sword cut, head.
	3253	,, ... Regba ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound, right leg.
	3257	,, ... Lehna ...	,, ...	Sabre cut, left arm.
	3285	,, ... Mehr ...	Severe ...	Gunshot wound, left thigh.
	3340	,, ... Pirágá ...	,, ...	,, ,,
	3375	,, ... Mohar Sing ...	Dangerous	,, ,, head (*since dead*).
3rd Sikh Infantry.	84	Havildar Azim Khan ...	Severe ...	Gun-shot.
	116	Naick ... Gunga Sing ...	,, ...	Sword cut.
	175	,, ... Sarkhú ...	,, ...	Gunshot wound.
	...	Sepoy ... Chattar Sing ...	,, ...	,,
	203	,, ... Prem Sing ...	Slight ...	,,
	354	,, ... Búrh Sing ...	,, ...	Shell, round.
29th Bom.N.I.	2660	Private ... Mohamed Baksh ...	Slight ...	Splinter of shell.

Followers wounded.

Corps.	Name.	Nature of wound.
6-8th Royal Artillery	Kahar Kalú ...	Gunshot wound, foot, slight.
	„ Kamptha ...	„ head, severe.
	„ Baran ...	„ face „
72nd Highlanders ...	„ Lada Sing ...	both severely wounded.
	„ Fakírá	
92nd Highlanders ...	Bhisti Suka	
	Mate Sita Ram ...	
23rd Bengal Native Infy., Pioneers.	Bhisti Haíatú ...	Severe.
	Kahar Ram Din ...	„
24th Bengal Native Infy.	„ Jewan ...	„
2nd Goorkha Regiment	Bhisti Mohan Sing Rauth ...	„
	„ Ratnú ...	„
5th Goorkha Regiment	Kahar Raffi	Both *since dead.*
	„ Labá	
2nd Sikh Infantry ...	Kahar Shibha ...	Contusion, spent cannon ball.
	„ Mohamed Baksh ...	„ „
29th Bombay Native Infy.	„ Kurli ...	Particulars not given.
Commissariat Department	One syce, *name unknown* ...	Gunshot wound, abdomen, on 31st August.—*Since dead.*

No. 3.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Cavalry Brigade.

Nominal Roll of Wounded.

Corps.	Rank and Names.		Remarks: Nature of Wounds.
3rd Bengal Cavalry.	Sowar ...	Sewa Sing ...	Has since died of wounds.
3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Duffadar	Mansúr Khan ...	Lance wound, left breast,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„	Arjún Sing ...	Punctured wound, eyebrow,—slight.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Bakkar Khan ...	Sword wound, amputating four fingers, left hand, and sword wound, skull,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Fateh Khan ...	Sword wound, dividing nose and part of skull, and exposing left eye-ball,—dangerous.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Yusaf Khan ...	Sword wound, scalp,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Haidar Khan ...	Punctured wound, right forearm,—slight.
Central India Horse.	Duffadar	Lachman Dúbéh ...	Gunshot wound, hip,—severe.
Ditto ...	Sowar ...	Pardal Khan ...	„ „ shoulder,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Ali Hussain ...	Sword-cut, elbow,—severe.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Mujúd Khan ...	„ hand,—slight.
Ditto ...	„ ...	Kasi Sing ...	„ over ear,—slight.

No. 4.

Infantry Division, Bengal Column, Kandahar Field Force.

Return showing actual numbers present at the action of the 1st September 1880.

Brigade.	Corps.	Officers and men. Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers & men.	Total.	Guns.
Divisional Staff ...	.....	8	...	...	8	
1st Brigade ...	Brigade Staff	8	...	...	8	
	92nd Highlanders	18	...	510	528	
	2nd Goorkhas	6	12	381	399	
	23rd Pioneers	8	14	522	544	
	24th Punjab Native Infantry ...	7	12	402	421	
	6th Baty., 8th Bde., R.A. ...	5	2	186	193	6
2nd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff	7	...	...	7	
	72nd Highlanders	18	...	676	694	
	2nd Sikh Infantry	7	12	495	514	
	3rd „ „	8	13	441	462	
	5th Goorkhas	8	12	450	470	
	29th Bombay Native Infantry ...	7	12	444	463	
	No. 2 Mountain Battery Artillery	4	2	200	206	6
3rd Brigade ...	Brigade Staff	6	...	...	6	
	2nd Battalion 60th Rifles ...	16	...	500	516	
	4th Goorkhas	7	11	512	530	
	15th Sikhs	8	12	417	437	
	25th Punjab Native Infantry ...	6	15	465	486	
	11th Baty., 9th Bde., R.A. ...	6	...	116	122	6
		168	129	6,717	7,014	18

(Sd.) J. ROSS, *Major-Genl.,*
Commanding Infantry Division,
Kabul-Kandahar Field Force.

No. 5.

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.

Cavalry Brigade.

Return showing actual numbers present on the 1st September 1880.

Corps.	Nos.	Remarks.
9th Lancers	300	
3rd Bengal Cavalry	300	
3rd Punjab „	356	
Central India Horse	422	
Total ...	1,378	

Koeeran; 5th *September* 1880.

(Sd.) HUGH GOUGH, *Brigr.-Genl.,*
Comdg. Cavalry Brigade, K. F. F.

No. 6.

INFANTRY DIVISION, BENGAL COLUMN.

Kandahar Field Force.

Return of Gun and Rifle Ammunition expended in action by the above Division on the 31*st August* 1880 *and* 1*st September* 1880.

Brigade.	Corps.	Gun Ammunition. Shrapnel Shell.	Gun Ammunition. Common Shell.	Rifle Ammunition. Martini-Henry.	Rifle Ammunition. Snider.	Remarks.
1st Brigade	24th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	307	
3rd Brigade	11-9th R. A. (2 guns).	10	3	...	...	
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	244	...	
	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	3,320	
	15th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	7,940	
	25th „ N. I....	...	...	...	2,500	
		10	3	244	14,067	Total on 31st August.
1st Brigade	6-8th R. A. ...	66	18	...	...	
	92nd Highlanders...	...	...	8,100	...	
	23rd Pioneers ...	...	...	...	3,172	
	24th Bengal N. I. ...	...	...	...	1,999	
	2nd Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	11,845	
2nd Brigade	No. 2 (Derajat) M. B.	2	3	...	...	
	72nd Highlanders...	...	...	6,480	...	
	2nd Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	5,611	
	3rd Sikh Infantry	...	...	...	2,027	
	5th Goorkhas ...		...	...	758	
	29th Bombay N. I.	...	...	...	497	
3rd Brigade	4th Goorkhas ...	...	...	...	1,314	
	25th Bengal N. I....	...	...	...	1,286	
	2-60th Rifles ...	...	...	305	...	
		68	21	14,885	28,509	Total on 1st September.
		78	24	15,129	42,576	Grand Total, both days.

Kandahar ;
4th September 1880.

(Sd.) J. ROSS, *Major-Genl.,*
Commanding Infantry Division.

No. 7.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Casualties in the undermentioned Batteries and Corps on the 1*st September* 1880.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.	Horses abandoned.	Remarks.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	...	1*	...	1	...	* Gunner.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	...	2†	1	...	...	† 1 Sergeant and 1 Driver.
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	1‡	...	1	8§	‡ Sowar.
3rd Light Cavalry ...	1‖	1¶	1	3	...	§ Exhausted.
Total ...	1	5	2	5	8	‖ Ressaidar. ¶ Sowar.

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

Nominal Roll.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Particulars.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery	4,261	Gunner ...	Samuel Morecroft ...	Wounded.
C-2nd Royal Artillery ...	1,450	Sergeant ...	George Cox	„
„ „ „	446	Driver ...	Samuel Collyer ...	„
3rd Sind Horse ...	...	Sowar ...	Harlál Sing ...	„
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry	...	Ressaidar ...	Shaik Karim Baksh ...	Killed in action.
„ „ „ „	...	Sowar ...	Monir Khan ...	Wounded.

No. 8.

KANDAHAR FORCE.

Return of Ammunition expended by the undermentioned Batteries in action on the 1*st September* 1880.

Corps.	Shell. Shrapnel.	Shell. Common.	Shell. Segments.	Remarks.
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	43	9	...	
C-2nd Royal Artillery	2	93	...	
5-11th Royal Artillery... ...	58	65	44	
Total expended ...	103	167	44	

(Sd.) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 9.

Numbers, &c., of Officers and Men of the Kandahar Force who were on duty in the Citadel and City on the 1st September 1880.

Corps.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Remarks.
2-7th Royal Fusiliers	2	...	132	
66th Foot	2	...	146	
1st Bombay Grenadiers ...	...	2	150	
30th Bombay Native Infantry ...	3	8	322	
Total strength ...	7	10	750	

KANDAHAR;
5th September 1880.

J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieut.-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 10.

Numbers, &c., of the Kandahar Force who were under arms on the 1st September 1880.

Corps.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Ammunition expended.	Remarks.
Divisional Staff	6	...	...	.....	
Cavalry Brigade Staff ..	3	...	...	.....	
1st Brigade Staff ...	2	...	...	.....	
2nd Brigade Staff	2	...	...	.....	
E-B Royal Horse Artillery ...	6	...	129	Previouly included.	
C-2nd Royal Artillery ..	5	...	135	,,	
5-11th Royal Artillery ...	3	...	92	,,	
Poona Horse	4	8	117	*Nil.*	
3rd Sind Horse	4	11	399	276	
3rd Light Cavalry	5	9	209	*Nil.*	
No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners	1	...	38	,,	
2-7th Royal Fusiliers ...	13	...	376	34	
66th Regiment	11	...	229	*Nil.*	
1st Bombay N. I., Grenadiers ...	3	2	150	,,	
4th Bombay Native Infantry, Rifles	4	12	323	47	
19th Bombay Native Infantry ...	6	11	497	*Nil.*	
28th ditto ditto ...	3	8	392	184	
29th ditto ditto ...	7	15	527	4,430	
30th ditto ditto ...	3	8	322	.....	
Total ...	91	84	3,935	4,971	

KANDAHAR,
5th September 1880.

(Signed) J. M. PRIMROSE, *Lieutenant-General,*
Commanding Kandahar Force.

No. 11.

Return of Ordnance captured at Baba Wali after the action with Sirdar Ayub Khan on 1st September 1880.

No.	Nature of Gun.	Length of gun.	Length of Bore.	Calibre.	Rifling.	Number of grooves.	Marks.	Remarks.
1	Ordnance Iron B. L. Rifled 9-pr. gun ...	5′ 4⅜″	4′ 7″	3·14″	Polygroove.	37	Persian scrolls and lion's head on top of guns.	Fitted with tangent sights on both sides, and muzzle sight,—the former inclined towards each other, having Vernier cross-heads, and being graduated in Persian numerals.
2	,, ,, ,,	5 4⅜	4 7	3·11	Do.	38	Ditto	Ditto ditto Nos. 1 and 4 guns are mounted on 6-pr. S.B. carriages, bearing the Agra mark. The other carriages are of Afghan make and all six unserviceable.
3	,, ,, ,,	5 4½	4 7	3·07	Do.	37	Ditto	Ditto ditto
4	,, ,, ,,	5 5	4 7	3·10	Do.	40	Ditto	Ditto ditto
5	,, ,, ,,	5 5⅛	4 6⅜	3·04	Do.	38	Ditto	Ditto ditto
6	,, ,, Bronze M. L. S. B. 6-pr. gun	5 5	4 7	3·10	Do.	38	Ditto	Ditto ditto Nos. 2 and 6 have got 2 Madras pattern wheels each,—taken no doubt from the carriages captured at Khushk-i-Nakhud.
1	,, ,, ,,	5 2	4 11	3·69	...	...	Ditto	Fitted for tangent sight. Sight itself deficient.
2	,, ,, ,,	5 2⅛	5 0	3·69	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
3	,, ,, ,,	5 1⅞	5 0	3·60	...	...	Ditto	Carriage has two Madras wheels.
4	,, ,, ,,	5 1⅝	4 10⅝	3·56	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
5	,, ,, ,,	5 1⅝	4 10⅝	3·59	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
6	,, ,, ,,	5 2	4 11¼	3·66	...	...	Ditto	Sight itself deficient.
7	,, ,, ,,	5 2	5 0¼	3·61	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
8	,, ,, ,,	6 2⅛	4 8¾	3·61	...	...	Ditto	Ditto. Limber has two Madras wheels.
9	,, ,, ,,	5 2	4 11¼	3·60	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
10	,, ,, ,,	5 2⅛	4 11¼	3·68	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
11	,, ,, ,,	6 2⅜	4 11¼	3·60	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
12	,, ,, ,,	5 2	4 11¼	3·61	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
13	,, ,, ,,	5 2¼	4 11	3·53	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
14	,, ,, ,,	6 2⅜	4 11	3·60	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
15	,, ,, ,,	5 2	4 11⅛	3·60	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
16	,, ,, ,,	5 2¼	4 11⅛	3·63	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
1	,, 12-pr. Howr. (Field) ...	3 5⅜	3 1⅜	4·64	...	...	Ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	,, ,,	3 5	3 1¼	4·08	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
1	,, (Mountain)	2 10	2 6⅜	4·50	...	...	Ditto	No tangent sight.
2	,, ,,	2 9½	2 6⅜	4·50	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
1	,, 3-pr. gun ...	3 0	2 10	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Persian inscription on ends of both trunnions also.
2	,, ,,	3 0	2 10½	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
3	,, ,,	3 0	2 10	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
4	,, ,,	3 0	1 10	2·93	...	...	Ditto	Ditto.
1	,, Unfinished ...	4 6	Bored only to 2′ 4″	3·22	...	...	No carriage.	No carriage.
2	,, ,, ...	4 4½	not bored.	...	...	...	.....	Ditto.

NOTE.—The whole of the carriages except the mountain ones are unserviceable. Those here excepted are repairable.

Total Ordnance, Afghan guns ... 32
Recaptured guns of E-B, R. H. A., not here shown.... 2
1
34
1

(Sd.) C. COWIE, *Major, R. A.,*
Commy. of Ordnance, Kabul-Kandahar F. F.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *in the* GOVT. CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

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SIMLA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1647.

Simla, the 28th October 1880.

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 JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be President of the said Council, with effect from this date, 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 SIR JOHN STRACHEY, 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 said Act. And the Governor General is hereby authorized 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 the Governor General of India in Council,

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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SIMLA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1801.

Simla, the 22nd November 1880.

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will arrive at Howrah by a Special Train on Monday, the 6th December 1880, at 4-27 P.M., Railway time (Calcutta time 5 P.M.).

Upon His Excellency's arrival at the Howrah Terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Excellency will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India; and the following Officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard-of-Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station; and a Guard-of-Honour of Native Troops, with Band and Color, outside the Station.

His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff and by the Secretaries to the Government of India, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's Carriages, escorted by the Body-Guard.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

The line of route will be lined throughout by Troops, under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as the cortège appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard-of-Honour of British Infantry and a Guard-of-Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House.

His Excellency will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the Grand Staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his Personal Staff.

All the Civil and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the Grand Staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all Non-Official Gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the Grand Staircase.

Full Dress will be worn by all Officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion; and Evening Dress by all Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1814.

Fort William, the 4th December 1880.

WITH reference to Notification No. 1801, dated the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby notified that the arrival at Calcutta of the Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will for the present be postponed.

Due intimation of the proposed date and hour of arrival of His Excellency at the Presidency will be given hereafter.

By Order,

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1825.

Fort William, the 6th December 1880.

In continuation of Notification No. 1814, dated the 4th instant, it is hereby notified that the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M. Viceroy and Governor General of India, will arrive at Howrah by a Special Train on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 A.M., Railway time (Calcutta time 7 A.M.)

His Excellency's reception will take place in accordance with the programme published in Notification No. 1801, dated the 22nd November 1880.

Full dress will be worn by all gentlemen entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by other gentlemen.

By Order, &c.,

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1828.

Fort William, the 7th December 1880.

WITH reference to Notification No. 1823, dated the 6th instant, it is hereby notified that the arrival at Calcutta of the MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will for the present be postponed. Due intimation of the proposed date and hour of arrival of His Excellency at the Presidency will be given hereafter.

By Order, &c.,

C. GRANT,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1880.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 17.

Fort William, the 20th December, 1880.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, and under the authority vested in the Governor General by the Notification of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1647 (Public), dated 28th October 1880, His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M., 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.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1880.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 449.

Fort William, the 27th December 1880.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the HONOURABLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint MAJOR EVELYN BARING, R.A., C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. MAJOR BARING assumed charge of his office this day under the usual salute.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

C. GRANT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

CONTENTS OF INDEX.

	Page
INDEX TO GAZETTE, FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1880, PART I - -	1
Governor General's Orders and Notifications—	
Military Secretary's Office - - - - - - -	28
Legislative Department- - - - - - - -	*ib.*
Home Department - - - - - - - - -	*ib.*
Foreign Department - - - - - - - -	*ib.*
Financial Department - - - - - - - -	29
Military Department - - - - - - - -	30
Public Works Department - - - - - - -	*ib.*
Specifications of Inventions - - - - - -	31
INDEX TO GAZETTE FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1880, PART II -	33
DITTO DITTO PART III -	45
DITTO DITTO PART IV -	47
DITTO DITTO PART V -	49
INDEX TO SUPPLEMENT TO GAZETTE, FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1880 -	51
INDEX TO GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, FROM JULY TO DEC. 1880	53

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

PART I.

Page

A

Abaz Khan, Havildar, 4th Sikh infy., to be jemadar 697
Abbott, Mr. A. E., specification of patent ... 624
Abbott, Capt. H. A., S.C., p. a., 2 years ... 654
Abdool Hakk Karnalkar, Syed, confirmed as a 3rd class asst. comr. 357
Abu:—Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and Stamp and Limitation Acts, extended to— ... 344
Abud, Lt. H. M., placed at disp. of Bombay govt. for apptt. to S. C. 666
Adams, Revd. J. W., B.A., to be chaplain, Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Adams, Lt. R. B., admtd. to B. S. C. 394; admn. approved of 714
Adamson, Maj. D., S.C., m. c., 1 year and 91 days 620
Aden:—**Mr. H. Bause recognised as actg. vice-consul, Austro-Hungarian empire, and actg. consul, Sweden and Norway, 398;** these recognitions confirmed 686; Mr. J. S. William recognised as consul, United States of America, 447; Mr. V. Bienenfeld's recognition as actg. consul for Italy confirmed 552; Mr. W. Ganslandt resumed charge as consul for Germany, and Mr. V. Escher as vice-consul for Austro-Hungarian empire and actg. consul for Sweden and Norway 682
Agdee, Jemadar, 13 N. I., to be subadar ... 697
Ahmedabad:—Powers in Baroda of depy. collr., sessions judge, dist. supdt. of police, and cantt. magte. defined 344
Ahmud, Havildar, 19th P. N. I., to be jemadar ... 429
Ainslie, the *Hon'ble* W., B.S.C., permtd. to resign 389
Aitchison, Mr. C. U., LL.D., C.S.I., B.C.S., took his seat as an ordinary member of govr. genl.'s council 362
Ajaigarh:—Transit duties abolished by Maharaja— 492
Akyab:—Mr. W. F. Halliday recognised as consular agent, United States of America, 357; Mr. J. E. Orr, ditto ditto 433; Mr. G. Ruckett as consul for Belgium 686
Ala Singh, Jemadar, 2 Sikh infy., 3rd class of the Order of Merit 664
Alexander, Lt. A. DeV., S.C., p. a., 2 years ... 620
Alla Singh, Havildar, 2 Sikh infy., to be jemadar... 610
Allen, Mr. C. F. E., to be addl. recorder, Rangoon, 397; to offe. as recorder 446; tempy. apptt. ceased 657
Allen, Depy. Surg. Genl. F. F., M.D., C.B., to be hony. surg. genl. on retirement 668; to be hony. physician to H. M. 696

Page

Allum Khan, Subadar, 24th P. N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India as "Bahadur" ... 576
Ally Mohomed Khan, Ressaidar, 2 B. C., to be ressaldar 442
Alum Ali Shah, Duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Ameera, Jemadar, 34 N. I., to be subadar ... 358
Amherst:—Depy. comr. empowered to authorise prosecutions under sec. 294A of penal code .. 651
Anadra:—Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and Limitation and Stamp Acts extended to— ... 344
Anderson, Hospl. Appce. A., to be a 2nd class asst. apothecary 649
Anderson, Sub-Condr. A., confirmed in grade ... 358
Anderson, Mr. F. C., to be a 3rd class asst. comr., Central Provinces 551
Anderson, Mr. H. A., apptd. temply. as asst. poll. offr. in Kuram 420; 1 month's spl. leave, and replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. 705
Anderson, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. C., B.S.C., admtd. to col.'s allowance 434; p. a., 2 years ... 574
Anderson, Messrs. J. A. and T. S., specification of patent 666
Anderson, Mr. J. D., C.S., asst. comr., to offe. in 2nd grade 355
Anderson, Lt. W. R. LeG., to be a 3rd class mily. accountant 401
Andrews, Capt. J. W., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Angelo, Lt. F. C. C., estate of deceased 449, 489, 548
Anglo-American Electric Light Co., Limited:—Two specifications of patents 384
Anley, Mr. G. A. D., exe. engr., to offe. as supdg. engr., eastern circle, with tempy. rank of a 3rd class supdg. engr., this cancels p. w. notfn. No. 103 of 19th Mar. 1880 473
Anstruther, Mr. R. N., asst. consvr. of forests, permtd. to resign 343
Arbuthnot, Lt. Col. G. A., promn. to bt. col. approved of 575
Arms Act:—Exemptions made, 6th Mar. 1879, modified 377; some subordinate officials of the geol. surv. of India exempted from certain of its provisions 438; retainers of Raja *Sir* Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., exempted from certain prohibitions and directions 681
Artimini, Mr. F., specification of patent ... 356
Ash, Mr. H. R. F., asst. engr., posted to Hyderabad for a year's practical training 611

Page

Ashburner, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. J., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668
Assa Singh, Duffadar, 2 B. C., to be jemadar ... 443
Assam:—Gambling Act (III of 1867) extended to— 666
Atkins, Asst. Apothy. C., to be a 2nd class apothy.... 353
Atkins, Capt. W., to be maj. 395; p. a., 2 years 632; promn. approved of 668
Atkinson, Maj. Genl. F. D., B.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list of lt. genls. 385
Atkinson, Surg. Maj. G., death reported, and estate 416
Atkinson, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) J. R. B., p. a., 1 year 25 days 648
Aulad Hosein, Khan Bahadur, asst. comr., C. P., pro. to 2nd class 551
Austro-Hungarian empire:—Mr. S. E. Voigt's recognition as actg. consul, Calcutta, confirmed by H. M.'s govt. 384; Mr. H. Bause recognised as actg. vice-consul, Aden, 398; recognition confirmed 686; Mr. C. Kapp's recognition as actg. consul, Bombay, confirmed 484; Mr. Janni, consul at Bombay, resumed charge 677; Mr. V. Escher, vice-consul at Aden, resumed charge ... 682
Avellino, Capt. G. B., recognised as actg. consul for Italy, Rangoon, 405; recognition confirmed ... 686

B

Babington, Capt. C. W., to be bt. maj. 375; promn. approved of 448, 648; error in name in *London Gazette* of 15th Aug. corrected 575
Babington, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. R. C., M.S.C., retirement approved of and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 486
Badcock, Maj. A. R., B.S.C., to be prinl. comst. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force. 434; promtd. to 1st class of depy. asst. comy. genls. ... 678
Bagshawe, Mr. C., to offe. as a 4th grade consvr. of forests 483
Bahadoor Singh, Color Havildar, 10 N. I., to be jemadar 395
Bailey, Mr. B. C., tel. dept., permtd. to retire on pension 359
Baillie, Lt. R., placed. at disp. of Govt. of Bombay for appt. to S. C. 666
Baker, Brigdr. Genl. T. D., C.B., to comd. 2nd infy. bde., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Baker, Lt. Col. T. N., B.S.C., to be bt. colonel ... 487
Bakur Khan, Havildar, 4 N. I., to be jemadar ... 443
Bala Pershad, to be in charge of police on Sindia-Nimuch and Holkar state railways, north of the Nerbudda 580
Balderston, Capt. A., death reptd. 18th Sept. ... 577
Baldwin, Revd. J. R., permtd. to retire ... 447
Ball, Mr. V., A.M., F.G.S., asst. in the geol. surv, retd. from furlo. and offtd. for a week in the 1st grade 638
Ballagooroo, "Bahadur," subadar major, 7 N. I., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 430
Balliram Thapa, Havildar, 5 Goorkhas, to be jemadar 386
Balwant Rao, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 3rd class *sub. pro tem.* 439
Bampfield, Lt. J. C., R. A., to offe. as subaltern No. 3 field batty., Hyderaba dcontgt., 486; death reported 654

Page

Banbury, Mr. W. A., to offe. as dist. supdt. of police 343
Banerjee, Asst. Surg. H. C., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 378
Banerjee, Rajkissen, asst. engr., transfd. to Bengal... 381
Bangalore:—Words added to para. 65 of Municipal regulations 390; addn. sanctioned to sec. 185 of do. 686
Bannerman, Maj. A. J., Bo.S.C., permtd. to leave India on m. c., in anticipation of furlo. being granted 442; to be 2nd-in-comd., 2 C. I. horse ... 625
Bannerman, Lt. Col. P. W., posted as poll. agent at Bhopal 639
Banon, Lt. A. T., B.S.C., to be capt. 401; promn. approved of 668
Bapu Rao Patwardhan, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd class 439
Barbour, Mr. D. M., B.C.S., recd. charge as offg. acctt. genl., Bengal 708
Barclay, Surg. A., placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal 623
Bardin, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. G. R. F., M.S.C., retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668
Bargho Rao, to be a 4th class extra asst. comr. *sub. pro tem.* 439
Barnes, Mr. H. C., transfd. to office of audr., Oudh and Rohilkund railway, 436; transfd. to Punjab 664
Barnes, Mr. H. S., C.S., placed on special duty in Kandahar 682
Barnett, Surg. Maj. O., replaced at disp. of mily. department 383
Baroda:—Powers of depy. collr., Ahmedabad, and sessions judge, cantt. magte., and dist. supdt. of police, do., in lands ceded by Gaekwar for Western Rajputana state railway 344
Baron, Asst. Apothy T., to be a 2nd class apothy. ... 649
Barr, Capt. H. J., B.S.C., estate of deceased ... 449
Barras, Lt. Col. J., B.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Barrett, Lt. A. A., admn. to B. S. C. approved of ... 395
Barrett, Sub-Condr. E., confirmed in grade ... 358
Barrett, Qr. Mr. R., death reported, 17th Oct. ... 633
Barron, Mr. J., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade ... 655
Barrow, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. C. M., C.B., B.S.C., to be bt. maj. genl. 442
Barrow, Lt. E. G., B.S.C., date of rank ... 352
Barrow, Mr. W. F., asst. exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360; promtd. to 2nd grade of depy. examiners 549
Barry, Mr. J. H. specification of patent ... 356
Barstow, Mr. H. C., C.S., to be capt. comdt., Cawnpore vol. rifle corps 654
Bartleman, Lt. Col. J., S.C., m. c., 2 years ... 667
Barton, Maj. H. J., S.C., m. c., 1 year ... 667
Barwell, Lt. Genl. C. A., C.B., S.C., permtd. to retire 715
Barwick, Mr. F. M., 12 months' leave to Europe on m. c. 387; promtd. to 2nd grade of marine offrs. 611
Bassein.—Mr. W. W. G. Beatson recognised as consular agent, United States of America ... 433
Basu, Asst. Surg. B. L., apptd. temply. to medl. charge of Nepal resdy. 652
Bate, Surg. T. E. L., placed at disp. of govt. of Punjab 623
Batta to troops in Afghan campaign 396, 415, 443, 548, 684
Bause, Mr. H., recognized as actg. vice-consul, Austro-Hungarian empire, and actg. consul for Sweden

Page

and Norway at Aden 398; these recognitions confirmed 686
Bax, Capt. W. I., to be maj. 442; promn. approved of 696
Bayley, Mr. C. S., C.S., placed temply. at disp. of chief comr. of Assam 355
Bayley, *Sir* S. C., K.C.S.I., confirmed as chief comr. of Assam 355
Bayne, Mr. C. G., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Beadon, Capt. (Bt. Lt. Col.) R., p. a., 1 year ... 682
Bean, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. W. F., S.C., permtd. to retire 715
Bean, Mr. L., apptd. to traffic dept., state railway reve. estabt., candidate class, and posted to state railways under dir. genl. of railways ... 354
Beatson, Mr. W. G. G., recognised as consular agent, United States of America, Bassein 433
Beauclerk, Lt. F., R.E., posted to office of exmr. of guaranteed railway accts., Calcutta, 621; m. c., one year 696
Beaumont, Mr. E. J., marine offr., promtd. to 3rd grade 381
Beavan, Capt. R., promn. to maj. approved of ... 448
Becher, Mr. A. R., to be a 4th class exmr., p. w. accts., 3rd grade 360
Becher, Capt. S. E., to be maj. 358; promn. approved of 648
Becher, Maj. Genl. S. H., B.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list as lt. genl. 374
Beeston, Mr. R. C., exe. engr., transfd. to British Burma 650
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., to be exmr. of accts., Punjab northern state railway 655
Beharri Sing, Havildar, 13 N. I., to be jemadar ... 697
Behrmann, Mr. E., asst. engr., transfd. to estabt. under dir. genl. of railways 698
Belgium:—Recognition of Mr. H. Chiaves as actg. consul at Rangoon confirmed 420, 484; Mr. G. Ruckert recognised as consul at Akyab ... 686
Bell, Lt. Col. C. J. R., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 620
Bell, Lt. J. A., apptt. to offe. as 2nd-in-comd., Mhairwarra battn., confirmed 378; admtd. to B. S. C. 486
Bell, Mr. W., specification of patent 356
Beninga:—Casualties in action on 19th May 1880... 351
Bennett, Mr. C., posted to transport dept. with local and tempy. rank of lt. 576
Bennett, Sub-Condr. J. J., m. c., one year ... 648
Benson, Col. C. A., to offe. as mily. asst. to chief comr., Mysore 625
Berar vol. rifle corps, to be attd. to G. I. P. railway vol. corps 632
Berkeley, Lt. Col. J. C., vested with powers of a court of sessions within Sutna cantt. ... 378
Berliner, Mr. E., specification of patent ... 704
Bernard, Mr. C. E., C.S.I., to be secy. to govt. of India, home, reve. and agril. dept., but to continue to offe. as chief comr. of British Burma ... 355
Best, Mr. C. H., marine offr., resigned apptt. ... 680
Bestic, Mr. W. B., asst. engr., posted to Bengal 611, 634
Bhagat Singh, asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade ... 474
Bhootah, Jemadar, 1 N. I., to be subadar ... 358
Bhopal state railway accts. transfd. to charge of exmr., p. w. accts., C. I. 655
Bhoro Sing, Jemadar, 2 P. C., to be ressaidar ... 414

Page

Bhup Sing, Kote-Duffadar, guides corps, to be jemadar 697
Bhugwan Singh, Naick, govr. genl.'s body-guard, to be subadar 429
Bhundoo Ram, "Bahadur," subadar maj., Deolee irr. infy., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 576
Biddulph, Maj. Genl. *Sir* M. A. S., K.C.B., R.A., apptd. to divnl. staff of the army 708
Biddulph, Lt. M. W., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Bienenfeld, Mr. V., recognition as actg. consul for Italy at Aden confirmed 552
Bignell, Mr. W. K. D'O., supdt., tel. dept., to offe. in 1st grade 375
Bijaie Singh, Subadar, 3 N. I., to be subadar maj. 429
Bijawar:—Transit duties abolished by Maharaja— 624
Bingham, Lt. C. T., B.S.C., to be capt. 358; promn. approved of 648
Birch, Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. F. M., B. S. C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 379
Birch, 1st Class Apothy. J., to be senr. apothy. ... 649
Birkbeck, not Birkbech (Mr. M., exe. engr.), should have been the name in p. w. d. notfn. No. 205 of 25th June 1880, 354; transfd. to British Burma 698
Birks, Mr. A. R., C.S., to offe. as judge of Moulmein 419
Biscoe, Capt. J. S., to offe. as exmr. guaranteed railway accts., Lahore 655
Biscoe, Maj. W. W., replaced at disp. of mily. dept. 345
Bishen Sing, Jemadar, 14 B. L., to be ressaidar ... 610
Bishop, Capt. L. T., S.C., furlo. in India (p. a.), two years 648
Bishundass, Jemadar, guides corps, to be ressaidar *on augmentation* 697
Bisram Thappa, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Biss, Mr. T. W., resumed charge of office of depy. acctt. genl., N. W. P. and Oudh 378
Bittleston, Lt. G. H., R.A., to offe. as comdt., No. 5 garrison batty. 440
Black, Mr. H. J., marine offr., promtd. to 2nd grade 611
Blacker, Mr. B. H., asst. engr., posted to C. I. for a year's practical training 611; transfd. to British Burma 633
Blair, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) H. T., R.E., exe. engr., spl. leave two years 574; posted temply. to office of dir. genl. of railways... 577
Blake, Hony. Lt. G., to be depy. comy., p. w. d., supernumerary 547
Blaksley, Capt. E., R.A., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Blascheck, Mr. A., recognized as hony. vice-consul for Spain at Bombay 439
Blewitt, Mr. E. C., posted to transport dept. with local and tempy. rank of lt. 402
Blood, Surg. J., placed at disp. of N. W. P. and Oudh govt. 671; replaced at disp. of mily. dept. 685
Boisragon, Col. H. F. M., B.S.C., good service pension conferred 430
Bollmann, Messrs. L. and J., specification of patent 419
Bolton, Surg. Maj. R. H., estate of deceased ... 380
Bolton, Col. R. H., M.S.C., good service pension conferred 402; retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668

Page

Bombay:—high court to exercise power in railway lands, Baroda, 344; Mr. J. Steiner recognised as acting consul, Netherlands, 344; recognition confirmed by H. M.'s govt. 615; do do. of Monsr. Drouin as actg. consul, France, 390; Mr. A. Blascheck recognised as hony. vice-consul, Spain, 439; Mr. C. Kapp's recognition as actg. consul, Austro-Hungarian empire and Sweden and Norway, confirmed 484; Mr. J. Janni resumed charge as consul for Austro-Hungarian empire, and actg. consul, Sweden and Norway, 677; Mr. E. Comber recognised as consul for Denmark ... 686
Bomford, Surg. G., placed at disp. of mily. dept. ... 657
Bona, Sergt. T. D., to be a supy. sub-condr. from 24th Mar. 1874, and his name to be next above that of Sub-Condr. H. C. Radcliffe, cancelling g. g. o. No. 431 of 1877, 429; to be a supy. conductor 547
Bond, 2nd Lt. C. J., estate of deceased 353
Boolakie Sing, Jemadar, 43 N. I., to be subadar ... 380
Bootah Sing, sowar, 1 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 449
Booth, Lt. L. E. B., to be transport staff offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Bose, Mr. P. N., to be 3rd grade asst., geol. surv. of India 398
Boswell, Lt. Col. J. J., S.C., m. c., two years ... 620
Bowden, Mr. H. J. A., asst. engr., posted to Rajputana for a year's practical training 611
Bowen, Maj. C., R.E., exe. engr., to offe. as supdg. engr., and secy. to chief comr., Mysore, p. w. d. ... 492
Bowie, Maj. M. M., to be comr. of excise, inspr. genl. of registration, and supdt. of stamps, C. P., 389; to be 3rd class depy. comr. 551
Bowman, Surg. Maj. R., to have medl. charge of poll. agency in Turkish Arabia 357
Boyd, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. D., Bo.S.C., to be bt. maj. genl. 442
Boyd, Capt. M. O., depy. comr., Assam, to offe. in 3rd grade 355; promn. to maj. approved of ... 379
Boyle, Mr. A. R., asst. engr., posted to Madras ... 611
Boyle, Maj. R. E., S.C., medl. certi., 1 year 182 days 351; to be lt. col. 683
Brabazon, Capt. J. P., to be bde. maj., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Bracken, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) R. D'O. C., B.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 394
Brackenbury, Capt. M. C., R.E., exe. engr., permly. promtd. to 3rd grade 403; to be a field engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; attd. to office of consg. engr. for guaranteed railways, Lahore ... 680
Braddon, Mr. J. B., depy. exmr., railway accts., p. l., for six weeks 403; three days' extn. 655; transfd. to Rajputana state railway ... 698
Bradshaw, 1st Class Apothy. C. E., pensioned ... 401
Braine, Lt. E. F., M.S.C., death reptd. ... 715
Brand, Mr. W. H., depy. exmr. of accts., furlo. out of India 20 months 680
Brander, Surg. E., placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal 623
Brandreth, Maj. A. M., R.E., was on spl. duty under govt. of India in the p. w. d., 29th Aug. to 30th Sept.... 655
Brasier, Mr. E., specification of patent ... 483

Page

Brassington, Mr. J. W., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade 431
Breyer, Mr. F., specification of patent 624
Bright, Mr. W. R., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Brookes, Mr. O. H., to offe. as 1st class extra asst. supdt., Port Blair 447
Broome, Capt. J. H., to be maj. 487; promn. approved of 696
Brown, Mr. F. L., to be temply. a 4th class exmr., p. w. accts., and permly. transfd. to superior accts. estabt. 360; reverted to 1st grade of depy. exmrs. 698
Brown, Mr. G., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., p. l., three months 403
Brown, Mr. J. S., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 612
Brown, Capt. L. F., R.E., graded as an exe. engr., 3rd grade 664
Brown, Mr. L. W. R., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 632
Brown, Brigdr. Genl. T. S., apptt. in 2nd divn., Kandahar field force, approved of 488
Browne, the Revd. Fr. G., to be R. C. chaplain, Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Browne, Surg. Maj. J., M.D., p. a., two years ... 696
Brownlow, Lt. C. B., to be qr. mr., 1 P. I., 407; admn. to B.S.C. approved of 667
Brownlow, Lt. Col. F., C.B., death reported, 1st Sept. 489
Brownlow, Mr. R. D. C., marine offr., promtd. to 2nd grade 381
Bruce, Lt. A. C., R.E., temply. promtd. to 4th grade exe. engr. 490
Bruce, Capt. A. McC., to be maj. 649
Bruce, Lt. E., S.C., to be. capt. 374; promn. approved of 648; m. c., 1 year, 182 days ... 654
Bruce, Surg. Maj. L. S., to have tempy. rank of depy. surg. genl. 402; apptt. as prinl. medl. offr., 2nd divn., Kandahar field force, approved of 488
Bruce, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. M. R., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668
Brunesson, Revd. J. B., B.A., p. l., 27 days ... 492
Bryden, Surg. Maj. J. L., M.D., m. c., 1 year 91 days 394
Bucksha, Jemadar, Erinpura irr. force, to be subadar 378
Buenos Ayres port opened to commerce ... 439
Bull, Mr. H., specification of patent 384
Bullock, Mr. J., recognised as consular agent for France, False Point 357
Bullock, Maj. R., asst. comr., to be 3rd class depy. commissioner 357
Burdett, Revd. W. J., to be senr. chaplain ... 363
Bureau, Mr. A., specification of patent ... 624
Burges, Surg. W. A., death reptd. 396; estate of deceased 654
Burgess, Lt. F. F. R., B.S.C., mily. accts., promtd. to 2nd class 345; to be capt. 358; promn. approved of 648
Burke, Mr. J., to offe. as a 2nd grade supdt., tel. department 416
Burke, Sub-Condr. P., confirmed in rank 385; transfd. to pension estabt. 668
Burkut Ally, Duffadar, 3 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Burlton, Lt. Col. N. R., to be 2nd class asst. comy. general 678
Burlton-Bennet, Capt. J. R., S. C., m. c., two years... 648

Page

Burn, Mr. R. N., depy. exmr. of railway accts., p. l., three months 436
Burn-Murdoch, Lt. J., R.E., asst. engr., transfd. to railway branch 611; placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways 621
Burne, Capt. J., posted as 2nd asst. to govr. genl.'s agent for C. I. 639; promtd. (*sub. pro tem.*) to 2nd class of poll. assts. 652
Burton, Capt. F. C., placed at disp. of govt. of Punjab from 1st Sept. 615; date corrected to 1st Nov., and one month spl. leave granted ... 682
Burton, Sergt. R., to be sub-condr. 434
Bushby, Lt. Col. J. T., depy. comr., promtd. to 1st class 557
Bussunt Singh, Pay and Color Havildar, 45 N. I., to be jemadar 386
Butterworth, Mr. T. H., marine offr., promtd. to 2nd grade 381
Bysaka Singh, Jemadar, 4 Sikh infy., to be subadar 414

C

CADELL, Maj. T., V.C., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 379
Calcutta:—Mr. A. P. Cobb recognised as vice-consul genl., United States of America, 357, 439; as offg. consul. genl. 363
Calcutta:—Mr. S. E. Voigt's recognition as actg. consul for the Austro-Hungarian empire confirmed 384
Calcutta:—Mr. B. de Farges as offg. consul genl. for Italy 390
Calcutta:—Mr. P. Charriol recognised as hony. vice-consul for Spain 439
Calcutta:—Chevr. J. Gallian, consul genl. for Italy, resumed charge 652
Caldecott, Surg. R., to have medl. charge 2 C. I. horse, Western Malwa agency and station of Agar 357
Call, Capt. C. F., R.E., to be a field engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; transfd. to railway branch and placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways 664
Cameron, Lt. E. H., R.E., confirmed as a 4th grade exe. engr. 490
Campbell, Mr. A., confirmed as dock mr., Kidderpore 444
Campbell, Lt. A. W. D., admtd. to B.S.C. ... 610
Campbell, Maj. C. W., S.C., m. c., one year 682; to be lt. col. 714
Campbell, Sergt. Maj. J., medal and annuity of £10 awarded 576
Campbell, Lt. J. C. L., R.E., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 376; m. c., one year 385
Campbell, Capt. R. J., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 575
Campbell, Mr. W. B., asst. engr., posted to British Burma 611
Campbell, Capt. W. M., R.A., to offe. as comdt., No. 2 mountain batty. 678
Caoutchouc, raw, exempted from customs duty ... 485
Cappel, Mr. A. J. L., to offe. as dir. genl. of tels. ... 698
Carey, Capt. H. R. LeM., p. l., one month 621; one month's extn. 715
Cargill, Maj. S., R.A., m. c. in India, 91 days ... 546
Carleton, Capt. F. R., death reptd. 28th Aug. ... 443
Carlyll, Mr. R. W., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Carmichael, 2nd Lt. J. B. H., death reptd. 18th September 577

Page

Carr, Condr. and Hony. Lt. P., m. c. in India, 91 days 667
Carruthers, Lt. G. A., placed at disp. of govt. of Madras for apptt. to S. C. 379
Carruthers, Capt J. G. T., to be bt. maj. 385; promn. approved of 575, 648
Carter, Lt. Col. C. A. E. S., mily. accts., 2nd class, promtd. to 1st class 345
Carter, Capt. H. M., m. c., 182 days 678
Carter, Mr. P. J., notfn. directing reversion to substantive apptt. as 1st grade asst. consvr. of forests cancelled 615
Carter, Lt. R. L. B., placed at disp. of Bombay govt. for apptt. to S. C. 678
Carthew, Capt. C. A., B.S.C., death reported ... 633
Cather, Lt. T. P., R.E., to be adjt., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; was a 4th grade exe. engr., 19th Sept. to 25th Oct. 664
Census Act (XIV of 1880) extended (modified) to Hyderabad assigned dists. 685; to Secunderabad and Mysore 704
Central Provinces:—Act to amend Civil Procedure Code extended to scheduled dists. of— ... 704
Chabrel, Mr. M. J., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 612
Chait Sing, Duffadar, 1 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 448
Chalmer, Capt. R., to be a bde. maj., infy., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Chalmers, Maj. J., m. c., two years 714
Chalmers, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col) S., to be col. ... 620
Chalon, Maj. T. H. T., vested with powers of a 2nd class magte. within Sutna cantt. 378
Chamberlain, Lt. N. F. F., to offe. as 3rd squad. comdr., 2 C. I. horse 677
Chanda Singh, Subadar, 3 Sikh infy, to be subadar major 386
Chandler, Mr. W., confirmed as a 3rd grade marine officer 444
Channer, Capt. B.S.C., u. d. a., 121 days ... 401
Chapman, Lt. Col. E. F., R.A., to be depy. adjt. and qr. mr. genl., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 434; p. a., 121 days 648
Chapman, Sergt. J., to be sub-condr. 385
Charles, Surg. Maj. T. E., M.D., m. c., two years ... 448
Charriol, Monsr. P., recognised as hony. vice-consul for Spain, Calcutta 439
Chatar Sing, sepoy, 23 B. N I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Cherry, Maj. F. S., to be bt. lt. col. 375; promn. approved of 648
Chesney, Lt. D., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 696
Chesney, Col. G. T., R.E., to perform duties of mily. secy. to govt. of India, and assumed charge ... 677
Chet Sing, Havildar, 33 N. I. to be jemadar ... 678
Chiaves, Mr. H., recognition confirmed as actg. consul for Belgium at Rangoon 420, 484; as acting vice-consul for France 484
Chipppindall, Lt. W. H., R.E., was temply. 4th grade exe. engr. 376; m. c., 182 days 620
Chisholm, Mr. J. W., to be secy. to chief comr., Central Provinces 389
Chittagong:—Mr. W. F. Halliday recognised as consular agent, United States of America ... 552
Christie, Mr. A., C.S., p. a. to Europe, two years 484; replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab ... 484

Page

Christie, Capt. C. H. P., R. E., to be exmr., p. w. accts., Central India 490
Christy, 2nd Lt. E., death reptd. 715
Chunda Sing, subadar maj., 3 Sikh infy., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Chunnoo Lall, asst. surg., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 378
Civil Procedure Code extended to Abu and Anadra 344; certain other dists. 677; Sindh 681; scheduled dists. of C. P. 704
Civil Service regulations for exmn. of candidates ... 699
Clare, Capt. A. B., m. c., one year 620
Claridge, Col. H. C. Z., specification of patent ... 356
Clarke, Mr. E. H. S., replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab 552
Clarke, Capt. H. W., R.E., depy. consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, transfd. in same capacity to Bombay 633
Clarke, Dr. J., M.D., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Clarke, Mr. J., marine offr., promtd. to 1st grade ... 611
Clarke, Maj. S. C., R.E., placed temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent, Biluchistan 387
Clarke, Lt. Col. W. C. S., depy. comr., to offe. in 2nd grade 355
Claudet, Mr. F. B., asst. engr., posted to C. P. 611, 634
Clay, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. A. D., M.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 667
Clayton, Asst. Apothy. H., to be a 2nd class apothy. 649
Clayton, Mr. R. O., asst. engr., posted to Bengal ... 611
Cleland, Col. R. S., death reptd. 7th Aug. ... 416
Clerk, Mr. H. E., asst. engr., posted to Madras for a year's practical training 611
Cloeté, Lt. Col. H. D., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 696
Cloete, Mr. H. N. C., exe. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 612
Close, Mr. A. H. G., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 669
Clough-Taylor, Capt. E. H., to be an extra a.-d.-c. on govr. genl.'s persnl. staff 708
Clutterbuck, Capt. T. St. Q., to be maj. 395, 487; promn. approved of 668, 696
Cobb, Mr. A. B., recognised as vice-consul genl., United States of America, Calcutta, 357, 439; as offg. consul genl. 363
Coolth, Revd. J. I. B., B.A., to be junr. Bengal chaplain 447; reptd. arrival in Calcutta 677; placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal 685
Cole, Mr. C. J., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent, Biluchistan 403
Cole, Lt. R. A., to offe. as qr. mr., Deoli irr. force ... 485
Coles, Mr. F. E., to be 5th class dist. supdt. of police, Central Provinces 398
Coles, Lt. W., R.E., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Colledge, Maj. J., S.C., u. p. a., 182 days ... 610
Collett, Mr. F. H., asst. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 621
Collins, Lt. Col. J. J., death reptd. 8th Oct. ... 633
Collins, Hony. Lt. M., to be a depy. comy., p. w. d., 385; to be hony. capt. 668; death reptd. ... 403
Collisions at sea:—Regulations for preventing— ... 639
Colquhoun, Mr. A. R., promtd. to 4th grade exe. engineer 431
Colvin, Mr. E., C.S., recd. charge as offg. comr. of inland customs 345

Page

Combe, Maj. B. A., to be depy. asst. qr. mr. genl., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Comber, Mr. E., recognised as consul for Denmark at Bombay 686
Comber, Depy. Asst. Comy. J., to have hony. rank of lieutenant 620
Confirmation of Marriages on H. M.'s ships Act, 1879 362
Connor, Capt. A. S. W., exe., engr., placed at disp. of chief comr., British Burma 698
Conolly, Capt. A., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 575; 1 month's spl. leave granted ... 624
Constant, Vety. Surg. F. F. S., death reptd. ... 375
Conway-Gordon, Maj. L., R.E., to be exmr. of guaranteed railway accts, Calcutta 698
Cooke, Maj. Genl. C., M.S.C., to be bt. lt. genl. ... 442
Cooke, Capt. H. R., Simla vols., to be maj. ... 379
Cooke-Collis, Capt. W., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Cookson, Surg. Maj. H., retirement approved of ... 667
Cooney, Passed Hospl. Appce. J. E., to be 2nd class asst. apothy. 353
Cooper, 1st Class Apothy. A. D., m. c., in India, one year 574
Coorg:—Regulation to amend law relating to collection of revenue 477
Copleston, Mr. F. S., C.S., to be depy. supdt., British Burma census 439
Corrigan, Mr. S. A. L., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 404; placed at disp. of chief comr. of British Burma 655
Corrigenda:—354, 359, 375, 379, 381, 383, 396, 403, 437, 475, 482, 492, 549, 634, 638, 664, 666, ... 668
Corse-Scott, Capt. J., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 374
Costello, Surg. Maj. C. P., m. c., two years ... 442
Cotton, Capt. F. F., R.E., exe. engr., confirmed in 1st grade 490
Cottrell, Magze. Sergt. (Offg. Condr.), to be subcondr. on probn., and to continue to offe. as condr. 429
Counterfeit and light coin:—Power to cut and break— 639
Couper, the Hon'ble Sir G. E. W., Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., to be hony. col., N. W. P. vols., 358, 375
Court Fees Act:—Fee on certain papers reduced ... 400
Courtenay, Depy. Asst. Comy. T., to be hony. lt. 668
Cowie, Maj. C., R.A., to be comy. of ord., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Cowie, Capt. T. R., S.C., to be maj. 358; promn. approved of 648
Cowlishaw, Mr. J., marine engr., resigned apptt. ... 650
Cowper-Smith, Lt. F. E., R.A., death reptd. ... 403
Cox, Vety. Surg. J. H., specification of patent ... 356
Coy, Mr. J. P., asst engr., posted to Bengal ... 611
Crabbe, Passed Hospl. Appce. J., to be 2nd class asst. apothecary 353
Crabbe, Asst. Apothy. R. D., to be a 2nd class apothy. 649
Cracroft, Maj. B., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 448
Craigie, Maj. W. B., permtd. to retire 678
Craster, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) G. A., R.E., supdg. engr., promtd. to 1st class 404; p. a., two years ... 448
Crawford, Mr. A. T., Bo.C.S., deputed on spl. duty in connection with customs arrangements with certain native states in Bombay presdy. ... 632

Page

Creagh, Mr. B. P., to be sub. pro tem. comdr., Indian govt. s. Tenasserim 489
Creagh, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) W., belonged to Bombay (not Bengal) S. C. 352
Cregeen, Mr. A. C., supdg. engr., furlo. to Europe, 20 months 490
Criminal Code extended to Abu and Anadra 344; with modifications to lands forming Kattiawar state railway 357; and Rajputana and Western Rajputana state railways 483
Crookshank, Maj. A. C. W., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 442
Cross, Mr. C., specification of patent 384
Crowdy, Maj. J. H., exe. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 490
Crutchley, Lt. Col. R. J. L., B.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 668
Cubitt, Lt. Col. W. G., V.C., S.C., m. c., one year ... 385
Cuningham, Surg. Maj. J. M., M.D., to be surg. general 407
Cunliffe, Lt. E. W., admn. to B.S.C., approved of 395; first name is Ernest, not Edward ... 487
Cunliffe, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) G. G., S.C., permtd. to retire 487; retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 683
Cunningham, Mr. A. F. D., C.S., one month's spl. leave, and replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab ... 552
Cunningham, Maj. C. A., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 487
Cunningham, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) P. S., M.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 394
Cunningham, Surg. Maj. R. W., M.D., p. a., 1 year 364 days 696
Curtois, Maj. C., transfer to retired list approved of 486
Customs:—Articles exempted from duty 485, 653
Cuthbert, Mr. C. J., 1st grade marine offr., to be a comdr. 684

D

D'Aguilar, Lt. F. B. G., R.E., replaced at disp. of mily. dept, and promn. to tempy. rank of 4th grade exe. engr. cancelled 354
Daib Sing, Havildar, 3rd Goorkhas, to be jemadar ... 429
Daimler, Mr. G. W., specification of patent ... 483
Dakeyne, Lt. Col. H. F., M.S.C., retirement approved of 486; hony. rank of col. granted 487
Dallas, Mr J. E., to have charge of current duties of the office of depy exmr. of accts., Kathiawar state railway 403
Dalrymple, Capt. R. G. E., posted to Banswarra and Pertabghur as asst. poll. agent, but to continue to offe. as cantt. magte., Neemuch 440
Dangerfield, Mr. W. A., R. N., (retired) to be agent for govt. consignments, Calcutta, on probn. for one year 381
Daniell, Mr. C. A., C.S., to offe. as govr. genl.'s agent, Benares 363
Daphtary, Surg. G. R., M.D., placed at disp. of chief comr., C. P. 657
Darjeeling Steam Tramway placed under Railway Act of 1879, 633; under genl. rules of 13th Sept. 1880 650
Daubeny, Surg. C. A., death reptd. 25th Aug. ... 443

Page

Daunt, Lt. Col. W., to comd. a bde. in the field with tempy. rank of 2nd class brigdr. genl. ... 395
Davi Sing, Havildar, 4th Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 353
Davidson, Lt. G., R.E., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Davidson, Mr. S. C., specification of patent ... 626
Davie Sing, Naick, 2nd Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
Davies, Hony. Lt. R. G., to be a depy. comy., p. w. d., 385; to be hony. capt. 668
Davis, Mr. A. H., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 415
Davis, Mr. J. G., to be a 3rd grade asst. engr. ... 416
Davis, Mr. J. S. C., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Davis, Mr. R., temply. promtd. to 4th grade exe. engineer 612
D'Cruz, Passed Hospl. Appce. A., to be 2nd class asst. apothy. 353
Deadman, Mr. H., to be constr. of I. G. dockyard, Bombay 633
Deane, Lt. H. A., to be dist. supdt. of police, Port Blair and Nicobars, 624; assumed charge ... 681
Dease, Mr. P. P., exe. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent, Biluchistan 403
DeBourbel, Lt. Col. R., R.E., transfd. to Calcutta 549; permly. promtd. to chief engr., class III ... 612
Deesa, powers of cantt. magt. in railway lands ... 344
DeMello, Mr. C. H., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govt. of N. W. P. and Oudh ... 664
Dempster, Lt. C., B.S.C., to be capt. 358; promn. approved of 648
Denman, Mr. J., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. ... 671
Denmark, confirming Mr. R. McCracken's recognition as actg. vice-consul, Rangoon, 552; Mr. E. Comber recognised as consul at Bombay ... 686
Dennys, Mr. E. A., asst. exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360
DeRinzy, Mr. J. H., L.C.E., specification of patent... 484
DesBrosses, Asst. Apothy. E., to be 2nd class apothecary 649
Desmazures, Mr. C. L., to be a 2nd grade railway store-keeper 354
Dessa Sing, Subadar, 27 P. N. I., to be subadar major 380
De St Laurent, Capt. F. A. S. D'A., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 632
Des Vœux, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) A., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of, with hony. rank of maj. general ... 352
DeVillamil, Lt. R., R.E., asst. engr., placed at disp. of mily. dept. 684
Devine, Hony. Lt. W., death reptd. 698
DeVisme, Capt. G. A., death reptd. 375
Dewa Sing, Subadar, 23 N. I., promtd. to 2nd class Order of Merit 663; to be subadar maj. ... 697
Dhurm Singh, Naick, 24 B. N. I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Dibblee, Mr. F. L., exe. engr., to offe. as 3rd class supdg. engr. 375; to be engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway 549; apptt. cancelled ... 612
Dickie, Lt. J. E., R.E., to be a 2nd grade asst. engr., and posted to railway branch for service in Rajputana railway under the govt. of Bombay ... 634
Didar Bux, Subadar Maj., 21 P. N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India as "Bahadur" ... 576

Page

Dickmann, Mr. F., recognition as actg. consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon confirmed ... 420
Dina Nath, to be jemadar, on probn., 2nd Sikh infy. 486
Dinkar Rao, Raja Sir, K.C.S.I., Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, retainers exempted from certain prohibitions and directions of Indian Arms Act ... 681
Disbrowe, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. F., belonged to *Bombay* (not Bengal) S. C. 352
Dixon, Mr. J., to be 5th grade dist. supdt. of police, British Burma 651
Dobson, Lt. A. E., R.E., death reptd. ... 403
Donald, Mr. W., recd. charge as offg. acctt. genl., &c., Madras 652
Donnan, Mr. J., asst. engr., posted to British Burma for a year's practical training 611
Doran, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J., C.B., S.C., furlo. for 16 days 666
Dorman, Mr. R. H., asst. engr., posted to Madras ... 611
Douglas, Mr. J. C., tel. dept., to be 3rd grade superintendent 376
Douglas, Mr. W. H., tel. dept., permtd. to retire ... 354
Dove, Lt. H., R.E., p a., 2 years 632
Downes, Mr. P., marine offr., promtd. to 2nd grade 611
Downie, Surg. K. M., M.D., to offe. as medl. offr., Rajputana state railway 681
Drawing-room to be held at Calcutta 397
Driberg, Mr. J. J. S., confirmed as a 2nd grade asst. commissioner 429
Droste, Mr. G. J., specification of patent ... 419
Drouin, Monsr., recognition as actg. consul for France at Bombay confirmed 390
Drury, Lt. F. M., admn. to B. S. C. approved of ... 352
Drysdale, Mr. A. T., to be a 4th grade consvr. of forests 417
Duberly, Lt. G., placed at disp. of Bombay govt. for apptt. to S. C. 682
Dudgeon, Mr. P. J., transfd. to Bombay railway estabt. 664
Duff, Lt. B., R.A., to be tempy. 3rd class comy. of ordnance 434
Duke, Mr. C. J. A., to be 1st grade asst. comr., British Burma 551
Dullard, Asst. Apothy. M., to be a 2nd class apothy. 649
Dumayne, Mr. T. J., temply. promtd. to exe. engr. 612; reverted to asst. engr., and again temply. promtd. 655
Duncan, Surg. A., M.D., m. c. under note to rule 6 of Regulations of 1875 with effect from date of embarkation 682
Duncan, Mr. P., asst. engr., temply. promtd. to exe. engr., and reverted to own rank 655; again temply. promtd. 698
Dundas, Surg. G. A., placed at disp. of N. W. P. govt. 378
Durand, Mr. H. M., C.S., resumed duties as under secy., Foreign dept., 378; held office of private secy. to viceroy, 9th June to 16th July 439; to offe. as secy. to govt. of India, foreign department 579
Durga Dat Jaici, Jemadar, 5th Goorkhas, to be subadar 649
Dussonda Singh, Havildar, 28 P. N. I., to be jemadar 429
Dutton, Capt. *The Hon'ble* C., m. c., 182 days ... 648
Dyce, Maj. J. R., R.A., estate of deceased ... 353

E

Page

Earle, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. J. M., promn. to col. approved of 575
Eborall, Mr. C. W., to be 2nd lt., east Indian railway vol. rifle corps 669
Edison, Mr. T. A., specification of patent 384, 419
Edmonds, Condr. F., m. c. in India, 61 days ... 374
Edmonds, Capt. G., to be bt. maj. 575
Edwards, Sergt. J., to be sub-condr. 547
Edwards, Mr. W. M., to be condr., I. G. S. *Mayfrere* 549
Ekin, l de. Surg. J., M. B., to be prinl. medl. offr., 2nd divn., northern Afghanistan field force, with tempy. rank of depy. surg. genl. 402
Elahi Bux, Private, 19 Bo. N. I., would have been admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit had he lived, and the widow will therefore draw the usual pension of the Order for three years 697
Elkington, Sub-Condr. H., m. c., 1 year and 91 days 648
Elliott, Mr. A., asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd class ... 357
Elliott, Mr. C. A., C.S.I., to be census comr. for India 551
Elliott, Capt. G. H., B.S.C., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 434
Ellis, Maj. W. B. E., R.A., death reptd. 358; estate of deceased 650
Elverson, Lt. H. J., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 576
Emerson, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J., B.S.C., retirement approved of and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 394
England, Maj. A., B.S.C., retirement approved of 486
English, Mr. R. A., asst. engr., transfd. to superior accts. estabt. with tempy. rank of asst. exmr, 1st grade, and posted to the office of exmr. of guaranteed railway accts., Calcutta 684
Ensenada port opened to commerce 439
Escher, Mr. V., resumed charge at Aden as vice-consul for Austro-Hungarian empire, and actg. consul, Sweden and Norway 682
Evans, Col. C. R. O., R.A., apptd. to army bde. staff with rank of brigdr. genl. 385
Evans, Maj. H. M., S.C., to be a depy. asst. adjt. general 345
Evanson, Maj. R. C., to be a 4th grade depy. comr., British Burma 551
Examinations for the civil service of India ... 699

F

Fagan, Mr. A. M., asst. engr., posted to N. W. P. and Oudh 611
Fagan, Lt. C. G. F., admn. to B. S. C. approved of 667
Fagan, Maj. J. L., B.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 487
Faithfull, Lt. W. C., admtd. to B.S.C. 407; admn. approved of 714
False Point:—Mr. J. Bullock recognised as consular agent for France 357
Fanshawe, Mr. R. A. L., to revert to rank of asst. supdt. of police 446; again to offe. as a dist. supdt., 5th grade 579

Page

Farewell, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. W. T. F., M.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. conferred 683
Farges, Mr. B. de, recognition as offg. consul genl. for Italy at Calcutta confirmed 390
Farlam, Mr. J. H., marine engr., resigned ... 381
Farley, Mr. F., to be a 3rd grade asst. engr. ... 403
Farrant, Lt. H. F., placed at disp. of govt. of Madras for apptt. to S. C. 401
Farrington, Lt. D. McL., death reptd. 449
Farwell, Capt. W. C., to be bde. maj.; Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; to be a bde. maj. on the establishment 708
Fasken, Lt. C. G. M., to be wing offr. and adjt., 2nd Sikh infy., 367; admn. to B. S. C. approved of ... 667
Fatehyab Khan, Ressaldar, 16 B. C., to be ressaldar maj. 669
Fatteh Muhammad Khan, Duffadar, guides, to be jemadar 395
Faulkner, Mr. E. T., asst. engr., posted to Bengal for a year's practical training 611
Fazl Khan, sowar, 1 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 449
Fedden, Mr. F., asst., geol. surv., reverts to 2nd grade 638
Fenn, Mr. E. H., to be store-keeper, Bombay dockyard 381
Ferguson, Mr. H. T., confirmed as a 3rd class loco. superintendent 684
Fergusson, H. E. *Sir* J., *Bart.*, to be C.I.E. ... 485
Ferrars, Mr. M. H., B.A., depy. consvr. of forests, notfn. promtg. him to 2nd grade cancelled ... 615
Ferrier, Lt. J. A., R.E., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 490
Field, *the Hon'ble* C. D., M.A., LL.D., B.C.S., took his seat as an offg. judge, Bengal high court, 356; apptd. to be a judge 681
Field operations, 346, 367, 407, 420, 440, 493, 553, 581, 616, 628, 682 708
Filgate, Maj. A. J., R.E., reverted to substantive apptt. of depy. acctt. genl., and *ex-officio* under-secy., accts. branch, p. w. d. 680
Finch, Mr. F., store dept., transfd. to estabt. of dir. genl. of railways 359
Finlayson, Mr. F., specification of patent ... 384
Finnis, Lt. H., R.E., asst. engr., transfd. to mily. works branch 611
Finny, Mr. T. G. R., marine offr., promtd. to 1st grade 611
Firth, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. H., M.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 394
Fisher, Maj. Genl. G. A., B.S.C., to be bt. lt. genl. 442
Fisher, Lt. Col. G. B., p. a. 2 years 682
Fisher, Mr. J., specification of patent 384
Fisher, Lt. R. B. W., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Fisher, Mr. W. R., B.A., to offe. as a 4th grade consvr. of forests 551
FitzGerald, Lt. C. M., B.S.C., to be a comst. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Fitzgerald, Maj. A., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Fitzgerald, Depy. Surg. Genl. P. G., M.D., retirement approved of 486; to be hony. surg. genl. ... 683

Page

Fitzgibbon, Mr. P. J., asst. engr., posted to Bombay for a year's practical training 611
FitzHugh, Maj. A. (Bt. Lt. Col.), S.C., m. c., one year 654
FitzJames, Mr. F., orders of N. W. P. and Oudh govt., apptg. him to offe. as supdg. engr., 2nd circle, building and roads branch, confirmed 444, 621
Fleming, Depy. Asst. Comy. E. J., to be hony. lt. ... 574
Fletcher, Capt. H. A., to be maj. 442; p. a., 1 year 632; promn. approved of 696
Foord, Mr. A. W., asst. tel. supdt., reptd. arrival in Calcutta 680
Foord, Lt. Col. H. H., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 620
Foote, Mr. R. B., F.G.S., geol. surv., retd. from furlo., and is apptd. to offe. as depy. supdt. ... 704
Forbes, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H., B.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 352
Forbes, Maj. J. G., R.E., permly. promtd. to class I of supdg. engrs. 612
Ford, Depy. Asst. Comy. J., to be hony. lt. ... 683
Fordham, Mr. J. W., exmr., p. w. accts., reverts to own rank 360
Fordyce, Lt. A. D., placed at disp. of Bombay govt. for apptt. to S. C. 574
Forrest, Lt. R. H., B. S.C., promn. to capt. approved of 379
Forster, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) T. F., S.C., permtd. to retire 546; retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 683
Forsyth, Dr. W., to be hony. surg., Northern Bengal state railway vol. rifle corps 420
Fox, Mr F. G., p. w. d., erroneously called Mr. H. Fox in notfn. No. 205 of 25th June 354, placed at disp. of chief comr., British Burma ... 655
Fox, Capt. H. C., R.E., exe. engr., p. a., two years ... 682
France:—Mr. J. Bullock recognised as consular agent, False Point, 357; Monsr. Drouin's recognition as actg. consul, Bombay, confirmed 390; Mr. H. Chiaves's as actg. vice-consul, Rangoon ... 484
Fraser, Mr. C. A., to offe. as asst. dist. supdt., police 624
Fraser, Sub-Condr. D., permtd. to retire 380, 386
Fraser, Lt. Col. the *Hon'ble* J. H., Bo.S.C., permtd. to retire 486; hony. rank of col. granted 487; belonged to *Bengal* (not Bombay) S.C. ... 696
Fraser, Mr. L. R., asst. engr., posted to Bengal ... 611
Fraser, Sergt. S., to be a sub-condr. 547
Frome, Capt. St. J. T., death reptd. 489
Frost, Mr. H. F. B., asst. engr., posted to Bengal ... 611
Fuller, Lt. C. F., R.E., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; p. a., 2 years ... 714
Fullerton, Surg. J. C., placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal 623; this notfn. cancelled 638
Fulton, Maj. Genl. J., R.A., p. a., to 3rd Sept. 1882, 610; altered to 4th Oct. 1882 666
Fulton, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. J., M.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 394
Furlong, Maj. M., to be a 4th grade depy. comr., British Burma 551
Furnivall, Mr. W. C., chief engr., to remain attd. temply. to office of dir. genl. of railways 359; permly. transfd. to railway branch 404; to be chief engr. and secy. to chief comr., British Burma, p. w. d. 474

Page

Futteh Sing, Jemadar, 32 P. N. I., to be subadar ... 669
Futtehdeen, Havildar, 22 P. N. I., to be jemadar ... 358

G

Gabbett, Mr. J. E., asst. engr., placed under orders of govt. of Bombay for service in railway branch 381
Gallaghar, Condr. A., pensioned 395
Gallian, Chevlr. J., consul genl. for Italy, Calcutta, resumed charge 652
Galloway, Capt. F., R.A., leave in India (p. a.) four days 394
Gambier, Lt. C. F., S.C., m. c., 1 year and 182 days 648
Gambling Act (III of 1867) extended to Assam ... 666
Ganésha Sing, jemadar, 3 Sikh infy., promtd. to 2nd class Order of Merit 380
Ganslandt, Mr. W., resumed charge as German consul, Aden 682
Garden, Lt. Col. W. A., B.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 696
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., m. c., 1 year and 182 days 632, 654
Garrett, Lt. R. V., admn. to B. S.C., approved of ... 667
Gartside-Tipping, Lt. R. F., S.C., m. c., 1 year ... 385
Gaselee, Capt. A., B.S C., to be a depy. asst. qr. mr. genl., Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 434
Gatehouse, Mr. T. E., specification of patent ... 704
Gatherer, Mr. A. B., exc. engr., transfd. to Burma ... 705
Gerard, Maj. M. G., to offe. as 2nd squad. comdr., 2 C. I. horse 677
German Empire:—Slave trade treaty with—398; Mr. W. Ganslandt resumed charge as consul at Aden 682
Gerrard, Mr. A. S., placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways 621
Gerrard, Lt. H. D., S.C., m. c., 1 year 574; to offe. as wing offr., 3 P. I. 678
Gholam Hoossein, Subadar, 28 P. N. I., to be subadar major 429
Gholam Jelani, Duffadar, 1 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 448
Ghose, Asst. Surg. R. D., permtd. to resign ... 671
Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan, replaced at disp. of Punjab government 552
Gib, Col. W. A., M.S.C., good service pension conferred 669
Gibbons, Mr. W. C., transfd. to railway estabt. under N.-W. P. govt. 664
Gibbs, the *Hon'ble* J., C.S.I., to be C.I.E. ... 485
Gibbs, Lt. M. I., S.C., m. c., 1 year 696
Gilbert, Mr. C. F., asst. engr., placed under orders of govt. of Bombay for service in railway branch 381; transfd. to estabt. under govr. genl.'s agent, Rajputana 489
Gilbert, Sub-Condr. (on probn.) F. G., confirmed in grade 487
Gillan, Revd. G. G., M.A., church of Scotland, confirmed as senr. chaplain 398
Gilligan, Surg. W. A., m. c., 2 years 714
Girdharee, Havildar, Erinpura irr. force, to be jemadar 378
Girishk, men wounded in action, 14th July ... 414
Gleeson, Condr. E., transfd. to pension estabt. ... 487
Glennie, Lt. E., R.E., to be temply. exe. engr, 4th grade, 376; to be an asst. field engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435

Page

Goad, Mr. H. B., dist. supdt. of police, replaced at disp. of N.-W. P. and Oudh govt. 674
Goad, Mr. J. B., to be asst. poll. offr., Naga hills ... 420
Godbier, Mr. G. E., extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 2nd class 446
Golab Singh, Ressaidar, 12 B. C., to be ressaldar ... 443
Golam Mohomed Khan, Jemadar, 2 B. C., to be woordie maj. 443
Goodfellow, Mr. A. T., asst. engr., transfd. to Bengal 431
Goodridge, Capt. F. T., death reptd. 548
Goormukh Singh, Jemadar, No. 4 mountain batty., to be subadar 669
Gopal Borah, naick, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Gopal Singh, to be jemadar on probn., 1 P. I. ... 647
Gordon, Capt. A. E., attd. to foreign dept. on special duty 677; replaced at disp. of govt. of Bengal ... 705
Gordon, Mr. C. B. P., tel. dept., promtd. to 1st grade supdt. 376
Gordon, Mr. D. C., 4th class exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360
Gordon, Maj. H. W., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 448
Gordon, Capt. S. V., S.C., m. c., 2 years ... 667
Gordon, Lt. Col. W., B.S.C., to be bt. colonel ... 697
Gore, Maj. Genl. A. K., M.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list of lt. genls. 487
Gore, Lt. St. G. C., R.E., p. a., 2 years ... 546
Gorham, Maj. C. A., R.A., to be depy. judge advocate, Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Gorini, Mr. P., specification of patent 356
Gough, Brigdr. Genl. H. H., C.B., V.C., B.S.C., to comd. cavy. bde., Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 435
Goument, Mr. C. E. V., to be a 3rd grade asst. engr. 403
Gowan, Maj. B. E., S.C., p. a., 1 year and 7 days ... 648
Gowan, Capt. W. E., m. c., 1 year and 182 days ... 428
Gracey, Capt. T., R.E., to carry on the duties of engr.-in-chief, Pindi-junction-Peshawar sec., Punjab northern state railway, in addn. to his own 417; p. a., 2 years 632
Graham, Vety. Surg. R. D., death reptd. ... 670
Grant, the *Hon'ble* C., to be judl. comr., C. P., and to continue to offe. as secy. to govt. of India, home, reve., and agrl. dept. 377
Grant, Maj. C., to be supdt. of Rajputana state railway police 639
Grant, Mr. J. A., C.S., replaced at disp. of Punjab government 405
Grant, Surg. P., to have medl. charge of wing, 1 C. I. horse 357
Graves, Capt. H. A., S.C., temply. promtd. to 4th grade exe. engr. 490
Graves, Condr. J., m. c., 243 days 401
Graves, Lt. S. H. P., S.C., to be capt. 434; promn. approved of 696
Gray, Surg. H. A. C., estate of deceased ... 430
Gray, Lt. M. A., S.C., to be capt. 654
Gray, Sergt. T., to be sub-condr. 547
Gray, Mr. W. B., asst. exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360; transfd. to Rajputana state railway 417; held tempy. rank of depy. exmr., 2nd grade 549
Green, Mr. W. M., confirmed as 3rd grade asst. consvr. of forests 447
Greenaway, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) T., M.S.C., to be bt. maj. genl. 379

Page

Greenstreet, Capt. W. L., R.E., exe. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 490
Greig, Mr. J., Junr., specification of patent ... 624
Grey, Lt. W. F. H., B.S.C., promn. to capt. approved of 575
Grierson, Maj. J., B.S.C., 4th class exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 2nd grade 360; apptd. to charge of accts., Rangoon and Irrawaddy valley state railway 577
Griffin, Mr. L. H., C.S.I., spl. leave of absence, 4 months 492
Grogan, Col. C. E., to comd. a bde. in the field with tempy. rank of brigdr. genl., 2nd class ... 430
Grose, Senr. Apothy. F. J., pensioned 352
Guinness, Lt. H. W. N., placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for apptt. to S. C. 394
Gujadhur Lall, Baboo, railway store-keeper, placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways 431
Gulab Sing, sowar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 548
Gúlám Háidar Khan, 2nd class hospl. asst., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 386
Gunda Sing, sepoy, 23 B. N. I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Gungabishun, Havildar, 36 N. I., to be jemadar ... 353
Gunning, Sergt. D., to be sub-condr. 547
Gurbaj Sing, subadar maj., 2 Sikh infy., admtd to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
Gurdál Singh, Havildar, 3 Sikh infy., to be jemadar 649
Gúrdit Sing, havildar, 3 Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 380

H

Hahn, Mr. M., specification of patent ... 624
Haigh, Mr. T. N., placed at displ of dir. genl. of railways as a proby. asst. loco. supdt., class III, railway reve. estabt. 376
Hakim, sepoy, 2 Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
Hakim Singh, Jemadar, 1 Sikh infy., to be subadar *on augmentation* 697
Halkett, 2nd Lt. C. J. L., death reptd. ... 577
Halkett, Lt. H. C., S.C., to be capt. 395; promn. approved of 668
Hall, Capt. C. McK., to be maj. 714
Hall, Col. J. D., to be comdt., Bhopal battn. ... 625
Hallen, Staff Vety. Surg. J. H. B., to be inspg. vety. surg. 367
Halliday, Mr. W. F., recognised as consular agent, United States of America, Akyab, 357; ditto Chittagong 552
Halpin, Mr. D., specification of patent ... 624
Halsey, Mr. W. S., recd. charge of office of comr. of inland customs 485
Hamilton, Lt. E. C., B.S.C., date of rank ... 352
Hamilton, Mr. R. E., recd. offg. charge of office of inspr. of local offices of acct. 378
Hamilton, Lt. W. R. P., B.S.C., estate of deceased 359
Hammond, Capt. A. G., S.C., p. a., 1 year and 41 days 546
Hampton, Lt. Genl. W. P., placed on retired list ... 668
Hanbury, Depy. Surg. Genl. J. A., M.B., to be prinl. medl. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 434

Page

Handcock, Maj. A. G., S.C., p. a., 1 year and 88 days 648
Handcock, Lt. R. G., S.C., to be capt. ... 678
Handley, Mr. J. H., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 633
Hands, Maj. H. H. G., retirement approved of ... 683
Hanmant, Mr. S., title of "Rao Saheb" conferred 579
Hanna, Maj. H. B., S.C., to be an asst. qr. mr. general 357
Hannah, Surg. Maj. J. B., death reptd. ... 577
Hanson, Mr. E. B., asst. engr., posted to Madras ... 611
Hanthawaddy, depy. comr., empowered to authorise prosecutions under sec. 294 A of Penal Code ... 651
Harington, Maj. F. D., S.C., to be lt. col. ... 683
Harman, Mr. J. M., temply. promtd. to 4th grade exe. engr. 612; transfd. to railway estabt. under chief comr., British Burma 664
Harold, Mr. C. C., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., to be a 4th class exmr., 3rd grade 360
Harriott, Mr. G. M., asst. engr., temply. placed at disp. of N.-W. P. govt. 664; transfer from C. P. cancelled 684
Harris, Maj. Genl. C., B.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list of lt. genls. 547
Harris, Mr. C., inspr. of police, to offe. as asst. dist. superintendent 651
Harris, Lt. Col. J. T., B.S.C., to be bt. colonel 352, 620
Harrison, Lt. J. H. C., R.E., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of mily dept. for field service 431; placed at disp. of N.-W. P. and Oudh govt. for employment as asst. prinl., Thomason college 473
Harrison, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) T. B., S.C., m. c., 2 years 546
Hartshorne, Capt. A. G., to be maj. 684
Hastings, Mr. C. G. W., one month's spl. leave, and replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. ... 552
Hastings, Maj. E. G. G., to be chief poll. offr. with Kabul-Kandahar field force 440; p. a., 2 years, 682; replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab... 705
Hatton, Lt. A., placed at disp. of Madras govt. for S.C. apptt. 682
Haughton, Lt. J., B.S.C., date of rank ... 352
Haughton, Vol. W. R., to be sub-lt., Eastern Bengal railway vol. rifle corps 697
Havelock, Maj. A. C., to be comdt., 1st infy., Hyderabad contingent 574
Haviland, Mr. G. A. D., marine offr., pro. to 1st grade 611
Hawes, Maj. A. G. D., S.C., p. a., 1 year ... 682
Hawes, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) W. H., S.C., permtd. to retire 366; retirement approved and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 486
Hawkes, Mr. G., traffic dept., transfd to estabt. under dir. genl. of railways 387
Hawkes, Lt. H. M. P., B.S.C., to be a comst. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Hawkes, Mr. R. B., offg. dist. supdt. of police, to revert to his substantive apptt. as asst. supdt. 343; again to offe. as a 5th grade dist. supdt. ... 651
Hawkes, Capt. R. T., confirmed as asst. mily. acctt. 486
Hayes, Mr. A. M., asst. engr., posted to Madras ... 611
Haynes, Capt. H. S. F., R.E., death reptd. ... 548
Hearsey, Mr. C. C., 8 months' leave to Europe without pay 387
Heathcote, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) M. H., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 546; to be lt. col 714

Heaven, Mr. F. G., asst. engr. posted to N. W. P. and Oudh 611
Hebbard, Sergt. H., to be sub-condr. 649
Heera Sing, to be a supy. jemadar on probn., 14 N. I. 653
Heera Singh, Ressaldar, 2 B. C., to be ressaldar maj. 442
Heffernan, Surg. Maj. M., resigned, was an offr. of *Bombay* (not Bengal army) 352
Hein, Sergt. and Offg. Sub-Condr. H. G., to be sub-conductor 669
Heinig, Mr. R. L., to offe. as a sub-asst. consvr. of forests, and posted to Bengal 651
Hem Singh, Color Havildar, 1 Sikh infy., to be jemadar 697
Hemsted, Sergt. A., permtd. to resign 443; resignation approved of 696
Henderson, Col. J. H., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; to have tempy. rank of brigdr. genl. 489
Henderson, Mr. J. P., asst. engr., posted to British Burma 611
Henderson, Lt. P. E., B.S.C., placed at disp. of chief comr., Assam, 405; to be a supy. 3rd grade asst comr., Assam 492
Hendley, Surg. T. H., to hold charge of office of poll. agent, Eastern Rajputana states ... 390
Hennell, Lt. W. F., B.S.C., estate of deceased ... 386
Hennessy, Mr. S. H., supy. asst. comr., to be a 3rd class asst. comr., C. P. 389
Hensley, Mr. F. F., depy. exmr. of accts., posted to Bengal 680
Herbert, Lt. C., B.S.C., date of rank 352; m. c., 1 year 714
Herbert, Mr. D. W., asst. engr., posted to Bombay... 611
Het Rám, Kote-Duffadar, 16 B. C., to be jemadar ... 386
Hewett, Lt. W. S., admn. to B.S.C. approved of 395; m. c., 1 year 414
Hewson, Mr. F. T., C.S., poll. asst., promtd. to 1st class *sub. pro tem.* 652
Heyland, Maj. A. R., Bo.S.C., apptt. as depy. asst. qr. mr. genl., 2nd divn., Kandahar field force, approved of 487
Heysham, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) B. F., M.S.C., retirement approved of and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 683
Heywood, Maj. J. M., R.E., supdg. engr., promtd. to class II 612
Hicks, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. F., B.S.C., admtd. to col.'s allowance 385
Hicks, Lt. Col. W., Bo.S.C., permtd. to retire 486; hony. rank of col. granted 487
Hickson, Lt. S. A. E., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; promtd. to 1st grade 612
Higgs, Mr. G. A., to be 3rd class marine engr., *Koel* 387
Higher, Condr. W., p. w. d., transfd. to pension establishment 379
Higgins, Mr. J., asst. engr, to be temply. 4th grade exe. engr. 577
Hildebrand, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. P., to be col. ... 654
Hill, Mr. A., asst. engr., posted to Bombay ... 611
Hill, Mr. A. P., asst. tel. supdt., reptd. arrival in Calcutta 680
Hill, Mr. T. C., supdt., tel. dept., to offe. in 2nd grade 474
Hill, Sub-Condr. W., to be condr. 385
Hindoora, Havildar, Erinpura irr. force, to be jemadar 378
Hingston, Capt. C. W. J., S.C., to be adjt., Rangoon vol. rifle corps 358
Hira Sing, sepoy, 2 Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
Hira Singh, Color Havildar, 1 Sikh infy., to be jemadar 697
Hobson, Mr. E. A., to offe. as dist. supdt., police ... 624
Hodges, Mr. R. N., exe. engr., confirmed in 4th grade 612
Hodgson, Lt. Col. S., to be bt. col. 442; promn. approved of 696
Hogan, Sub-Condr. D., confirmed in grade ... 358
Hogg, Mr. F. R., B.C.S., recd. charge as offg. dir. genl. of post office in India 401
Hogg, Maj. T. W., asst. comr., C. P., promtd. to 2nd class 389
Hoggan, Maj. G. H. W., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col., approved of 379
Hoggan, Lt. Col. J. W., B.S.C., to be bt. col. 352, 620
Hogge, Lt. C., S.C., m.c., 1 year 182 days ... 546
Holland, Mr. G., to be a 4th grade marine offr., on probn., and posted to I. G. S. *Enterprize* ... 387
Holmes, Maj. W. B., R.E., supdg. engr., placed at disp. of inspr. genl. of mily. works 684
Holt, Mr. J. R., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. ... 671
Honner, Lt. W. J., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, No. 1 mountain batty. 394
Hookum Sing, Kote-Duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Hooper, Mr. C. W. R., marine offr., promtd. to 3rd grade 650
Hooper, Mr. H. B., confirmed as a 4th grade marine offr. 449; promtd. to 3rd grade 549
Hope, Lt. T., reverted to his duties as asst. secy., foreign dept., and offg. poll. agent 378; posted as 3rd asst. to govr. genl.'s agent, Biluchistan .. 625
Horne, Col. J. C., to be judge advocate genl. ... 420
Horsley, Lt. Col. F., M.S.C., to be col. ... 668
Hoskins, Mr. C. J. A., posted to transport dept. with local and tempy. rank of lt. 402
Hoskyns, Lt. C., R.E., exe. engr., m. c., 1 year ... 667
Hubbard, Mr. I. S., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360; placed in charge of office of exmr., guaranteed railway accts., Lahore, 417; to offe. as depy. exmr. of accts., Tirhoot state railway 664
Hubboob Sing, Kote-Duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Hudson, Lt. Col. J., B.S.C., to bt. col. ... 395
Hughes, Col. R. J., apptd. to army bde. staff with rank of brigdr. genl. 448; m. c. out of India, 182 days 620
Hughes, Mr. T. W. H., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., offg. depy. supdt., geol. surv., will revert to substantive apptt. as a 2nd grade asst. 704
Hume, Maj. W. W., S.C., to be lt. col. 395; promn. approved of 668
Humphress, Mr. G., asst. engr., transfd. to Bengal establishment 611
Hunt, Lt. Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., m. c. in India, for 273 days 379
Hunter, Surg. C. B., m. c., from date of embarkation 667
Hunter, Surg. Genl. W. G., M.D., retirement approved of 394
Hurdit Sing, duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Hurree Sing, Havildar, 32 P. N. I., to be jemadar 669
Hutcheson, Surg. G., M.D., to be surg. maj. ... 654

Hutchinson, Mr. F., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., furlo. out of India, 1 year 490
Hutchinson, Surg. Maj. R. F., M.D., m. c., 60 days' extension 648
Hutton, Mr. H. L., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 415
Hyat, Havildar, 27 P. N. I., to be jemadar ... 654
Hyderabad Assigned Dists.—Census Act (XIV of 1880) extended to, with modifications ... 685
Hyde, Hospl. Asst. G., to be a 2nd class asst. apothy. 649

I

Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, services replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab 552
Illumdeen, Jemadar, 3 P. I., to be subadar *on augmentation* 697
Inderbeer Lama, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Indian Empire :—Apptts. to the Order ...420, 485
Indur, Jemadar, 45 N. I., to be subadar ... 386
Inglis, Mr. T., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. ... 671
Innes, Mr. C., exe. engr., permtd. to retire ... 359
Innes, Mr. J. E., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Innes, Col. J. J. McL., V.C., R.E., reptd. retn. from furlo. and assumed charge of office of acctt. genl. and depy. secy. to govt. of India, p. w. d., accts. branch, 680; had subsy. leave from 9th to 14th November 715
Irving, Depy. Surg. Genl. J., M.D., to be surg. genl. 352
Isacke, Lt. Col. L. H., M.S.C., retirement approved of 486; hony. rank of col. granted ... 487
Italy :—Recognition confirmed of Messrs. B. de Farges as actg. consul genl. at Calcutta 390; of Mr. V. Bienenfeld as actg. consul at Aden 552; Capt. G. B. Avellins recognised as actg. consul at Rangoon 405; recognition confirmed 686; Chevr. J. Gallian, consul genl. at Calcutta, resumed charge ... 652
Ives, Mr. J. E., to be a 3rd grade asst. engr. ... 474
Izat, sepoy, guides corps, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 353

J

Jackson, Capt. E. C. S., to be maj. 487; promn. approved of 696
Jackson, Lt. Col. (Brevet Col.) E. S., to be col. ... 696
Jackson, Hony. Lt. W., to be *hony.* capt. ... 683
Jackson, Lt. Col. W., B.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 714
Jaffer Alli Khan, Bahadur, ressaldar maj., 3 P. C., admtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 576
Jaggat Sing, Jemadar, guides corps, to be subadar *on augmentation* 697
Jai Sing, sepoy, 2 Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
James, Mr. H. E. M., Bo.C.S., recd. charge of office of post mr. genl., Bengal 345
James, Col. H., H., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; to have tempy. rank of brigdr. genl. 489
Jamieson, Lt. C. J., B.S.C., to be capt. 358; promn. approved of 648
Janni, Mr. J., resumed charge at Bombay as consul for Austro-Hungarian empire and actg. ditto for Sweden and Norway 677
Jarbo, Revd. P. J., M.A., permtd. to retire ... 390
Jarman, Mr. S., asst. engr., placed temply. at displ. of dir. genl. of railways 404
Jarrett, Maj. H. C. T., V.C., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 575
Jarvis, Capt. R. E. C., to be bde. maj., infy., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Jawahir Sing, Kote-Duffadar, 14 B. L., to be jemadar 610
Jeetbeer Khawas, subadar maj., 1 Goorkhas, admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Jeewun Singh, Jemadar, 28 P. N. I., to be subadar 486
Jenkins, Col. R., death reptd. 449
Jennings, Lt. R. H., R.E., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 376
Jethoo Misser, Jemadar, 8 N. I., to be subadar ... 380
Jewett, Mr. T. H., asst. engr., transfd. to Assam 396; promtd. to 1st grade 403
Jhunda Singh, Havildar, 34 N. I., to be jemadar ... 358
Jhunda Singh, Duffadar, 2 C. I. horse, to be jemadar 384
Jittah Singh, Havildar, 6 N. I., to be jemadar ... 443
Johns, Mr. E. H., asst. engr., Mysore, transfd. to British Burma 650; transfer cancelled 664; placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways ... 684
Johnson, Col. A. C., to comd. royal arty., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Johnson, Maj. Genl. C. C., C.B., confirmed as qr. mr. genl. in India 620; p. a., 1 year 348 days ... 632
Johnson, Mr. D., specification of patent ... 384
Johnson, Surg. E. R., to be surg. maj. ... 654
Johnson, Sub-Condr. J.C., transfd. to pension estabt. 546
Johnson, Mr. P. B., specification of patent ... 384
Johnson, Mr. S. M., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360; 3 months' p. l. 577
Johnson, Mr. W. P., apptd. a proby. asst. loco. supdt., class IV, reve. estabt. of state railways, and placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways 449
Johnson, Lt. Col. W. R., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 714
Johnston, Surg. Maj. J. W., M.D., m. c., 2 years ... 574
Johnston, Mr. W. P., tel. dept., to offe. as a 3rd grade supdt. 474
Johnstone, Mr. F. J., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd class supdg. engr., and posted to British Burma ... 655
Johnstone, Lt. Col. J., to be a 3rd grade depy. comr., Assam 397
Johnstone, Capt. W. G. C., to be wing comdr. and 2nd-in-comd., 1 infy., Hyderabad contgt. ... 574
Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., permly. apptd. a depy. consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways 444; p. a., 2 years 620; offtd. as a consg. engr., 19th Sept. to 3rd Nov. ... 715
Joining time: Rules regarding- 580
Jones, Mr. A. C. H., asst. engr., posted to Bombay for a year's practical training 611
Jones, Mr. J. J., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade ... 612
Jopp, Maj. J., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 487
Jopp, Maj. K. A., R.E., exe. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 381; transfer to office of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, confirmed 444
Joseph, Capt. F. W., Bo.S.C., exe. engr., placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. 403; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Jowahir Sing, Jemadar, 25 P. N. I., to be subadar 375

Page

Jowahir Sing, Sowar, 1 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 449
Jowahira, Havildar, 41 N. I., to be jemadar ... 353
Jowalla Singh, Havildar, 32 P. N. I., to be jemadar 395
Joyce, Mr. A., asst. engr., transfd. to Bengal ... 354
Joynt, Depy. Surg. Genl. F. G., M.D., retirement approved of 394; hony. rank of surg. genl. granted 395
Judd, 1st Class Apothy. J., to be senr. apothy. 353; death reptd. 698
Juddobir Sein, Havildar, 43 N. I., to be jemadar ... 380
Judge, Lt. Col. S. A. T., S.C., m. c. in India, 304 days 428
Juggut Sing, apptt. as jemadar, guides corps, cancelled 448
Jummun Sing, Color Havildar, 39 N. I., to be jemadar 448

K

KABUL-KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE:—Arrangements for comd., staff and brigading 434
Kaderbux Khan, Jemadar, Erinpura irr. force, to be ressaldar 483
Kair Sing, lance duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Kait Ram, sowar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 548
Kallian Sing, Jemadar, 5 P. C., to be ressaidar, *on augmentation* 697
Kandahar:—Correspondence and despatches relating to siege of— 553
Kanhaya Lall, Lalla, to be a 3rd grade asst. engr. ... 403
Kapp, Mr. C., recognition as actg. consul for Austro-Hungarian empire, and for Sweden and Norway, confirmed 484
Kapur Sing, Havildar, guides corps, to be jemadar ... 697
Kattiawar—Jurisdiction defined in state railway lands 356; Penal Code, Whipping Act, and Criminal Procedure Code, with modifications, extended to those lands 357
Kaye, Lt. A. E. C., placed at disp. of Madras govt. for apptt. to S. C. 678
Keane, Condr. J., to be a depy. asst. comy., p. w. d., 385; to be hony. lt. 668
Keegan, Surg. Maj. D. F., to have medl. charge, 1 C. I. horse 357
Keelan, Mr. E. J., exe. engr., confirmed in 4th grade 612
Keen, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) F. J., C.B., S. C., to be lt. col. 395; p. a., one year 648; promn. approved of 668
Keenan, Sub-Condr. J., to be condr. 547
Keer, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J., B.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted ... 394
Keher Sing, Kote-Duffadar, 2 P. C., to be jemadar 414
Keighley, Capt. C. M., sub-asst. comy. genl., promtd. to 1st class 678
Keith, Surg. A. C., estate of deceased 386, 430
Kellie, Lt. J., R.E., asst. engr., placed temply. at displ. of govr. genl.'s agent, Biluchistan, 354; temply. promtd. to 4th grade exe. engr. ... 490
Kelly, Surg. A. H., estate of deceased 679
Kelly, 1st Class Asst. Apothy. J., to be a 2nd class apothecary 353
Kempster, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. F. G., M.S.C., to have local rank of maj. genl. in the East Indies 574

Page

Kench, Mr. H., asst. engr., posted to Assam ... 611
Kennedy, Mr. C. G. M., confirmed as 6th grade extra asst. comr., Assam 439
Kennedy, Bt. Maj. R. G., B.S.C., to be asst. qr. mr. genl., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 434; m. c., 1 year 91 days 654
Kennedy, Col. T. G., C.B., to be comdt., Punjab frontier force, with rank of brigdr. genl. ... 448
Kennedy, Mr. T. J., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Kennedy, Lt. W. P., Bo S.C., to be poll. asst., 2nd class, *sub. pro tem.*, and posted as asst. agent to govr. genl., Biluchistan, 357; to offe. as 3rd class poll. asst. and posted as 3rd asst. to govr. genl.'s agent, C. I., 440; posted as asst. cantt. magte., Morar 492
Kenney, Lt. A. H., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 490
Kensington, Capt. C. H. M., R.E., m. c., one year 546
Kenyon, Mr. E. A., asst. tel. supdt., reptd. arrival in Calcutta 680
Ker, Mr. T., temply. promtd. to 4th grade exe. engr. 621; reverted to own grade and again temply. promtd. 655
Kettlewell, Staff Vety. Surg. G., to be inspg. vety. surg. 367
Khajan Singh, Jemadar, 37 N. I., to be subadar ... 443
Khan Jan Khan, sowar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 548
Khoobee, Havildar, 38 N. I., to be jemadar ... 414
Khooda Bux, Havildar, 34 N. I., to be jemadar ... 358
Khooshal Sing, to be supy. jemadar on probn., 27 P. N. I. 653
Khyber Pass:—Justices of peace and court nominated, and their respective powers defined 344
Kiernander, Mr. F. D., apptd. to traffic dept., state railway reve. estabt., and posted to state railways under Bombay govt. 436
King, 2nd Lt. H. T., placed at displ. of Madras govt. for S. C. apptt. 574
King-Harman, Capt. M. J., S.C., to be maj. ... 575
Kirke, Capt. H. P., promn. to maj. approved of 448, 575
Kishen Lall, Havildar, 13 N. I., to be jemadar ... 697
Kishen Singh, Jemadar, 32 P. N. I., to be subadar 395
Kisson Sing, Jemadar, 36 N. I., to be subadar ... 353
Kitts, Mr. W., specification of patent 624
Kullun Khan, Havildar, 37 N. I., to be jemadar 443
Kunhardt, Lt. H. G., R.E., transfd. to Bengal estabt. 549; promtd. to 3rd grade of ex. engrs. ... 612
Kushal Sing, sowar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547

L

LAING, Mr. J., m. c., 12 months 549
Lall Mir Khan, private, 29 Bo. N. I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 380
Lall Sing, Kote-Duffadar, 14 B. L., to be jemadar ... 610
Lamb, Maj. G., R.A., p. a., 2 years 632
Lamb, Lt. H. C., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 620
Lamb, Lt. J., admn. to B S.C. approved of ... 395
Lamb, Staff Vety. Surg. W., to be inspg. vety. surgeon 367
Lambert, Mr. H., supdg. engr., retd. from p. l. ... 655
Lambert, Maj. P., R.E., p. a., 1 year 546; reverted to 4th class exmr., p. w. accts. 638

Page

Lambert, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) W. R., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of 394; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 395
Lamborne, Mr. H. E., 1st class engr., m. c., 6 months 359
Landale, Lt. J., Eastern Bengal railway vol. rifle corps, to be capt. 697
Landon, Capt. A., promn. to maj. approved of ... 575
Lane, Col. C. S., asst. comy. genl., promtd. to 1st class 678
Lane, Mr. J. M., supdt., tel. dept., promtd. to 2nd grade 376
Lang, Lt. Col. A. M., R.E., to offe. as chief engr., class III, 612; ceased to do so 680; from 11th November 684
Lang, Mr. J. L., to offe. as 2nd class extra asst. supdt., Port Blair 447
Langford, Lt. W. J., placed at disp. of Madras govt. for apptt. to S. C. 610
Lassalle, Capt. J. H. C. G., promn. to bt. maj. approved of 448
Latham, Mr. B., specification of patent ... 356
LaTouche, Capt. E. N. D., to offe. as depy. comr., 4th grade 355
LaTouche, Mr. H. C. D., exe. engr., temply. promtd. to supdg. engr. 376
Lawrence, Mr. A. J., comdt., Agra vol. rifle corps, to be lt. col. 358; from 1st Apl. 1879 395
Leahy, Sub-Condr. J., confirmed in grade ... 358
Leavitt, Mr. T., specification of patent ... 384
Leeds, Mr. H., depy. consvr. of forests, transfd. to Punjab 624
Leeladhur Sing, Kote-Duffadar, 14 B. L., to be jemadar 610
Lees, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. W. N., promn. to col. approved of 575
Legate, Mr. W., to be 3rd class marine engr., I. G. S. *Celerity* 449
Legh, 2nd Lt. P. R., placed at disp. of Bombay govt. for S.C. apptt. 682
Leslie, Col. G., R.A., to be inspr. genl. of arty. for India with rank of brigdr. genl. 632
Lesmond, Hony. Lt. L., to be depy. comy., p. w. d., 385; to be hony. capt. 668
Lesmond, Mr. W. A., exe. engr., placed under orders of govt. of Bombay for service in railway branch 381; confirmed in 4th grade 612
Levaux, Mr. E. H., specification of patent ... 483
Leventhorpe, Mr. A., asst. engr., posted to Hyderabad 611
Levinge, Mr. H. C., chief engr., pro. to class II ... 612
Lewer, Surg. Maj. R., to be sanitary offr. and secy. to princ. medl. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Lewis, Asst. Apothy. R., death reptd. ... 715
Lewis, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. R. G., M.S.C., retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668
Lewis, Capt. T. L., S.C., m. c. in India, 91 days ... 434
Lightfoot, Capt. J., Scinde, Punjab and Delhi railway vol. rifle corps, to be maj. 654
Lilley, Mr. A. R., asst. engr., transfd. to Assam ... 354
Lilly, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. A. C., M.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 486
Limitation Act extended to Abu and Anadra ... 344

Page

Lindsay, Lt. Col. J. G., R.E., placed temply. at displ. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Litchfield, Mr. E. F., confirmed as 3rd grade asst. consvr. of forests 447
Little, Capt. J. A., S.C., to offe. as engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway 549
Lloyd, Mr. E. R. S., asst. engr., transfd. to estabt. under dir. genl. of railways 650
Lloyd, Maj. J. H., Bo.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list of lt. cols. 385
Lloyd, Lt. R. O., R.E., to be permly., 4th grade exe. engineer 474
Loch, Lt. Col. J. L., depy. comr., C.P., pro. to 2nd class 389
Longe, Lt. F. B., R.E., to be a surv. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Low, Lt. Col. R. C., to be dir. of transport, Kabul-Kandahar field force, 434; p. a., 2 years ... 647
Lowis, Maj. R. F., R.A., p. a., 354 days ... 632
Lucas, Col. A. W., C.B., Bo.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list of maj. genls. 547
Lucas, Lt. C. C. St. E., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 620
Luddha Singh, Jemadar, 6 N. I., to be subadar ... 443
Ludlow, Maj. E. S., C.I.E., asst. comr., pro. to 1st class 357
Luke, Mr. S. P. W. V., C.I.E., to offe. as a 3rd grade tel. supdt. 416
Lukis, Mr. C. P., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Lushington, Lt. E. C. M., admn. to B.S.C. approved of 395
Luttman-Johnson, Mr. H., C.S., to be capt. comdt., Sylhet vol. rifle corps 620
Luxmoore, Maj. C. T. P., to be a 3rd class mily accts. 345
Lyde, Lt. M. T., placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for apptt. to S.C. 379
Lye, Mr. G. A., to be 4th grade marine offr., and posted to I. G. S. *Tenasserim* 489
Lyons, Condr. R., estate of deceased 359
Lyons-Montgomery, Lt. H. F., B.S.C., to be a comst. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 434
Lyster, Lt. Col. H. H., V.C., B.S.C., to be bt. colonel 649

M

MACDONALD, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J., S.C., permtd. to retire 697
Macdonald, Mr. J. G. A., loco. dept., promtd. to class IV, superior reve. estabt. 549
Macdonald, Mr. R. G., p. l., 3 months ... 396
Macdonald, Mr. T. R., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Macdougall, Maj. J. W., to be a 4th class depy. commissioner 389
Mace, Sub-condr. T., p. a. in India, 23rd May to 30th June 696
MacGregor, Col. C. M., C.B. C.S.I., C.I.E., B.S.C., to be chief of staff, North Afghanistan field force, 375; to comd. a bde. with tempy. rank of 2nd class brigdr. genl. 414; to comd. 3rd infy. bde., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; to offe. as qr. mr. genl. in India with local rank of maj. genl. ... 682
MacGregor, Surg. J., to be. surg. maj. ... 654
Macgregor, Capt. C. R., B S.C., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434

Page

Macintyre, Lt. Col. D., v.c., B.S.C., to be bt. lt. col. 678
MacIvor, Mr. C. V., exe. engr., transfd. to N. W. P. and Oudh 490; promtd. to 2nd grade ... 655
MacIvor, Lt. J., to be poll. asst., 1st class, *sub. pro tem.* 357
Mackenzie, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) A. K. J. C., to be lt. col. 487; promn. approved of 696
Mackenzie, Lt. D., placed at disp. of Madras govt. for S.C. apptt. 682
Mackenzie, Mr. P., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 655
Mackenzie, Lt. R. K., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Mackesy, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) W. H., B.S.C., to be lt. col. 401; promn. approved of 668
Mackinnon, Maj. C. K., S.C., p. a., 2 years ... 682
Mackinnon, Mr. M. C., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade 655
Mackintosh, Lt. W. C. H., placed at disp. of govt. of Madras for apptt. to S.C. 394
Maclean, Mr. A. T., B.C.S., to be a high court judge 439
Maclean, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. J. N., M.S.C., retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668
Macleod, Maj. J. G., death reptd. 670
Macnabb, Mr. D. C., C.S., to offe. as a 2nd class resdt., and posted as agent to govr. genl. in Biluchistan 705
Macnaghten, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) W. H., to be maj. 487; promn. approved of 696
Macpherson, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. and Tempy. Bridgr. Genl. H. T., C.B., V.C., B.S.C., to comd. 1 infy. bde., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; apptd. to divnl. staff of the army 647; m. c., 91 days 654; to have local rank of maj. genl. ... 683
Macrae, Surg. Maj. W., M.B., to offe. as exmr. of medl. and fund accts., Madras, 384; confirmed in apptt. 653
MacTier, Maj. S. C., B.S.C., first name *Steuart* ... 575
Mahomed Ali Khan, ressaldar maj., 1 P. C., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India with title of "Bahadur" 576
Mahomed Hussain Khan, replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. 552
Mahomed Ishak, duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Mahomed Khan, jemadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Mahomed Raza, to be *sub. pro tem.* attaché to resdt., Hyderabad 485
Mahomed Shah, Havildar Maj., No. 4 mountain batty., to be jemadar 669
Mahomed Uslum Khan, ressaldar maj., 5 B. C., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Mahomed Yunus, duffadar, guides corps, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 553
Maitland, Capt. G. T., S.C., exe. engr., notfn. placing him temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent in Biluchistan cancelled 354
Maiwand, despatches concerning action at 493, 628
Malcolmson, Lt. Col. J. H. P., C.B., Bo.S.C., to be bt. col. 620
Mallet, Mr. F. R., F.G.S., asst. in the geol. surv. of India, retd. from furlo. and was apptd. to offe. in 1st grade 638

Page

Mallet, Mr. R. T., p. l., 42 days, and apptd. dir. of state railway stores 549
Mallock, Lt. Col. H. A., to offe. as depy. dir. genl. of telegraphs 715
Mana Singh, Jemadar, 28 P. N. I., to be subadar ... 429
Mance, Mr., apptt. in Persian Gulf tel. dept. is from 18th July 1879 403
Manh Singh, Havildar, 8 N. I., to be jemadar ... 380
Mann, Mr. G., to be a 4th grade consvr. of forests 447
Mansell, Lt. A., R.A., to be 3rd subaltern, No. 3 mountain batty. 358
Mansell, Lt. C. G., S.C., to be capt. 358; promn. approved of 648
Mansell, Capt. J. D., to be a.-d.-c., infy. divn., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Mantz, Sub-Condr. J. T., on probn., confirmed .. 649
Mardall, Lt. F., B.S.C., death reptd. ... 670
Maroof Shah, sepoy, 24 B. N. I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Marrett, Lt. H. R., sub-asst. comy. genl., on probn., confirmed in apptt. and promtd. to 2nd class ... 678
Marryatt, Maj. E. L., R.E., to be manager, Punjab northern state railway 577
Martelli, Capt. N. C., to be poll. asst., 1st class, *sub. pro tem.* 357
Marten, Mr. W. H., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., transfd. to N. W. P. and Oudh ... 664
Martin, Lt. Col. J. P., B.S.C., to be bt. col. 487; permtd. to retire 649
Martin, Mr. W., specification of patent ... 356
Mason, Mr. A. H., asst. engr., transfd. to Bengal ... 431
Mason, Lt. H. M., S.C., m. c., 1 year 243 days ... 414
Massey, Hospl. Appce. J. R., to be a 2nd class asst. apothecary 649
Massy, Lt. H. S., was inadvertently omitted from list of those who rendered specially good service in the action of Patkao Shana 682
Masters, Lt. E. S., confirmed as adjt., Bhopal battn., 579; admn. to B.S.C., approved of 667; middle name *Steuart* 714
Mathesces, Dr. J. E. de V., to be a C.I.E. ... 485
Mathews, Mr. H. M., order to offe. as chief engr. and secy. to p. w. d., British Burma, confirmed ... 621
Mathias, Mr. G. L., marine offr., promtd. to 3rd grade 549
Mathias, Lt. Col. H. V., B.S.C., to be bt. colonel ... 714
Mattadeen, Havildar, 35 N. I., to be jemadar ... 353
Mattadeen Doobay, Drill Havildar, 2 N. I., to be jemadar 402
Maumraj, Jemadar, 10 N. I., to be subadar ... 395
Maxwell, Lt. R. C., R.E., to be an asst. field engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Mayne, Lt. Col. A. G., invested with powers described in sec. 36 of Criminal Procedure Code ... 447
Mazina:—Casualties, &c., in action on 20th May 1880 411
Mazza, Mr. G., specification of patent ... 419
McArthur, Condr. G., to be a depy. asst. comy., p. w. dept. 547
McArthur, Sergt. and Offg. Sub-Condr. J., to be sub-conductor 669
McCarron, 2nd Class Asst. Apothy. F., permtd. to resign 669
McCartie, Surg. C. J., M.D., to be medl. offr., 2 P. C., 420; to offe. temply. as medl. offr. at Gilgit 440

Page

McClure, Sergt. J., to offe. as a 2nd class barrack master 417
McConnell, Mr. W. H., asst. engr., posted to Punjab 611; permtd. to resign his apptt. 684
McCracken, Mr. R., recognition confirmed as actg. consul for Netherlands at Rangoon 439; as actg. vice-consul for Denmark... 552
McCudden, Mr. E. J. G., exe. engr., confirmed in 4th grade 655
McDermott, Mr. B. K. S., confirmed as an asst. supdt. of police 651
McEwan, Sergt. T., to offe. as a 2nd class barrack master 431
McGhee, Maj. R. G., offtd. as asst. cantt. magte., Morar 682
McGregor, Capt. A. D., to be a depy. asst. qr. mr. genl. with Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 576
McGregor, Mr. W., supdt., tel. dept., to offe. in 2nd grade 375
McHutchin, Mr. W., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 474
McIver, Mr. W., to be chief builder, Kidderpore dockyard 359
McPherson, Mr. D. W., p. w. accts., temply. promtd. to 2nd grade depy. examr. 549; to have charge of accts. of Bhavnagar-Gondal state railway ... 698
McPherson, Sergt. Maj. (Offg. Condr.) J., to be sub-condr. on probn. 428; to continue to offe. as condr. 429
McQueen, Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. J. W., C.B., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of ... 379
McRae, Maj. A. R. T., orders to perform duties of station staff offr., Erinpura, and adjt., Erinpura irr. force, confirmed 447
Meade, Lt. J. deC. D., admtd. to B.S.C. 384; admn. approved of 714
Meade, Lt. M. J., transfd. to Indore as 3rd asst. to govr. genl.'s agent, C. I. 492
Meadows, Bde. Surg. R. W., tempy. rank of depy. surg. genl. for the time he offtd. as prinl. medl. offr., Northern Afghanistan field force ... 632
Mealin, Condr. J., to be a depy. asst. comy., p. w. d. 385; to be hony. lt. 668; to be 3rd grade asst. engineer 684
Medals, to be conferred in commemoration of services in Afghanistan 485; clasps to be worn with them by troops engaged in certain actions 683
Medical offrs. on civil duty:—Rule to afford them opportunities of acquiring experience of mily. medl. administration 575
Meer Bakar Ali, Jemadar, 33 N. I., to be subadar ... 678
Mehr Chand, asst. surg., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 378
Mehtab Singh, asst. surg., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 378
Mehtab Singh, Havildar, 28 P. N. I., to be jemadar 429
Mein, Lt. A. L., R.E., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 490
Melitus, Mr. P. G., apptd. a member of the B.C.S. 671
Melliss, Col. G. J., reverted to apptt. of exmr., p. w. accts., Bombay 680
Menzies, Lt. Col. H. C., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 697
Menzies, Maj. O., S.C., to be lt. col. 428; promn. approved of 668
Mercer, Capt. C. A., S.C., p. a., 2 years ... 678
Mercer, Mr. J. D., to revert to rank of inspr. of police 446; to offe. as asst. dist. supdt. ... 579
Merchant Seamen Act, 1880, published 635
Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Act, 1880, published 638

Page

Merewether, Col. *Sir* W. L., K.C.S.I., C.B., Bo.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list of maj. genls. ... 487
Merk, Mr. W. R. H., C.S., placed on special poll. duty at Kandahar 677
Michell, Maj. J. W. A., S.C., p. a., 2 years ... 632
Michell, Mr. T., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govt. of Bombay for employment on Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch state railways 375
Michell, Mr. T. B., confirmed as a 4th grade depy. commissioner... 439
Milchem, Passed Hospl. Appce. G. T., to be 2nd class asst. apothy.... 353
Miles, Lt. Col. S. B., posted as poll. agent, Muscat, and to offe. in 1st class 652
Miller, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. H. N., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 486
Millett, Lt. Col. M., p. a., 1 year and 12 days ... 442
Mir Abdool Rehman, Duffadar, 2 B. C., to be jemadar 443
Mir Hashim Khan, Ressaldar, 12 B. C., to be ressaldar maj. 443
Mir Hussein Shah, replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. 552
Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan, confirmed as jemadar, 16 B. C. 632
Mirza Mostfa Beg, Duffadar, 2 B. C., to be jemadar 443
Mitchell, Hony. Lt. E., to be hony. capt. ... 379
Mitchell, Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comy. H. E., asst. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 474
Mitford, Maj. R. C. W., S.C., m. c., 1 year 243 days 351
Modget, Hony. Lt. J., to be depy. comy., p. w. d., 385; to be hony. capt. 668
Moffat, Mr. E., dist. supdt. of police, to offe. in 3rd class 624
Mohamed Yusuff Khan, Kote-Duffadar, 15 B. C., to be jemadar 443
Mohesa, Subadar, 10 N. I., to be subadar maj. ... 429
Mohomed Eusuff Khan, Jemadar, 2 B. C., to be ressaidar 442
Mohun Singh, Jemadar, 18 N. I., to be subadar ... 402
Mohur Singh, Havildar, 4 Sikh infy., to be jemadar 414
Mokhum, Havildar, 25 P. N. I., to be jemadar ... 375
Mole, Hony. Lt. J., to be a depy. comy., p. w. d., 385; to be hony. capt. 668; replaced at disp. of mily. dept. in view to being pensioned ... 698
Moloney, Depy. Asst. Comy. M., to be asst. comy.... 547
Moloney, Surg. T., M.D., m. c., 1 year 442
Monckton, Mr. M. J., asst. engr., transfd. to Bengal 381
Money, Capt. E. A., B.S.C., to be maj. 374; promn. approved of 648
Money, Lt. Col. G. N., S.C., m. c., 1 year ... 666
Money, Maj. R. E. K., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 486
Moneyram Lohar, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit... 663
Monies, Mr. W., asst. engr., placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways 621
Montanaro, Lt. C. A., R.A., estate of deceased ... 430
Moore, Maj. C. A., to be bt. lt. col. 487; promn. approved of... 696
Moore, Mr. F., p. w. accts., to be temply. a 4th class examr. 360; reverted to own rank of 1st grade depy. examr. 489; p. l. of absence 17 days 639; m. c., 3 months 664
Moore, Lt. G. H. J., to offe. as wing offr., Meywar Bheel corps 405

Page

Moore, Maj. M. J., permtd. to retire 678
Moore, Lt. R. F., R.E., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade 490
Moosajee Israel, "Bahadur," subadar maj., 17 N. I., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 697
Moreshwar Rao, extra asst. comr., confirmed in 3rd class 439
Moriarty, Maj. M. P., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 546; under rule XIV (not IX & XV) of regulations of 1868 667
Morphy, Maj. M., death reptd. 548
Morris, Lt. C. H., B.S.C., placed at disp. of chief comr., C. P., for apptt. as offg. cantt. magte. of Saugor 677
Morris, Mr. D., reverts to rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, 417; *again* temply. promtd. to exe. engr., 4th grade 612
Morris, Capt. G. T., S.C., to be garrison instr. ... 647
Morris, Lt. J. G., to offe. as boundary sett. offr. and *ex-officio* asst. to poll. agent, Bhopal 492
Morris, Mr. R., specification of patent 419
Morris, Maj. R., apptt. in 2nd divn., Kandahar field force, approved of 488
Morrison, Mr. F., 4th class exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 2nd grade... 360
Morton, Maj. G. deC., to be asst. adjt. genl., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Morton, Maj. H., S.C., p. a., 1 year and 73 days 667
Moss, Mr. T., exmr., p. w. accts., temply. promtd. to 2nd class 360
Motley, Sub-Lt. J. P., Eastern Bengal railway vol. rifle corps, to be lt. 697
Moulmein:—Mr. W. G. Reddie recognised as consular agent, United States of America ... 357
Moultrie, Mr. J. E., extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Gan, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 1st class 446
Moung Pa Proo, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Pan, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Po, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 2nd class 446
Moung San Hla Baw, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Saw Nan, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 1st class 446
Moung Tadoot, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 1st class 446
Moung Taing, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 1st class 446
Moung Taw, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Tetto, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 2nd grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Tetto, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 2nd class 446
Moung Wike, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st grade of 2nd class 446
Mowaz Khan, lance duffadar, 1 P. C., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 448
Mozoodeen Khan, Jemadar, 15 B. C., to be ressaidar and woordie maj. 443

Page

Muhummud Ayoob, "Bahadur," subadar maj., 26 N. I., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 430
Muir, Lt. A. M., S.C., to be capt. ... 547
Mukkereah Rana, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
Muksein Khan, Havildar, 6 N. I., to be jemadar 610
Mulroney, Mr. T. R., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Munfool, Havildar, 41 N. I., to be jemadar ... 353
Mungal Joysee, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Murphy, Private E., estate of deceased ... 386
Murray, Lt. A. B., placed at disp. of govt. of Madras for apptt. to S. C. 546
Murray, Surg. C. H., death reptd. 396; estate of deceased 698
Murray, Condr. J., to be a depy. asst. comy., p. w. d. 385; to be hony. lt. 668
Murray, Lt. Col. J. I., C.B., B.S.C., admtd. to col.'s allowance 684
Murray, Col. R., p. l., 3 months 684
Myeeah Singh, Jemadar, 19 P. N. I., to be subadar 429
Myers, Revd. J. G., to be a Bengal junr. chaplain, and placed at disp. of chief comr., British Burma 405
Myland, Sub-Condr. H., *on* probn., confirmed ... 575
Mysore:—Census Act, with modifications, extended to 704

N

Nadir Ali Khan, Ressaldar, 18 B. C., to be ressaldar major 649
Naga field force:—Correspondence relating to final report of operations 367
Nagona, Mr. J., specification of patent ... 356
Nainsookh Misser, Color Havildar, 18 N. I., to be jemadar 402
Narain Sing, to be a supy. jemadar on probn., 4 P. C. 653
Narain Singh, Havildar, 2 P. I., to be jemadar ... 632
Natha Singh, Jemadar, to be ressaidar, 5 P. C. ... 669
Nathoea, Havildar, Erinpura irr. force, to be jemadar 378
Nedham, Col. C., to be depy. judge advocate genl. ... 420
Nedhaun Sing, Duffadar, Erinpura irr. force, to be jemadar 483
Neemuch-Nusseerabad state railway:—Transfer of charge of 3rd divn. 403
Nehál Chand, 2nd class hospl. asst., 3 Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 380
Neill, Mr. J. W., C.S., to be comr., C. P. ... 389
Neill, Mr. L., C.S., to be a 3rd class depy. comr., C. P. 389
Nelson, Mr. J., specification of patent ... 356
Nepean, Lt. Col. H. M., M.S.C., transfer. to retired list approved of 486
Netherlands:—Mr. J. Steiner recognised as actg. consul, Bombay, 344; recognition confirmed 615; Mr. R. McCracken's recognition as actg. consul, Rangoon, confirmed 439
Neville, Lt. J., R.E., placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Newall, Lt. W. P., B.S.C., promn. to capt. approved of 575

Page

Newcombe, Mr. A. C., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., transfd. to Bengal 490; 6 months' spl. leave 650; to offe. as depy. exmr. of accts., Tirhoot state railway 655
Newell, Sub-Condr. J. E., confirmed in grade ... 358
Newham, Mr. W. E., asst. engr., transfd. to estabt. under dir. genl. of railways 650
Newill, Capt. J. H., posted to Shujangurh as asst. to govr. genl.'s agent in Rajputana 639; promtd. to 1st class of poll. assts. 652
Newton, Sub-Condr. and Offg. Condr. P., to be condr. 669
Nicholls, Mr. G. J., to be judge, s. c. court, Jubbulpore 551
Nicholls, Capt. T., m. c., 2 years 667
Nicholson, Capt. W. G., R.E., to be a field engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; reverts to his own rank as 3rd grade exe. engr. 490; p. a., 1 year 654
Nickels, Mr. C., specification of patent ... 356
Nicoll, Maj. Genl. H., B.S.C., to be bt. lt. genl. ... 379
Nihálla, Jemadar, 4 Sikh infy., to be subadar *on augmentation* 697
Nimmo, Lt. Col. T. R., Bo.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 696
Noad, Surg. H. J., death reptd. 403; estate of deceased 577
North, Capt. (Bt Maj.) W., R.E., exe. engr., p. a., 2 years 632
Norway, see Sweden.
Nowgong:—Rajkumar college affiliated to Calcutta university 433
Nowrung Sing, Duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 577
Nugent, Lt. C., R.E., estate of deceased ... 386
Najubkhan, Havildar, 11 N. I., to be jemadar ... 429
Nundram Jaici, Havildar, 5 Goorkhas, to be jemadar 358, 649
Nurbahadur, sepoy, 43 N. I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 402
Nuthall, Maj. H. J., B.S.C., exe. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent for Biluchistan 417
Nyzam Aly Khan, Jemadar, 2 B. C., to be ressaidar 442

O

O'Callaghan, Mr. F. L., supdg. engr., pro. to class II 404; p. l., 1 month 416; confirmed in class II 612
O'Connell, Mr. H. H., asst. engr., transfd. to Madras 431
O'Donel, Maj. C., S.C., m. c., 91 days ... 667
O'Donnell, Condr. T., pensioned 412
O'Donoghue, Mr. W. F., p. w. accts., to be depy. exmr., 2nd grade 360
O'Dowda, Maj. J. W., S.C., to be lt. col. 448; promn. approved of 696
O'Farrell, Sub-Condr. J. H., to be condr. ... 385
Ogilvie, Mr. J. L., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 632
Ogilvie, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. S., S.C., m. c., 182 days 401
O'Kinealy, Mr. P., to offe. as Indian law reporter ... 383
Oldfield, Lt. Col. H. T., B.S.C., to be bt. colonel ... 696
Oldham, Maj. F. G., R.E., to offe. as exmr. of accts., Northern Bengal state railway 698
Olive, Mr. J. W., dist. supdt. of police, to offe. in 3rd grade 446
Oliver, Hony. Capt. D., to have hony. rank of maj. on retirement 668

Page

Olliver, Hospl. Appee. C. E., death reptd. ... 436
Olphert, Mr. H. S., tel. dept., reptd. arrival in Calcutta 680
Ommanney, Capt. E. P, B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 379
Onslow, Lt. G. C. P., R.E., asst. engr., replaced at disp. of inspr. genl. of mily. works 354; placed temply. at disp. of govt. of N. W. P. and Oudh for employment as asst. prinl., Thomason college, 376; arrangement confirmed 684; promtd. to 1st grade 490
Onslow, Lt. R. C., admn. to B. S. C. approved of ... 667
Oomrao Sing, subadar maj., 5 N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 697
Oomur Sing, Havildar, 6 N. I., to be jemadar ... 443
Orchard, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. W., S.C., permtd. to retire 448; retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 667
Orchha:—All transit duties abolished by Maharaja 704
Orr, Lt. C. J., to be adjt., 1st infy., Hyderabad contgt. 574
Orr, Mr. J. E., recognised as consular agent, United States of America, Akyab 433
O'Sullivan, Lt. G. H. W., R.E., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Owen, Surg. C. W., to be in joint medl. charge of Simla 623
Owen, Surg. W., to be 2nd medl. offr., Port Blair and Nicobars 615
Ozzard, Lt. H. H., S.C., u. p. a., for 1 year ... 610

P

Paget, Mr. H. E. C., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 632
Pahlanpur—Powers of certain offrs. in lands ceded by Dewan for Western Rajputana state railway ... 344
Palmer, Lt. Col. A. P., S.C., to be an asst. adjt. genl. on the estabt. 695
Palmer, Mr. A. V., permtd. to resign B. C. S. ... 681
Palmer, Mr. C. S. R., asst. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 621
Palmer, Lt. E., B.S.C., estate of deceased 444, 670
Palmer, Surg. E., m. c., 2 years 678
Palmer, Mr. E. M., recd. charge as depy. acctt. genl., Madras 652
Palmer, Maj. R. H., exe. engr., to offe. as supdg. engr., class III 655
Panjáb Sing, sepoy, 3 Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 380
Pank, Mr. P. D., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Paper Currency—Report on operations in 1878-79, 363; abstract of accts. of the dept. on 30th June 1880, 366; 31st July 1880, 401; 31st Aug. 1880, 447; 30th Sept. 1880, 581; 31st Oct. 1880 ... 653
Parkes, Mr. B., asst. engr., transfd. to Punjab ... 387
Parry, Mr. J. W., asst. engr., placed under orders of govt. of Bombay for service in railway branch 381; placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways ... 680
Partridge, Surg. Maj. S. B., hony. rank of depy. surg. genl. granted on retirement 395
Patkáo Shana—Casualties, &c., in action of 1st July 426
Patterson, 1st Class Apothy. J. W. K., pensioned 385
Payne, Mr. E. W., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 669

Peacock, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) H. P., to be maj. 487; promn. approved of 696
Pears, Mr. S. D., asst. engr., posted to Madras for a year's practical training 611
Pears, Lt. T. C., to offe. as senr. attaché, foreign department 652
Peck, Mr. G., to offe. as comdr., I. G. S. *Enterprize*, 416; confirmed as do. 444
Pedley, Mr. W. E., asst. engr., posted to Bombay ... 611
Peel, Mr. W. deW., exe. engr., retd. from leave ... 655
Peet, Capt. H. J., to be maj. 352; promn. approved of 648
Pemberton, Lt. Col. R. C. B., R.E., apptd. consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow 549
Penal Code extended to lands forming Kathiawar state railway 357; to lands forming Rajputana and western Rajputana state railway ... 483
Pennington, Maj. C. R., S.C., m. c., one year ... 678
Penny, Mr. A., exe. engr., placed at disp. of chief comr., C. P. 612
Penny, Mr. E., reverts to rank of 1st grade asst. engineer 436
Penton, Lt. A. P., R.A., m. c. in India, 21st June to 21st Nov. 696
Pepperell, Sub.-Condr. L. G., remanded to regtl. duty 401
Pereira, Apothy. R., death reptd. 548
Perkins, Col. Æ., C. B., R.E., to be comdg. engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Perram, Mr. G. J., exe. engr., transfd. to C. P. ... 705
Perreau, Lt. Col. M. C., mily. acctt., 1st class, promtd. to 1st grade 345
Pertab Sing, sepoy, 2nd Sikh infy., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 664
Peterson, Mr. F. W. F.C.S., recd. charge as offg. assay mr., Bombay mint 708
Phayre, Capt. R., apptt. as a.-d.-c. to maj. genl. R. Phayre approved of 487
Phayre, Maj. Genl. R., C.B., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 487; apptt. to comd. Southern Afghanistan field force sanctioned 649
Phillips, Mr. A., to be standing counsel, Bengal, 666; assumed charge 677
Phillips, Lt. Col. A. N., placed at disp. of govt. of N. W. P and Oudh for employment as offg. cantt. magt., Benares 343
Phillips, Mr. F. A. T., apptd. a member of the B.C.S. 671
Phumay Khan, Kote Duffadar, 2 B. C., to be jemadar 443
Pierson, Capt. W. H., R. E., to offe. as mily. secy. on persnl. staff of H. E. the viceroy and govr. genl. 394; placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. ... 404
Pike, Sub.-Condr. H., m. c. in India, 91 days ... 374
Pilkington, Lt. H., R. E., asst. engr., m. c., 182 days 714
Pipon, Capt. H., R. A., to be an adjt., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Pir Shah, Subadar Maj., 5 P. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India with title of "Bahadur"... 576
Pitt, Mr. G. W., specification of patent ... 624
Playfair, Col. E. M., depy. comr., C. P., promtd. to 1st class 389
Playfair, Lt. Col. W., B.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 718
Plowden, Lt. Col. C. H., to be comr. of excise, inspr. genl. of registration, and supdt. of stamps, C. P. 551
Plowden, Maj. G. W. C., B.S.C., promn. to bt. lt. col. approved of 379
Pollock, Lt. J. A. H., to be qr. mr., 1 Sikh infy. ... 434
Porter, Lt. G. M., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade... 490
Porter, Mr. J., specification of patent ... 356
Porter, Mr. W. J., dist. supdt. of police, to offe. in 4th grade 446
Postage of inland parcels not exceeding 20 tolas in weight reduced from 8 to 4 annas ... 366
Powlett, Maj. P. W., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 486
Prang Doobey, Havildar, 5 N. I., to be jemadar ... 487
Pratt, Maj. C. S., S.C., m. c., 1 year, 61 days ... 486
Premnath Pundit, depy. exmr., railway accts., transfd. to Punjab northern state railway 417
Pretyman, Maj. G. T., R.A., to be a.-d.-c., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Prideaux, Maj. W. F., posted as govr. genl.'s agent with ex-king of Oudh and supdt. of poll. pensions 485
Primrose, Mr. H. W., to be private secy. to H. E. the viceroy 377
Prince, Mr. W. J., posted to transport dept. with local and tempy. rank of lt. 402
Prinsep, Maj. A. H., to be bt. lt. col. ... 547
Pritchard, Col. G. D., R.E., order to offe. as a supdg. engr. confirmed 376
Protheroe, Maj. M., M.S.C., placed on poll. duty with Kabul-Kandahar field force 440; replaced at disp. of home, rev., & agl. dept. 666
Pulley, Lt. C., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 546
Punjab Sing, Havildar, 32 P. N. I., to be jemadar... 669
Punnah, transit duties abolished by Maharaja of ... 682
Punnea, Jemadar, Erinpura irr. force, to be subadar 378
Purdon, Lt. D. W., placed at disp. of govt. of Madras for apptt. to S. C. 385
Purmodh Singh, Havildar, 3rd N. I., to be jemadar 429

Q

QUENTIN, Lt. W., placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for apptt. to S. C. 610
Queripel, Vety. Surg. A. E., R.A., to offe. as asst. supdt., horse breeding operations, Punjab ... 440
Quilter, Sub-Condr. J. H., to be condr. ... 385
Quinlan, Mr. F. P., p. l., one month ... 680

R

RADCLIFE, Sub-Condr. H. C., to be condr. ... 547
Radford, Lt. O. C, S.C., m. c., one year ... 678
Rahim Bux, Havildar, 6 P. I., to be jemadar ... 632
Rai Bhogchand, extra asst. comr., confirmed in 4th class 439
Railway Act (Indian) of 1879, extended to Darjeeling steam tramway 638
Railways:—General rules for all—in India ... 450
Rajah Jahandad Khan, replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. 552; replacement to date from 1st Oct., one month's spl. leave having been granted from 1st Sept. 638
Rajah Kurmdad Khan, Jemadar, 10 N. I., to be subadar 429
Rajkumar college, Nowgong, affiliated to Calcutta university 433
Ram Girie, Havildar, 1st Goorkhas, to be jemadar 714

Ram Sing, Sowar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 518
Ram Singh, Jemadar, 12 B. C., to be ressaidar ... 443
Ramchurrun Sookul, Havildar, 3 N. I., to be jemadar 429
Ramsay, Lt. H. L., offtd. as a 3rd class poll. agent, and asst. secy., foreign dept., 378; apptd. a 2nd class poll. asst. *sub. pro tem.*, and posted as asst. to govr. genl.'s agent, Rajputana 652
Ramsay, Capt. H. M., to be maj. 395, 547; prom. approved of 668
Ramsay, Mr. J., exe. engr., to be engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway 612
Ramsden, Capt. W. C, p. a., 1 year, 79 days ... 620
Ramsey, Revd. A., promtd. to senr. chaplain ... 704
Ramzan Khan, Jemadar, 3 N. I., to be subadar ... 429
Rangoon:—Capt. G. B. Avellino recognised as actg. consul for Italy 405; recognition confirmed 686; recognition of Mr. F. Diekmann as actg. consul for Sweden and Norway confirmed 420; recognition of Mr. H. Chiaves as actg. consul for Belgium and France confirmed 484; Mr. R. McCracken as actg. consul for Netherlands confirmed 439; recognition of Mr. R. McCracken as actg. vice-consul for Denmark, confirmed 552
Ravenshaw, Lt. C. W., to offe. as 3rd class poll. asst. and posted as cantt. magte. at Neemuch ... 440
Ravenshaw, Lt. H. E., B.S.C., death reptd. ... 670
Rawlins, Capt. A. J. C., R.A., death reptd. 436; estate of deceased 577
Rawlins, Mr. T. W., resumed charge of offices of acctt. genl., Punjab, and depy. comr. of paper currency 378
Ray, Depy. Surg. Genl. G. H., M. D., to be surg. general 352
Reay, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. C., B.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 486
Rebbeck, Mr. J. B., specification of patent ... 384
Rebsch, Mr. S., asst. engr., transfd. to Bombay estabt. 715
Reddie, Mr. W. G., recognised as consular agent, United States of America, Moulmein ... 357
Registration of births, deaths and marriages (Army) Act, 1879 361
Reid, Surg. A. S., M.B., p. a., 2 years 654
Reid, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J., B.S.C., permtd. to retire 443; retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 683
Rendell, Capt. A. W., confirmed as comdt., Northern Bengal state railway vol. rifle corps 420
Rennick, Lt. E. F. J. deC., B.S.C., promn. to capt. approved of 448
Renny, Lt. T. J. O'D., B.S.C., estate of deceased 548, 650
Repton, Maj. H. M., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 575
Retirements, notfn. regarding (mily. dept.) ... 697
Reuther, Mr. A. M., confirmed as 3rd grade asst. consvr. of forests 447
Revell, Hony. Lt. B., to be a depy. comy., p. w. d. ... 547
Reynolds, Maj. E. S., poll. agent, to offe. in 2nd class 652
Reynolds, Mr. W. H., confirmed as a 3rd grade depy. consvr. of forests 398
Richards, Hony. Lt. G., to be an asst. comy., p. w. d. 385
Ridgeway, Capt. J. W., placed on poll. duty with Kabul-Kandahar field force 440; to offe. as under secy. to govt. of India, foreign dept., 579; posted as asst. secy. to govt. of India, foreign dept., 682; to be maj. 684
Rind, Capt. A. T. S. A., B.S.C., to be a comst. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Rind, Mr. L. A. W., asst. consvr. of forests, subsidiary leave 30 days, and furlo. to Europe 1 year, and on retn. to be posted to C. P. 390
Riordan, Hony. Lt. P., to be hony. capt. 379; from 23rd May 1879 683
Rivaz, Capt. V., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 575
Rivett-Carnac, Lt. J. F., B.S.C., to be capt. 379; promn. approved of 648
Robarts, Lt. C. J., S.C., m. c., one year ... 574
Roberts, Maj. Genl. (Local Lt. Genl.) *Sir* F. S., K. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., R.A., good service pension conferred 429; to comd. the Kabul-Kandahar field force 434; to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath 620
Roberts, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) G. R., S.C., permtd. to retire 697
Roberts, Mr. H. V. H., asst. supdt. of police, placed at disp. of chief comr. of Assam 363
Roberts, Hony. Lt. J., to be hony. capt. (since deceased) 379; was a *depy.* (not asst.) comy. .. 683
Robertson, Lt. C. G., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Robertson, Capt. D., to be a poll. agent, 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.*... 357
Robertson, Capt. D. H., to be maj. 649
Robinson, Lt. Col. J. I., to be bt. col. 401; promn. approved of 668
Robinson, Lt. R. S. P., death reptd. 548
Robinson, Lt. W. W., R.E., placed temply. at disp. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; transfd. to Bombay estabt. ... 715
Rochfort, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) T. F. C., leave to sea on m. c., 91 days 414
Roepstorff, Mr. F. A. de', to offe. as 2nd asst. supdt., Port Blair 446
Rollo, Mr. J., asst. engr., to be tempy. 4th grade exe. engr. 474
Roopchund, Jemadar, 41 N. I., to be subadar ... 353
Roorai Khan, Jemadar, 28 P. N. I., to be subadar ... 429
Ross, Maj. Genl. J., C. B., to comd. infy. divn., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435
Roumania, treaty of commerce, &c., with Great Britain 686
Routh, Mr. R. S. J., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent, Biluchistan ... 403
Rowband, Lt. Col. H., permtd. to avail himself of residue of his 2 years' furlo. out of India, on p. a., granted in 1877, 574; to be a 2nd class depy. asst. comy. genl. 678
Rowcroft, Lt. Col. G. C., B.S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 374; to be bt. col. 402, 683
Rowjee Tawria, Subadar, 1 N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India with title of "Bahadur"... 697
Roy, Babu G. C., asst. engr., placed at disp. of N. W. P. govt. 664
Rub Newaz Khan, Kote Duffadur, 15 B. C., to be jemadar 443
Ruckert, Mr. G., recognised as consul for Belgium at Akyab 686
Rudra, Asst. Surg. B. C., apptd. temply. to medl. charge of Meywar poll. agency 405
Rugbeer Panday, Jemadar, 2 N. I., to be subadar ... 402

Page

Russell, Col. L., R.E., to offe. as chief engr., C. P., and secy. to chief comr. in the p. w. d. 396; will continue to so offe., but is transfd. to N. W. P. and Oudh as chief engr. and joint secy., p. w. d. ... 404
Rutton Sing, Jemadar, 27 N. I., to be subadar ... 654
Ruttonbeer Thappa, Jemadar, 1 Goorkhas, to be subadar 714
Ryall, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) B. W., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days 448

S

Sachs, Mr J. J., specification of patent ... 666
Sadler, Lt. J. H., 60 days' p. l. ... 390
Sage, Lt. C. A. R., S.C., to be capt. 358; his third Christian name is *Ross*, and not as stated in above order 414, 668; promn. approved of ... 648
Sáiad Gúl, Havildar, 3 Sikh infy., 3rd class Order of Merit 380
Salkeld, Capt. C. E., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 575
Salmond, Mr. J. M., asst. engr., offtd. as manager, Rangoon and Irrawaddy valley state railway, 1st to 25th Oct. 715
Salt:—Regulations regarding it in Sindh 653; offrs. authorised to grant certificates to cover despatches of— 708
Salted fish imported into Bombay or Sindh Ports exempted from duty 653
Samuells, Capt. A. P., death reptd. 375
Sanders, Surg. E., placed at disp. of Bengal govt. 623; this notfn. cancelled 638
Sanders, Maj. T. W., Bo.S.C., death reptd. ... 633
Sanderson, Mr. C., solicitor to govt., leave of absence, 4 months 398; confirmed 483
Sandilands, Mr. P. A., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 632
Sankey, Col. R. H., C.B., R.E., good service pension conferred 679
Sapsford, Tempy. Sub-Condr. D., was on leave in India, 117 days 546
Sargeaunt, Capt. R. A., R.E., during absence of acctt. genl., p. w. d., from Simla, to have charge of the portion of his office left there, and of the accts. of state railway stores 650; also of the portion of p. w. d. secretariat left at Simla 655
Sartorius, Lt. Col. R. W., V.C., C.M.G., m. c., 1 year 182 days 620
Saulez, 2nd Lt. P. H., placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for apptt. to S. C. 394
Saunders, 2nd Lt. C. G. B., estate of deceased ... 396
Saunders, Maj. H. G., mily. acctt., 2nd class, promtd. to 1st grade 345; m. c., 2 years 610
Saunders, Lt. Col. J. B., m. c., under regulations of 1868, 428; to be bt. col. 714
Savi, Capt. T. B. B., R.E., promtd. and apptd. manager, Indus valley and Kandahar state railways 577
Savi, Mr. W. B., was employed as asst. to the poll. agent in the Naga hills, 1st Mar. to 24th Apl. ... 405
Savings Banks:—Revised rules 625
Saxon, 1st Class Asst. Apothy. C., to be a 2nd class apothecary 353
Saxon, Sergt. and Offg. Sub-Condr. J., to be sub-conductor 669
Schrottky, Mr. E. C., specification of patent ... 666

Page

Scott, Lt. Col. C. H. S., B.S.C., permtd. to retire 407; retirement approved of, and hony. rank of col. granted 683
Scott, Mr. F. W. M., asst. engr., posted to C. I. ... 611
Scott, Maj. T. A., asst. comr., C. P., promtd. to 1st class 389
Scrafton, Mr. J., specification of patent ... 666
Scully, Surg. J., m. c., 2 years 385
Sealy, Mr. G., tel. dept., promn. to supdt. has effect from 18th July 1879 436
Searle, Col. A. T., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 697
Searle, Mr. W. H. W., marine offr., promtd. to 2nd grade (supy.) 684
Secunderabad:—Census Act, with modifications, extended to— 704
Sedgwick, Capt. W., R.E., exe. engr., m. c., 2 years 648
Selby, Lt. H. O., R.E., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 188
Selfe, Capt. S. G. F., R.A., to be comdt., No. 4 field batty., Hyderabad contgt. 647
Serohi divn. of Western Rajputana state railway removed from control of dir. genl. of railways, and placed under orders of govt. of India ... 375
Seton-Burn, Lt. R., B.S.C., to be adjt., Meywar Bheel corps 378
Sevenoaks, Mr. C. H. C., local and tempy. rank of lt. ceased 414
Shadbolt, Mr. E. I., asst. engr., placed at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent for C. I. for employment on Bhopal railway 655
Shaick Elahcebux, ressaldar, Erinpura irr. cavy., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Shaik Imdad Ali, Jemadar, govr. genl.'s body-guard, to be subadar 429
Shaikh Hossein Bux, Subadar, 33 N. I., to be subadar maj. 678
Shakespear, Capt. G. R. J., S.C., to be maj. 442; promn. approved of 696
Shám Sing, naick, 3 Sikh infy., promtd. to 2nd class Order of Merit 380
Sham Singh, Jemadar, 5 P. I., to be subadar, *on augmentation* 649
Shamnath Pundit, asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govt. of N. W. P. and Oudh ... 664
Shaw, Staff Vety. Surg. F. G., to be inspg. vety. surgeon 367
Shawe, Lt. R. B., admtd. to B.S.C. 407; admn. approved of 714
Shazada Sheraib, replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. ... 552
Sheik Elahie Bux, Havildar, 3 N. I., to be jemadar 429
Sheik Shumshere Ali, Jemadar, 3 N. I., to be subadar 429
Sheikh Bahadoor, "Bahadoor," ressaldar maj., 1 cavy., Hyderabad contgt., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 576
Sheikh Muhboob, "Bahadoor" subadar maj., 3 N. I., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 576
Shepherd, Capt. C. E., S.C., exe. engr., to offe. as engr.-in-chief, Kandahar state railway, Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez secs., 403; to be maj. ... 714
Shepherd, Capt. T., S.C., to be maj. 395; promn. approved of 668

Page

Shepherd, Revd. T. C., B.A., transfer to Bombay estabt. sanctioned 390
Sher Mahomed, Jemadar, 3 Sikh infy., to be subadar, *on augmentation* 649
Shere Sing, subadar maj., 25 P. N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Shewan, Mr. G., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Shibram Borah, Surg., to be asst. to poll. offr., Naga hills 420
Shirres, Lt. J. C., R.A., to be 1st subaltern, No. 1 mountain batty. 394
Shortt, Lt. Col. and Bt. Col. A. Y., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 668
Showers, Capt. H. F., B.S.C., estate of deceased 670, 679
Sievwright, Lt. C. F., placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for apptt. to S. C. 678
Sim, Lt. G. H., R.E., asst. engr., pro. to 1st grade... 490
Simon, Mr. H., specification of patent 483
Simpson, Condr. J., m.c. in India, 182 days ... 401
Simpson, Dr. J., M.D., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Sind:—Bombay Act I of 1875 not in force 579; declaration of enactments in force 672, 676, 681
Sinkinson, Mr. E. J., resumed charge of office of under secy. to govt. of India, finance dept. ... 378
Sirdar Juggut Sing, subadar maj., 29 P. N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Sirdar Raja Ali Khan, one month's spl. leave, and replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab ... 552
Sirdar Sing, lance duffadar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 547
Siva Dutta Pande, Pandit, B.A., asst. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 490
Skardon, Surg. Maj. T. G., furlo. on m. c. for 182 days granted by secy. of state 648
Skene, Capt. C. Mc C. D., to be maj. 708
Sladen, Lt. Col. E. B., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 395
Slater, Lt. M. J., R.E., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Slave trade treaty with German empire ... 398
Sleigh, 1st Class Apothy. J., to be a senr. apothy. .. 353
Small, Lt. W. G., to have charge of field treasure chest, Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Smith, Depy. Surg. Genl. A., M.D., C.B., to be princ. medl. offr. to Northern Afghanistan field force, with tempy. rank of surg. genl. 402; permtd. to proceed to England to appear before a medl. board 546
Smith, Maj. C. B. E., C.S.I., placed on poll. duty with Kabul-Kandahar field force 440
Smith, Lt. E. A., R.A., m. c., 1 year 678
Smith, Mr. F. J., to be 2nd lt., Calcutta vol. rifle corps 420
Smith, Mr. F. St. G. M., asst. engr., posted to Rajputana 611
Smith, Mr. G. O., exmr., p. w. accts., 4th class, promtd. to 1st grade 360
Smith, Lt. Col. R., S.C., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 546
Smith Sub-Condr. T., m. c., 1 year 682
Smith, Col. T. P., R.A., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Smyth, Surg. W. B., estate of deceased 444, 489

Page

Snell, Lt. F. W., Bo.S.C., replaced at disp. of mily. department 383
Snow, Lt. Col. R. T., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 620
Sohunloll Tewarry, "Bahadur," subadar maj., 8 N. I., promtd. to 1st class Order of British India, with title of "Sirdar Bahadur" 576
Sonnak Tannak, private, 19 Bo. N. I., would have been admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit had he lived, and his widow will therefore draw the usual pension of the order for 3 years ... 697
Soobah Sing, naick, 24 B. N. I., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Sookhchain, Jemadar, 41 N. I., to be subadar ... 353
Soophul Doobey, Havildar, 11 N. I., to be jemadar 429
Spain:—Monsr. P. Charriol recognised as hony. vice-consul at Calcutta and. Mr. A. Blascheck at Bombay 439
Sparks, Maj. J. B., S.C., retd. from leave 655; placed at disp. of dir. genl. of railways for employment as port store-keeper 664
Spence, Mr. J. K., Bo.C.S., recd. offg. charge of office of post master genl., Bombay ... 345
Spencer, Mr. D. B., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Spooner, Mr. G. P., posted to state railways under Bombay govt. 633
Spratt, Lt. F. T. N., R.E., to be a depy. asst. qr. mr. genl., Kabul-Kandahar field force, 434; reverted to 4th grade of exe. engrs. 490; p. a., 273 days 667
Stack, Mr. W. G., apptd. a member of the B.C.S. 671
Stamp Act extended to Abu and Anadra 344; documents exempted from duty 400, 493, 653
St. Barbe, Mr. H. L., B.C.S., furlo., 18 months ... 615
Stedman, Capt. E., S.C., to be maj. .. 714
Steel, Capt. E. H., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 575
Steel, Maj. J. N., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 428
Steiner, Mr. J., recognised as actg. consul for the Netherlands at Bombay 344; recognition confirmed 615
Stephen, Surg. Maj. A., to offe. as statistical offr. to govt. of India 390
Sterndale, Maj. R. C., Calcutta vol. rifle corps, who resigns his commn. at his own request, is permtd. to retain rank and uniform ... 649
Stevens, Lt. G. B., placed at disp. of govt. of Madras for apptt. to S.C. 682
Stevens, Lt. H. Fitz G., S.C., to be capt. ... 678
Stevenson, Mr. C. F., dist. supdt. of police, to revert to 5th grade 446
Stevenson, Mr. G., C.S., confirmed as a 1st grade asst. comr., Assam 439
Stevenson, Maj. R. G. T., (since deceased), to be lt. colonel 575
Stewart, Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. C. E., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 379
Stewart, Lt. Genl. *Sir* D. M., K.C.B., to be an ordy. member of govr. genl.'s council, and took his seat 445; to be a Kt. Grand Cross of the Bath ... 620
Stewart, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) G., S.C., m. c., 1 year ... 434
Stewart, Capt. N. R., admn. to B.S.C., approved of 352
St. Joseph, Mr. J., specification of patent ... 384
Stock, Maj. H. J., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Stoddard, Mr. A., exe. engr., transfd. to British Burma 655

Page

Stone, Revd. A. E., apptd. a junr. Bengal chaplain and placed at disp. of govt. of N.W. P. and Oudh 439
Storer, Mr. J., specification of patent ... 384
Storey, Mr. H. F., temply. promtd. to supdg. engr., class III 612
Strachey, the *Hon'ble Sir* J., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be presdt. of govr. genl.'s council during govr. genl.'s visit to certain parts of India ... 623
Strachey, 2nd Lt. J., to be a.-d.-c. on his persnl. staff 653
Strange, Mr. W. L., asst. engr., posted to Bombay ... 611
Straton, Capt. E., to be supdt. of army signalling, Kabul-Kandahar field force, 435; death reptd. ... 449
Stuart, Mr. C. A., resumed charge of office of post mr., Bombay, 345; recd. offg. charge as post mr. genl., Bombay 616
Stuart, Lt. C. J. L., to be adjt., 2nd P. C., 345; admn. to B.S.C., approved of ... 667
Stuart, Lt. Col. H. T., M.S.C, to be lt. col. ... 697
Stuart, Mr. R. H., inspr. of police, to be asst. dist. supdt. 398
Stuart, Capt. W. T., S.C., to be maj. 610
Sulivan, Mr. A., asst. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govt. of Bombay for employment on Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch state railways 375; promtd. to 1st grade 655
Sullivan, Lt. J. E. H., death reptd. 577
Sulphate of soda—license-fees for manufacture ... 663
Sulphur if imported only for agrl. purposes, exempted from fee of Rs. 10, otherwise leviable under Arms Act 651
Sultan Ali, extra asst. comr., promtd. to 1st class ... 439
Sundul Khan, Jemadar, 6 P. I., to be subadar ... 632
Sunth Singh, Havildar, 19th P. N. I., to be jemadar 429
Surjan Doss, B. A., to be a 3rd grade asst. engr. ... 416
Swanne, Lt. J. C., placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for apptt. to staff corps 379
Swappe, Mr. C., exe. engr., placed temply. at disp. of govt. of Bombay for employment on Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch state railways 375; placed at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent for C. I., for employment on Bhopal railway 650
Sweden and Norway, Mr. H. Bause recognised as actg. consul, Aden, 398; recognition confirmed 686; Mr. F. Dickmann's recognition as actg. consul, Rangoon, confirmed 420; Mr. C. Kapp's recognition as actg. consul, Bombay, confirmed 484; Mr. J. Janni, actg. consul at Bombay, resumed charge 677; Mr. V. Escher, actg. consul at Aden, resumed charge 682
Sweet, Mr. W. McM., asst. engr., posted to Assam for a year's practical training 611
Swetenham, Maj. E., S.C., to offe. as supdg. engr., class III, 396; confirmed as supdg. engr., class III 612
Swiney, Lt. Col. J., M.S.C, to bt. col. ... 395
Swinhoe, Maj. C., Bo.S.C., apptt. as asst. comy. genl., Kandahar field force, 2nd divn., approved of 487
Swinley, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) G., R.A., p. a., 2 years ... 648
Syed Khader, Subadar, 4 N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur"... 430
Sykes, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. P., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted ... 394
Sylhet vol. rifle corps formation sanctioned ... 620
Sylvester, Surg. Maj. C. J., M.D., to be depy. surg. general 352
Synnott, Mr. W., recd. charge as offg. depy. comr. of inland customs 366

Page

Syud Ahmed, Kazi, title of Khan Bahadur conferred 677
Syud Badshah Miyan, replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. 552
Syud Imman Ali, Sowar, 3 Sind horse, would have been admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit had he lived, and widow will draw usual 3 years' pension 697
Szczepanski, Maj. H. C. A., depy. comr., promtd. to 2nd class 357

T

Tait, Mr. J., asst. engr., placed at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent for C. I. 715
Talbot, Lt. the *Hon'ble* M. G., R.E., to be a surv. offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force ... 435
Talib Hossein, Ressaldar Maj., 16 B. C., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India, with title of "Bahadur" 576
Tandy, Surg. Maj. E. O., m. c., one year ... 113
Tanner, Mr. T. L., exe. engr., reduced to 4th grade 621
Tate, Lt. H. R., admn. to B.S.C. approved of ... 395
Taylor, Surg. Maj. E., permtd. to retire ... 394
Taylor, Mr. F. D., specification of patent ... 419
Taylor, Col. F. S., R.E., death reptd. ... 548
Taylor, Revd. J., M.A., B.D., to be an asst. chaplain, church of Scotland, 439; reptd. arrival and was placed at disp. of N. W. P. govt. 492
Taylor, Revd. J. H., B.A., placed at disp. of Bengal government 439
Telegraph revised rule for foreign messages ... 715
Temple, Lt. H. M., to offe. as poll. asst., 3rd class, and posted as asst. to resdt., and asst. to thuggee supdt., Hyderabad 615
Temple, Capt. J. A., S.C., to be a 4th class depy. comr. 551; to be maj. 714
Templer, Lt. H., to be offg. squad. offr., 2 P. C. ... 620
Thacker, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J., belonged to Bombay (not Bengal) S. C. 353
Thackeray, Lt. F. R., R.A., to be 2nd subaltern, No. 1 mountain batty. 394
Thakoor Dass, asst. surg., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 378
Thakur Singh, Jemadar, 2 P. I., to be subadar ... 632
Thelwall, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. B., S.C., permtd. to retire 386; retirement approved of and hony. rank of maj. genl. granted 667
Theobalds, Depy. Surg. Genl. J. R., to be surg. genl. 352
Thomason, Lt. Col. C. S., R.E., on retn. from p. l. was detained on special duty in Bombay 387; to offe. as supdg. engr. and secy. to govr. genl.'s agent, C. I., in the p. w. d. 396; confirmed in rank and apptt. 698
Thompson, the *Hon'ble* A. R., C.S.I., reptd. departure from Bombay 389; to be a C.I.E. ... 485
Thompson, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) D. H., S.C., to be maj. 714
Thomson, Mr. A. B, to offe. in class II of state railway, reve. estabt. 634
Thomson, Mr. C., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade 650; retnd. from leave 655
Thomson, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) M., furlo. on p.a., 1 year 428; to be col. 654
Thomson, Lt. Col. W. B., B.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 620
Thornber, Depy. Asst. Comy. J., to be hony. lt. ... 683
Thornhill, Lt. H. B., admn. to B.S.C., approved of 487

Page

Thornton, Mr. L. M., apptd. a member of the B. C. S. 671
Thorp, Depy. Surg. Genl. E. C., M.D., to be surg. general 352
Threlfall, Mr. T., specification of patent ... 624
Thurlow, 2nd Lt. B. S., estate of deceased ... 654
Ticcaram Kwas, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 663
Tickell, Capt. R. P., R.E., to be a field engr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 435; p. a., 1 year and 9 days 648
Tilghman, Mr. B. C., specification of patent ... 483
Toker, Capt. A. C., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 448
Tomkins, Capt. W. P., R.E., to be asst. secy. to govt. of India, p. w. d., civil and mily. works branch 431
Tomlinson, Qr. Mr. J. W., death reptd. ... 715
Tonge, Sergt. Maj. W., £10 annuity and medal as reward 576
Tonnochy, Lt. V. C., to be adjt., 4th Sikh infy. ... 407
Tottenham, Lt. Col. H. L. A., S.C., p. a., 1 year 678
Tottenham, *Hon'ble* L. R., p. l. 2 months 383; 2 months and 7 days, in supersession of above ... 483
Trail, Maj. D. H., R. E., exmr., p. w. accts., temply. promtd. to 2nd class 360; reverted to 3rd class 698
Travelling allowances:—Rules regarding— 390, 663, 705
Travers, Lt. E. A., admtd. to B.S.C. 345; admn. approved of 714
Trevor, Maj. Genl. J. S., R.E., confirmed as depy. secy. to govt. of India, p. w. d., railway branch ... 490
Trevor, Col. W. S., v. c., R.E., chief engr., transfd. to office of dir. genl. of railways 474
Triscott, Lt. C. P., R.A., confirmed as 3rd subaltern, No. 2 mountain batty., 385; m. c., 1 year ... 678
Trotter, Capt. J. M., B.S.C., to be bt. maj. ... 714
Trotter, Capt. W. F., asst. comr., to offe. in 1st grade 355
Trower, Mr. M. R., tel. dept., to offe. as 3rd grade superintendent 375
Tubb, Mr. H. H., asst. supdt., tel. dept., services no longer required 549
Tucker, Capt. L. H. E., 1 month spl. leave, and replaced at disp. of Punjab govt. 552; to be major 714
Tucker, Lt. Col. W. R., R.E., supdg. engr., promtd. to class I 612
Tully, Mr. W., specification of patent ... 483
Tuohy, Surg. J. F., M.D., admtd. into the service ... 401
Turner, Capt. A. H., replaced at disp. of mily. dept. 552
Turner, Mr. W. B., specification of patent ... 624
Tuson, Mr. F. E., to offe. as 3rd asst. supdt., Port Blair 446
Tweddell, Maj. F., m. c., 1 year 182 days ... 695
Tweedie, Lt. Col. W., to offe. as poll. agent for western states of Rajputana, and comdt. of Erinpura irr. force 485; offtd. from 21st Sept. to 15th Oct., as resdt., 2nd class, and poll. agent of the eastern states of Rajputana 624
Tyrwhitt, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) E., B.S.C., retirement approved of with hony. rank of maj. general 352
Tytler, Capt. R. F. C. A., to be depy. judge advocate 420; to be maj. 575

Page

U

Udny, Maj. G. C., B. S. C., death reptd. ... 443
United States of America, Mr. W. G. Reddie, recognised as consular agent at Moulmein 357; Mr. W. F. Halliday recognised as consular agent at Akyab 357; ditto ditto at Chittagong 552; Mr. A. B. Cobb, as vice-consul genl. at Calcutta 357, 439; as offg. consul genl. at Calcutta 363; Mr. W. W. G. Beatson as consular agent at Bassein, and Mr. J. E. Orr as consular agent at Akyab 433; Mr. J. S. Williams as consul at Aden 447
University, Rajkumar college, Nowgong, affiliated 433
Upcott, Mr F. R., exe. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 655
Upperton, Lt. Col. J., B. S. C., m. c., 182 days 394; promn. from maj. approved of 575
Upton, Mr. R. L., to offe. as govt. solicitor 398; as registrar of the diocese 483
Urquhart, Lt. W. A., R.A., to be subaltern, No. 2 F. batty., Hyderabad contgt. 434
Utter Sing, Sowar, 19 B. L., admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit 548

V

Vaid, Mr. C. C., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
VanSomeren, Mr. G. G. B., to be asst. to the govt. advocate, British Burma 398
VanSomeren, Depy. Surg. Genl., W. J., M. D., to be surg. genl. 352
Vedova, Mr. F. G., specification of patent ... 666
Velleea, Havildar, Erinpura irr. force, to be jemadar 378
Venning, Mr. F., C.S., to be inspr. genl. of police and jails, C. P. 389
Vibart, Maj. E. D. H., B.S.C., to be lt. col. 442; promn. approved of 696
Vivian, Maj. A., S.C., p. a., 1 year and 324 days 648; to be lt. col. 683
Voigt, Mr. S. E., recognition as actg. consul at Calcutta for Austro-Hungarian empire confirmed by H. M.'s govt. 384
Volunteer corps, formation of N. W. P. vols. into two administrative battns. sanctioned 358; Berar rifles to be attd. to Great Indian Peninsula railway rifles 632
Von Wien, Passed Hospl. Appee. J. W., to be 2nd class asst. apothy. 353
Vurdarajoo, Subadar Maj., 32 N. I., admtd. to 2nd class Order of British India with title of Bahadur 430
Vyvyan, Capt. B. G., promn. to maj. approved of ... 575
Vyvyan, Capt. R. O., promn. to bt. maj. approved of 379

W

Waddell, Mr. L. A., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 622; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Walcott, Lt. Col., E. Y., B.S.C., permtd. to retire 632; retirement approved of 667; hony. rank of col. conferred 668
Walker, Mr. F. B., exe. engr., placed under orders of govt. of India, for service in railway branch ... 381
Walker, Mr. G. C., C.S., one month's spl. leave and replaced at disp. of govt. of Punjab ... 552

Page

Walker, Col. G. F., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; to have tempy. rank of brigdr. general 489
Walker, Mr. S. N., actg. asst. supdt. of police, placed at disp. of chief comr. of Assam 356
Wallace, Lt. A., admtd. to B. S. C. 574
Wallace, Mr. D., exe. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 431
Wallace, Surg. Maj. J., M. D., estate of deceased ... 670
Waller, Hospl. Appce. D., to be a 2nd class asst. apothecary 649
Walsh, Surg. J. E., estate of deceased 416
Walshe, Depy. Asst. Comy. J., to be hony lt. 379; promtd. to asst. comy. 385; promtd. to 2nd grade asst. engr. 396; promtd. to 1st grade asst. engr. 698
Walter, Capt C. J., S.C., to be maj. 575
Ward, Capt. A. E., S. C., confirmed as 4th grade exe. engr. 490; furlo. extended to 1st Nov. 1881 714
Ward, Lt. Col. D., R. E., supdg. engr., promtd. to class II 396; p. a., 2 years 546; temply. promtd. to class I 612
Ward, Maj. H. C. E., depy. comr., C. P., promtd. to 2nd class 551
Warden, Mr. R., temply promtd. to 4th grade of exe. engr. 431
Warden, Mr. S., to be a 4th grade marine offr., *Czarewitch* 416
Wariam Singh, Havildar, 5 P. I., to be jemadar ... 649
Waris Ali, Duffadar, 5th P. C., to be jemadar ... 697
Warren, Maj. W. A, R. A., death reptd. ... 715
Watling, Capt. J. T., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Watson, Surg. G., death reptd. 403; estate of deceased 670
Watson, Lt. G. H., admtd. to B.S.C. ... 486
Way, Mr. J. T., specification of patent ... 356
Way, Maj. G. A., S.C., m. c., one year ... 574
Way, Mr. R. A., exe engr., confirmed in 4th grade 655
Wazeer Singh, Jemadar, 22 P. N. I., to be subadar 358
Weare, Lt. H. O., death reptd. 679
Webb, Capt. E. H., m. c., 2 years 448
Webb, Lt. H. N., S.C., p. a., 1 year ... 632
Welchman, Capt. A. J. T., g. g. o. No. 87 of 1880, promtg. him to maj. cancelled 379
Welchman, Lt. E. W. St. G., to be wing offr., 1st infy., Hyderabad contgt. 647
Weller, Lt. A. T., S.C., p. a., 2 years 667
Wells, Lt. H. L., R.E., to be asst. dir., Persian tel. dept. 396; replaced at disp. of inspr. genl. of mily. works 404
Wemyss, Col. H. M., S.C., to be asst. adjt. genl. Khyber line force 395; leave on u. p. a. 182 days 574; p. a., 130 days in lieu of above ... 647
Wentworth-FitzWilliam, Capt. the *Hon'ble* W. C., to be a.-d.-c. on the persnl. staff of govr. genl. ... 647
West, Depy. Asst. Comy. W., to be hony. lt. ... 683
Western, Capt. J. H., R.E., order to offc. as supdg. engr. confirmed 376
Weston, Passed Hospl. Appce. J. T., to be a 2nd class asst. apothy. 353
Wheeler, Capt. C. E., to offc. as 2nd-in-comd., Mhairwarra battn. 357
Wheeler, Maj. F., B.S.C., promn. to lt. col. approved of 575
Whipping Act extended to lands forming Kattiawar state railway 357; Rajputana state railway ... 484
Whish, Lt. Col. H. E., B.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 620

Page

White, *Hon'ble* J. S., high court judge, furlo., one year 704
White, Lt. W. H., R.E., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade 612
Whiteford, Lt. W. W. B., exe. engr., placed temply. at displ. of mily. dept. 387; apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Whitlock, Lt. Col. W. H., M.S.C., to be bt. col. ... 487
Whittall, Mr. R. H. C., depy. consvr. of forests, transd. to C. P. 420
Whitwell, Mr. R. R. H., apptd. a surg. on Bengal estabt. 546, 632; admn. to service approved of ... 574
Whylock, Surg. Maj. W. S., M.D., tempy. rank of depy. surg. genl. conferred on him for the time he offtd. as prinl. medl. offr., Northern Afghanistan field force 632
Wiffin, Hony. Lt. G. E., to be hony. capt. ... 683
Wilkins, Mr. C. A., C.S., replaced at disp. of govt. of Bengal 657
Wilkinson, Mr. F., specification of patent ... 384
Wilkinson, Col. H. C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488; to have tempy. rank of brigdr. general 489
Wilkinson, Mr. J. W., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 1st grade 360
Willes, Lt. G. F., admtd. to B.S.C. ... 574
Williams, Maj. (Bt. Lt. Col.) B., S.C., to be lt. colonel 547
Williams, Sub-Condr. (Tempy. Condr.) J., to be conductor 428
Williams, Mr. J. S., recognised as consul, United States of America, Aden 447
Williams, Mr. J. S., 2 specifications of patents ... 624
Williams, Professor M., M.A., to be C.I.E. ... 420
Williams, Mr. R. K., 4th class exmr., p. w. accts., promtd. to 2nd grade 360; transfd. to charge of accts. of Indus valley state railway 417
Williamson, Mr. R. H., placed on list of 2nd class marine engrs. 414
Williamson, Capt. W. J., B.S.C., to be C.I.E. ... 420
Willing, Sergt. J. (since pensioned), to be sub-condr. 385
Willmot, Mr. R., medl. offr., Rajputana state railway, furlo., 2 years 623
Willoughby, Lt. H. P., R.A., m. c. in India, 121 days 418
Willoughby, Lt. Col. M. W., Bo.S.C., to be bt. colonel 620
Wilson, the *Hon'ble* A., p. l., 16th Nov. 1880 to 8th Jan. 1881 378
Wilson, Mr. A., depy. exmr., p. w. accts., transfd. to Assam 490
Wilson, Lt. Col. A. R., Bo.S.C., retirement approved of, and hony. rank of col. granted ... 683
Wilson, Capt. F. A., B.S.C., promn. to maj. approved of 575
Wilson, Mr. F. J., asst. engr., posted to Madras ... 656
Wilson, Surg. J., M.D., p. a., 182 days... ... 696
Wilson, Lt. R. H. F. W., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434
Wilson, Col. T. F., C.B., B.S.C., placed on Indian gradation list as maj. genl. 385
Wilson, Hony. Lt. W., to be a depy. comy., p. w. d. 547
Wimberley, Maj. R. J., p. l., 3 months ... 638
Winckler, Mr. G. W., asst. engr., transfd. to Assam 354; placed temply. at disp. of govr. genl.'s agent Biluchistan, 359; placed temply. at disp. of dir.

Page

genl. of railways 404; ordered to join his apptt. in Assam 664
Wingate, Maj. T. O., S.C., exe. engr., promtd. to 3rd grade 490
Winn, Sergt. and Offg. Sub-Condr. J., should have been the name, and *not Robinson*, in g. g. o. No. 333 of 1880 (comst. dept.) 385
Wise, Mr. J. E. D., to be 3rd class engr. on probn., and posted to I. G. hulk *Koel* 381
Wither, Capt. A. C. B., exe. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 655
Woodhouse, Capt. H. O., S.C., m. c., 1 year ... 546
Woodthorpe, Capt. (Bt. Maj.) R. G., R.E., p. a., one year 546
Wolley-Dod, Mr. F., asst. engr., promtd. to 1st grade 655
Wolseley, Lt. Col. G. B., to be asst. adjt. and qr. mr. genl., Pesháwar dist., 395; with effect from 18th July 548
Wood, Mr. T. W., dist. supdt. of police, to offc. in 2nd grade 446
Woodcock, Capt. H. F., promn. to maj. approved of 379
Woods, Lt. G. E. A., R.A., estate of deceased ... 436
Wooldridge, Maj. DeL. R. F., Bo.S.C., apptt. in Kandahar field force approved of 488
Woolley, Lt. T. S. M., admn. to B.S.C. approved of 395
Worthy, Maj. F. P., B.S.C., death reptd. 18th July 1880, 396; estate of deceased 610
Wray, Sub-Condr. G. M., to be condr. 649
Wright, Lt. I. D., R.A., estate of deceased ... 436
Wright, Capt. J. T., R.E., exe. engr., promtd. to 2nd grade 490

Page

Wulli Mahomed, Havildar, govr. genl.'s body-guard, to be jemadar 429
Wuzeer Beg, Color Havildar, 1 N. I., to be jemadar 358
Wuzeer Sing Nagarkoti, rifleman, 2 Goorkhas, admtd. to 3rd class Order of Merit ... 663
Wuzzeer, Havildar, P. N. I., to be jemadar ... 375
Wyatt, Mr. J. W., asst. engr., posted to Punjab 611; resigned his apptt. in the p. w. d. 656
Wylie, Capt. H., p. a., 1 year and 66 days ... 648
Wyllie, Capt. W. H. C., p. l., 2 months ... 625
Wyncoll, Lt. C. E., to be offg. wing offr. on probn., 4 P. I. 678
Wynter, Capt. W. A., to be a transport offr., Kabul-Kandahar field force 434

Y

YATE, 2nd Lt. F. H., placed at disp. of Madras govt. for apptt. to S.C. 486
Yeilding, Lt. W. R., admn. to B.S.C. approved of ... 395
Yorke, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) P. S., m. c., under regulations of 1868... 695
Young, Capt. C., to be a 3rd class sub-asst. comy. genl. on probn. 366; to be maj. 684
Young, Lt. C. W., S.C., m. c., 356 days ... 714
Young, Lt. E. A., S.C., m. c., 1 year and 182 days ... 414
Young, Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) J. N., S.C., p. a., 2 years 574
Young, Revd. J. W., M. A., permtd. to retire ... 390
Younghusband, Lt. G. J., to be offg. wing offr. on probn., guide corps 620

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

Page

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon will hold a Drawing-room at Government House, Calcutta, next winter; date to be notified hereafter ... 397

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during His Excellency's journey to Lahore, &c., should be addressed "Governor General's Camp" without any post town ... 475

His Excellency will leave Simla, 28th October, visit several places and probably arrive at Calcutta, 6th December; will hold a levée in camp at Lahore, 11th November 491

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notification correcting typographical error in Licensing Act (VI of 1880) in *Gazette of India*, Part IV, 6th, 13th, and 20th March 343

No. 13.—Publishing Regulation of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Army) Act, 1879, and confirmation of Marriages on Her Majesty's Ships Act, 1879 361

Corrigenda in *Bombay Code* (Vol. XII of Revised Acts) 383

Corrigenda and Addenda in the Chronological Tables and the Index to the enactments relating to India 437, 475, 482

No. 15.—Publishing a Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to the collection of the public revenue in the Province of Coorg ... 477

No. 16.—Publishing the Merchant Seamen (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880, 635; and the Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Act, 1880 638

No. 17.—Appointing a meeting of Governor General's Council on Thursday, 23rd December, at 11 A. M. at the Council Chamber, Government House, Calcutta 699

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

No. 302.—Authorising affiliation of Rajkumar College, Nowgong, to the Calcutta University up to First Arts standard 433

EXAMINATIONS.

No. 62.—The selections from the Sháh-Námah will be adopted as one of the text-books for the Honour examination in Persian for junior members of the Bengal Civil Service at and after examination of July 1881 355

No. 120.—Regulations for examination of candidates for the Civil Service 699

JUDICIAL.

No. 733.—Extending Madras Act III of 1864 (amending Abkari Laws) to taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rakapilli, Godávari district ... 362

No. 975.—Transferring case of Queen-Empress *versus* M. Agapa from Court of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Toungoo, to Court of Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon Town District 439

No. 1112.—Declaring Bombay Act I of 1875 not in force in Sind 579

No. 1220.—Empowering Deputy Commissioners of Hanthawaddy and Amherst Districts in British Burma to authorise prosecutions for offences under Section 294 A of Penal Code 651

No. 1244.—Extending Act III of 1867 (for punishment of public gambling, &c.) to Chief Commissionership of Assam 666

No. 1254.—Declaration of enactments in force in Sind 672

Nos. 1255-6.—Declaration of enactments in force in Sind 676

Nos. 1259, 1269, 1300, 1325.—Extending amendment of Code of Civil Procedure (Act XII of 1879) to certain districts ... 677, 681, 704

EMIGRATION.

No. 141.—New rule relating to emigration from Calcutta 384

PUBLIC.

No. 1168.—Modifying certain exemptions from Indian Arms Act 377

No. 1385.—Exempting from certain prohibitions and directions of the Indian Arms Act, such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms of specified number and description 438

No. 1410.—Publishing a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund, communicating Her Majesty's appreciation of the loyalty and sympathy evinced by those residents in India who have contributed to this Memorial Fund 445

No. 1647.—It being expedient that the Governor General should visit certain parts of India without his Council, he nominates the *Hon'ble Sir* J. Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be President of Council during such visit, and invests him with the necessary powers 623

No. 1723.—Exempting sulphur imported only for agricultural purposes from fee of Rs. 10 prescribed by Rule 6 of Rules under Arms Act ... 651

No. 1787.—Governor General's Council to assemble at Calcutta 657, 665

No. 1801.—Notice of Governor General's expected arrival at Calcutta 665

No. 1826.—Exempting retainers of Raja *Sir* Dinker Rao, K.C.S.I., Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur, from certain prohibitions and directions of Indian Arms Act ... 681

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

No. 986 *E.-G.*—Publishing declaration opening ports of Buenos Ayres and Ensenada to export and import commerce 439

Page

No. 1990*G.-G.*—Arrangements for police on Sindia-Neemuch and Holkar State Railways ... 580

No. 1141.—Publishing treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Roumania 686

REVENUE.

No. 31*I.-R.*—Expressing Viceroy's satisfaction on learning that the Maharaja of Ajaigarh has abolished all transit duties in his State 492

No. 35*I.-R.*—Do. do. regarding Maharaja of Bijawar 624

No. 43*I.-R.*—Do. do. regarding Maharaja of Punniah 682

No. 44*I.-R.*—Do. do. regarding Maharaja of Orchha 704

JUDICIAL.

No. 100*I.-J.*—The Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad to exercise the powers of a 1st class Magistrate in lands of Western Rajputana State Railway in Baroda, with discretion to decline in cases of non-British subjects. The native assistants to Political Superintendent, Pahlanpur, to exercise the powers of a 1st class Magistrate in Pahlanpur. The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to exercise respectively the powers of a Court of Sessions and High Court in above lands in Baroda, and the Political Superintendent, Pahlanpur, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, in Pahlanpur. The administration of the police in all the aforesaid lands to be delegated to the District Superintendent, Police, Ahmedabad, who shall exercise powers of a 2nd class Magistrate ... 344

No. 101*I.-J.*—Cantonment Magistrates of Ahmedabad and Deesa, respectively, to be Justice of the Peace respectively in Baroda and Pahlanpur ... 344

No. 102*I.-J.*—Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure and Limitation and Stamp Acts extended to Abu and Anadra 344

No. 105*I.-J.*—The Railway Magistrate of the Kattiawar State Railway to exercise the powers of a District Magistrate within the lands forming the railway 356; the Judicial Assistant to Political Agent, Kattiawar, to exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge 356; the Political Agent those of a Court of Sessions 356; the Governor of Bombay in Council those of a High Court 356; the Indian Penal Code, the Whipping Act, and the Criminal Procedure Code, with modifications, extended to the aforesaid lands 357

No. 126*I.-J.*—Sanctioning an addition to para. 65 of Municipal Regulations in force in Bangalore ... 390

No. 146*I.-J.*—Defining jurisdiction in lands of Rajputana and Western Rajputana State Railways, and extending Whipping Act and Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes to those lands 483

No. 7*G.-J.*—Extending Act XIV of 1880 (Census Act) to Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with modifications 685

Nos. 11 and 15*G.-J.*—Extending Act XIV of 1880 (Census Act) to Secunderabad and Mysore ... 704

No. 196*I.-J.*—Sanctioning an addition to Section 185 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations ... 686

POLITICAL.

Nos. 2134-5*E.-P.*—Appointment of Justices of Peace and Court for Khyber Pass and adjoining lands, and definition of their powers 344

Page

No. 2781*E.-P.*—Bringing Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire of 29th March 1879 within the operation of the Slave Trade Act, 1873 398

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1803.—Report of Paper Currency operations in 1878-79 363

No. 1815—Abstract of accounts of Paper Currency Department, 30th June 1880, 366; 31st July 1880 401

No. 1826.—Reducing postage of inland parcels not exceeding 20 tolas in weight from 8 to 4 annas ... 366

No. 2112.—Rules for travelling allowance by water 390

No. 2326.—Directing the fact to be immediately reported to the local Government, and by the local Government to the Government of India, "with full explanation of the causes of the phenomenon and of the measures" adopted to neutralize them, whenever and wherever legal tender copper coin may be found to circulate at a premium ... 400

No. 2327.—Exempting from stamp duty agreements respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land revenue therefor under the "Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879," or any rules made thereunder ... 400

No. 2329.—Exempting from stamp duty agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such companies or administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers, goods, or animals ... 400

No. 2338.—Reducing to one rupee the fee on a plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for a declaration of title instituted in the Court of a Settlement Officer invested with powers under Section 49 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877 400

No. 2368.—Directions regarding Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, in continuation of notification of 31st January 403

No. 2642.—Definition of a day to be 24 hours in rule regarding travelling allowance 433

No. 2867.—Abstract of accounts of Paper Currency Department, 31st August 447; 30th September 581; 31st October 653

No. 2908.—Exempting raw caoutchouc from customs duty 485

No. 3009.—Directing that the coin reserve stored within a currency circle shall never exceed the amount of the note circulation 493

No. 3089.—Remitting stamp duty on instruments executed for the repayment of takávi loans ... 493

No. 3192—Report on pyx coins of Calcutta and Bombay mints, 1879 552

No. 3237.—Remitting fees under Court Fees Act on plaints under Section 16 of Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 580

No. 3238.—Rules regarding joining time ... 580

No. 3528.—Revised Rules for Government Savings Banks 625

No. 3556.—Authorising the Secretary and Treasurer and Agents of the Presidency Banks and certain other bankers and officers to cut and break all counterfeit and light rupees and ½ rupees ... 639

No. 3564.—Extending the new Regulations for preventing collisions at sea to certain countries ... 639

Page

No. 3565.—Copy forwarded to Foreign and Marine Departments and to Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and Chief Commissioner, British Burma 642
No. 3577.—Resolution regarding re-organisation of the Department of Account and Finance ... 643
No. 3646.—Resolution regarding stamp duty on Debentures of Municipalities, &c. 652
No. 3659.—Exempting from duty salted fish imported into any port in Bombay Presidency or Sindh ... 653
No. 3661.—Prohibiting transit into or through Sind of salt from foreign or native territory unless covered by a pass showing that it has paid the proper duty 653
No. 3715.—Exempting from stamp duty all agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations limiting their obligations as carriers, if in approved form 653
No. 3707.—Exempting certain articles from customs duty 653
No. 3691.—Despatch from Her Majesty's Government regarding supposed loss of the *Essex* and evils in existing system of lading and ventilating grain vessels 658
No. 3755.—Amendment of scale of fees for licenses for manufacture of sulphate of soda 663
Rules regarding travelling allowances ... 663, 705
No. 1713.—Authorising certain officers to grant certificates to cover despatches of salt ... 708
No. 1714.—Reducing to 8 annas the fee chargeable on a copy of any number of entries in a settlement record relating to any one village in Kumaon or Garhwal 708
No. 1715.—Reducing to 2 annas the fee on an application to deposit arrears of land revenue presented to the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, before date fixed for sale 708

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 383.—Publishing correspondence and despatches relating to field operations in Besúd between 19th and 24th May 1880, 346; nominal roll of casualties in action at Beninga (Besúd), 19th May 1880 ... 351
No. 400.—Sanctioning formation of North-Western Provinces Volunteers into two administrative battalions under Honorary Colonel the *Hon'ble Sir* E. W. Couper. *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces ... 358
No. 405.—Publishing correspondence relating to final report of operations of Naga field force ... 367
No. 459.—Donation of 6 months' full batta to be made to the troops on military duty in Afghan campaign since 3rd September 1879 ... 396
No. 479.—Publishing correspondence and despatches relating to field operations in Mazina Valley 407; casualties, &c., at Mazina, 20th May 1880 ... 411
No. 480.—Correspondence and despatch relating to an engagement between Brigadier-General Burrows' troops and the mutinous infantry of H. H. the Wali of Kandahar 411
No. 488.—Notifying that all corps, detachments and persons returning from field service with the Northern Afghanistan field force, the Khyber line field force, and the Kuram field force, shall revert to ordinary status on arrival at Peshawar or Thull; and if returning from the Kabul-Kandahar field force and the Kandahar field force, from Southern Afghanistan, from date of arrival at first station in British territory; dates of such reversions to be notified to Government 415
No. 489.—Sanctioning payment, in anticipation of audit, of the donation batta due to native commissioned officers and to the non-commissioned officers and men of British and Native troops ... 415
No. 493.—Correspondence and despatches relating to defeat of a body of Zermúttis at Patkao Shana, 1st July 420; casualties, &c., in action at Patkao Shana on 1st July 426
No. 514.—Correspondence and despatch relating to the retirement on Chaman, 29th and 30th July 1880, of detachments holding posts of Abdul Rahman, Mel Karez, Dabrai and Gattai ... 440
No. 523.—Donation batta to native drivers of R. A. batteries 443
No. 534.—Announcing that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of services in Afghanistan, and creating 25 additional appointments to 2nd Class Order of British India, and a corresponding promotion to the 1st Class 485
No. 540.—Calling attention to Indian army circulars, clause 118, 1880, publishing amended rules for encouragement of study of native languages, with detailed lists of authorised text-books and modes of carrying out examinations ... 486
No. 546.—Approving, retrospectively, of arrangements and appointments in 2nd division, Kandahar field force 487
No. 551.—Correspondence and despatches concerning the action of Maiwand, 27th July 1880 ... 493
No. 565.—Deciding dates from which the grant of batta to troops and details crossing the frontier is to cease 548
No. 566.—Correspondence, &c., relating to siege of Kandahar 553
No. 575.—Rule regarding medical officers on civil duty 575
No. 582.—Despatch reporting march from Kabul to Kandahar, and successful engagement with Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayúb Khan, 1st September 1880 581
No. 589.—Correspondence, &c., relating to the operations of a detachment under the command of the late Brigadier-General Brooke between Kandahar and Kokeran, on 28th July last 616
No. 598.—Correspondence regarding gallant and devoted conduct of 66th Foot at Maiwand, 27th July 628
No. 673.—Announcing grant of a clasp to troops engaged in certain actions, to be worn with Afghan medal 683
No. 676.—Revised rule for grant of donation batta 684
No. 686.—Notification regarding retirements ... 697
No. 693.—Correspondence and despatch relating to march of division under Major-General R. Phayre for relief of Kandahar in August and September 708

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 227.—Sanctioning certain changes in classification and distribution of sanctioned scale of superior accounts establishment 359

Page

No. 231.—Transferring that part of the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, between Mandsaur and Neemuch, having been passed as fit for public traffic to control of Government of Bombay, and placing it under orders of Manager of Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways ... 375
No. 231.—Removing Serohi Division, Western Rajputana Railway, from control of Director General of Railways, and placing it under orders of Government of India 375
No. 237.—Alterations in rule regarding inland telegraph messages with prepaid replies ... 376
No. 293.—Rules regarding Engineers ... 436
No. 299.—General rules for all railways in India ... 450
No. 336.—Revised rules to afford the subordinates further improvement in their prospects of promotion 613
No. 352.—Extending the provisions of G. O. C. C. of 9th September, granting 90 days' privilege leave to officers of regiments returning from Northern Afghanistan to India, to military officers of Public Works Department returning from field force 633
No. 348.—Extending Indian Railway Act to Darjeeling tramway 633
No. 363.—Placing Darjeeling tramway under the general rules for railways as per Notification No. 299 650

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

No. 80 of 1879.—Mr. P. Gorini, Lodi, Italy, for improvements in apparatus for cremation ... 356
No. 82.—Mr. J. H. Barry, Dilkoosh Tea Factory, Cachar, for improved method of obtaining a hot gas or a hot mixture of gas and air, and utilising same for drying tea, coffee, grain, &c. ... 356
No. 83.—Mr. J. Nagona, Dehra Dun, for extracting fibre from the rhea plant, green or dry ... 356
No. 5 of 1880.—Messrs. J. Nelson and W. Bell, Dehra Dun, for improved apparatus for drying tea 356
No. 6.—Colonel H. C. Z. Claridge, Madras Staff Corps, Palamcottah, for the discharge of firearms by an improved trigger acted on by pressure 356
No. 14.—Mr. J. Porter, Pully Coon, Tellicherry, Malabar Coast, for improvements in apparatus for peeling coffee 356
No. 15.—Messrs. B. Latham and J. T. Way, Middlesex, for improved means and apparatus for regulating the temperature of water or other liquids 356
No. 20.—Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Cox, Bellary, for the better feeding of horses and other herbivora by means of a specially prepared and compressed food 356
No. 25.—Mr. C. Nickels, Pussewa Indigo Factory, Jaunpore, for utilising the waste water from indigo vats, &c. 356
No. 26.—Mr. F. Artimini, Florence, for improvements in the preservation of raw meat, and the preparation of an antiseptic for that purpose 356
No. 31.—Mr. W. Martin for a combined plough ... 356

Page

No. 86 of 1879.—Mr. F. Wilkinson, Manchester, for improvements in bleaching and dyeing cotton and other fibrous materials 384
No. 3 of 1880.—Mr. P. B. Johnson, Allahabad, for the improvement of thermantidotes 384
No. 36.—Mr. J. St. Joseph, Bankipore, for a light iron plough 384
No. 41.—Messrs. H. Bull and J. K. Rebbeck, Calcutta, for a hydraulic punka-coolie 384
No. 42.—Mr. F. Finlayson, Calcutta, for improved apparatus for sifting and cleaning grain seeds and other substances 384
No. 45.—Mr. J. Fisher, London, for improvements in apparatus for husking and cleaning rice or other grain, and for pulverising and mixing mortar, cement, or other materials 384
No. 46-7.—The Anglo-American Light Co., Limited, London, for improvements in apparatus for electric lighting 384
No. 49.—Mr. Thomas Leavitt, United States of America, for improvements in machinery for post-marking, cancelling or obliterating letters, post-cards and other articles 384
No. 50-1.—Mr. T. A. Edison, United States of America, for improvements in the utilization of electricity 384
No. 53.—Mr. D. Johnson, Wales, for improvements in the manufacture of medicinal or restorative beverages 384
No. 55.—Mr. C. Cross, Manchester, for improvements in weaving ornamental fabrics and apparatus for same 384
No. 56.—Mr. J. Storer, Hammersmith, for improvements in fountains 384
No. 88 of 1879.—Mr. R. Morris, Lahore, for improvements in the machinery, and methods employed to pull punkahs and drive thermantidotes, and in the details connected with the construction and hanging of punkahs 419
No. 10 of 1880.—Mr. G. J. Droste, Bremen, for improvements in electric type-printing telegraph apparatus 419
No. 12.—Mr. T. A. Edison, for a further improvement in electric lamps 419
No. 23.—Messrs. L. J. Bollmann, Penang, near Vienna, for improvements in overhead sewing and apparatus for same 419
No. 62.—Mr. F. D. Taylor, Aston, near Birmingham, for improvements in apparatus for washing or cleansing linen and other fabrics, clothes and other articles 419
No. 64.—Mr. G. Mazza for improvements in injectors 419
No. 11.—Mr. E. H. Levaux, of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, for improved apparatus for storing and transmitting motive power and indicating supply and expenditure of same 483
No. 17.—Mr. G. W. Daimler, Dentz, on the Rhine, for improvements in gas motor engines ... 483
No. 21.—Mr. H. Simon, Manchester, for improvements in malting 483
No. 48.—Mr. B. C. Tilghman, Middlesex, for improvements in use of sand-blast, particularly for sharpening tools and cutting, cleaning and frosting metallic and other surfaces 483
No. 61.—Mr. W. Tully, London, for improved apparatus for securing boiler or similar tubes in the

	Page
plates or pieces by which they are supported and for other like purposes	483
No. 70.—Mr. J. H. deRinzy, L.C.E., Benares, for new method of producing raised patterns on brass or other metals	483
No. 73.—Mr. E. Brasier, New Cross, Surrey, for improvements in apparatus for mulling, cleaning and polishing rice or other kinds of grain or seeds, part of which improvements is also applicable to other purposes	483
No. 28.—Mr. W. B. Turner, West Berar, for opening and freeing cotton from dirt, leaf and seeds ...	624
No. 33.—Mr. S. C. Davidson, for improved ærated beverages	624
No. 34.—Mr. A. E. Abbott and Mr. G. W. Pitt, Bhusawul, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for dropping and cleaning fires of locomotive or any engines, running or stationary, preventing clinker from collecting, and saving fuel and labour ...	624
No. 40.—Mr. J. Greig, Junior, Edinburgh, for rapidly cutting tea-leaf in a green or fresh withered state into small and regular squares previous to rolling, thus saving time and waste and improving tea ...	624
No. 43-4.—Mr. J. S. Williams, for improvements in railway signalling, &c.	624
No. 59.—Mr. M. Hahn, Berlin, for improvements in railway signalling, &c.	624
No. 60.—Mr. A. Bureau, Belgium, for improvements in electric lamps	624
No. 63.—Mr. D. Halpin, Middlesex, for improvements in lock-nuts	624
No. 69.—Mr. F. Breyer, Vienna, for apparatus, &c., for removing and utilising excreta and other refuse	624
No. 71.—Mr. T. Threlfall, San Francisco, for separating and cleaning vegetable fibre	624
No. 77.—Mr. W. Kitts, Rangoon, for an improved method and apparatus for shelling rice ...	624
No. 39.—Messrs. J. A. and T. S. Anderson, for expressing and filtering oil	666
No. 52.—Mr. E. C. Schrottky, for improvement of indigo manufacture	666
No. 85.—Mr. J. Scrafton, for a lamp giving a brilliant white light without smoke, and burning with either double or single wicks	666
No. 86.—Mr. J. J. Sachs, for improvements in preparing and decoloring vegetable fibres, such as jute, China grass, &c.	666
No. 87.—Mr. F. G. Vedova, for improvements in tanning	666
No. 65.—Mr. T. E. Gatehouse, for a circular balanced and equilibrium slide-valve for steam engine ...	704
No. 84.—Mr. E. Berliner, for improvements in microphonic and telephonic apparatus ...	704

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

PART II.

Page

A

ABDOOL MAJEED, p. w. d., over., promtd. to 2nd grade 625
Abdoola Khan, 1st class hospl. asst., permtd. to retire 610
Abdul Razzak, hospl. asst., C. I. agency, reduced to 2nd grade for misconduct 383
Adams, Sergt. J., R.E., to be a 2nd grade supvr., p. w. dept. 625
Adcock, Mr. E. H., apptd. a comr. in England for taking married women's acknowledgments of deeds respecting property in British India ... 449
Administrator genl.'s office, estates come under charge 381, 426, 497 639
Allaway, Mr. J. R. H., asst. loco. supdt., joined Punjab northern state railway 384; transfd. to Indus valley state railway 411; reptd. arrival at Adamwahan 438; relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 439
Allen, Mr. J. H., asst. traffic supdt., transfd. to Punjab northern state railway 383; relieved of duties on Indus valley state railway 411; joined Rathial-Pindi sec., Punjab northern state railway, 428; joined open line 547
Alves, Capt. M. A., R.E., exe. engr., posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd. 584; reptd. arrival at Mian Mir 626; p. l., 5th to 18th Nov., and on 21st reptd. departure from Sirhind and Lahore to Rawalpindi comd. 668; joined Rawalpindi comd. 694
Ammon, Mr. W., to act as 1st grade supdt., travelling post office 456
Anderson, Mr. B., asst. survr., retired 427
Anderson, Dr. J., retd. from furlo. and resumed charge of Indian museum 654
Anderson, Mr. T., store-keeper, Punjab northern state railway, p. l. cancelled 372; 3 months' p. l. granted 626; availed himself of it ... 695
Anjanvel Creek, fixed light at Tolkeshwar ... 395
Antram, Mr. C. H., to be post mr., Lucknow ... 455
Apperley, Mr. W., to act as agent, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore 573
Arnott, Capt. N., R.E., exe. engr., took over charge of Allahabad divn., mily. works 410
Arundell, Mr. E. W., B. A., asst. engr., Punjab northern state railway, transfd. to Pindi-junction-Peshawar sec. 487; passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 522; reptd. arrival and posted to Nargala divn. 670
Ashton, Mr. F., posted to charge of lower divn., internal branch, inland customs 654

Page

Asiatic Society, books for sale at library 376, 443, 491, 539, 604 660
Asiff Zuman, hospl. asst. (supy.), apptd. to Rajputana agency 668
Attorneys of high court, rules relating to admn. ... 421

B

BABU MUL, LALA, asst. engr., m. c., 2 months 465; altered to 5 months 511; 2 months' sick leave confirmed 522; 5 months' sick leave confirmed 558; reptd. retn. and posted to Jacobabad divn., Kandahar state railway 642
Baker, Mr. C. J. S., asst. engr., p. l., 3 months, 465; from 1st (not 2nd) Sept. 642; availed himself of same 511
Bala Prashad, offtd. as supdt. of police ... 596
Baly Island, harbour light at Beliling, Eastern Archipelago 572
Bank of Bengal:—Weekly statement 373, 413, 429, 440, 454, 468, 477, 488, 500, 513, 523, 535, 547, 576, 586, 600, 614, 627, 643, 657, 670, 685, 698; statement for half-year ending 30th June 412; notice of annual genl. meeting 409; changes in estabt. 437, 475, 498, 573; notice of holidays 463, 533, 583, 596, 667; notice of close of transfer books 693
Bapat, Mr. R. M., to act as supdt. of post office, Khandesh divn. 550
Barboza, Mr. P., to act as supdt. of post office, Vizagapatam divn. 676
Barclay, Mr. P. D., to be traffic supdt., Punjab northern state railway, but to continue to offe. on Rajputana state railway 558
Barnes, Mr. H. C., was relieved of duties in office of exmr., railway accts., Calcutta, 510; joined audit office of Oudh and Rohilkhand railway accts. 522; was relieved of these duties 655
Barr, Capt. D. W. K., held charge of current duties of office of agent to govr. genl. for C. I. in addn. to his own duties 574
Barrett, Mr. E. C., asst. supdt., surv. of India, reverts to 2nd grade 382
Barron, Mr. J. exe. engr., reptd. arrival at Mooltan 397
Barwise, Mr. J. W., to be depy. post mr. genl., Oudh 455
Baxter, Mr. B., exe. engr. (tempy.), permtd. to avail himself of 3 months' spl. leave 428; reptd. return 586
Bean, Mr. L., candidate class, traffic dept., posted to Punjab northern state railway, open line, 383; joined same 412

Page

Beatson, Surg. W., reptd. arrival at Port Blair ... 438
Beau, Mr. L. C. D., traffic probnr., passed L. S. examination 656
Beauclerk, Lt. F., R.E., joined office of exmr. of guaranteed railway accts., Calcutta, 585; was relieved of his duties 683
Beckett, Maj. W. H., exe. engr., reptd. retn. from leave and took over charge of Kasauli divn., mily. works 464
Bedford, Mr. J. H., to be exmr. of post office accts., southern divn., Bombay circle 550
Beeston, Mr. R. C., exe. engr., availed himself of 3 months' p. l. 428; reptd. retn. 575
Begbie, Capt. A. G., R.E., recd. charge of office of exmr. of accts., Punjab northern state railway 669
Behrmann, Mr. E., asst. engr., posted to Kandahar state railway, upper sec. 683
Bell, Mr. H., supdg. engr., availed himself of furlo. 397
Bell, Lt. J. A., retd. from p. l. 625
Bell, Mr. J. R., exe. engr., transfd. to Bhopal-Jhansi surv. divn., Bhopal railway surv., 585; joined same 642; posted to Saugor surv. divn. ... 669
Bengal Secretariat press, publications for sale 379, 393, 407, 419, 435, 447, 461, 473, 483, 495, 507, 519, 531, 543, 555, 569, 581, 593, 607, 621, 637, 651, 665, 691 705
Bengali Govt. Gazette, rates of subscription, 380, 394, 408, 420, 436, 448, 462, 474, 484, 496, 508, 520, 532, 544, 556, 570, 582, 594, 608, 622, 638, 652, 666, 692 706
Bennett, Mr. G. A. F., to act as marine offr., postal department 402
Bennett, Mr. G. A. T., apptd. *sub. pro tem.* 2nd class marine offr., post office, 602; ditto 2nd class mail ditto 676; to act as 3rd class marine offr., post office 687
Besheshur Nath, Baboo, to be asst. to the manager, Indus valley and Kandahar state railways ... 558
Betham, Mr. J. A., to act as inspr. of post offices, Berar divn. 456
Betts, Mr. A. S., p. l., 3 months 693
Bewley, Mr. A., asst. engr., transfd. to Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez sec., Kandahar state railway, 438; reptd. arrival, and was posted to Nari division 488
Beynon, Col. W. H., retd. from p. l. and resumed charge of duties 596
Bhopal state railway:—Tenders invited for construction 464, 476, 487, extn. of time for tenders 499, 510, 522; formation of Nerbudda and Bhopal divns. sanctioned 641
Bhugat Singh, asst. engr., reverts to 2nd grade 383; made over charge of Mayo college divn. 396; on being relieved of which, joined Ajmere divn. 410; was granted, and availed himself of, 20 days' p. l. 486; retd. to duty two days before expiry of leave 533
Bickerton, Mr. C. H. C., asst engr., placed under orders of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways for service on open line, Punjab northern state railway, 585; posted to Jhelum division 643
Bignell, Mr. W. K. D., offg. supdt., tel. dept., p. l., 3 months 427
Birkbeck, Mr. M., C.E., exe. engr., made over charge of Bareilly divn., mily. works, and is transfd. to Ranikhet divn. 410; recd. charge of latter ... 476

Page

Biscoe, Mr. C. L., traffic dept., Punjab northern state railway, transfd. to Rathial-Pindi sec. 510; recd. charge of open line of Rathial-Pindi sec. 535; relieved of duties on same 547
Biscoe, Capt. J. S., S.C., recd. charge of office of govt. exmr. of guaranteed railway accts., Lahore, 668; made over charge of office of exmr. of accts., Punjab northern state railway ... 669
Boileau, Maj. F. W., p. l., 13 Oct. to 5 Nov. 584; retnd. from same 641
Bolster, Mr. J., apptd. to charge of asst. comr.-ship, Punjab mines, in addn. to his own duties ... 624
Bond, Mr. J., asst. survr., p. l., 6 weeks ... 382
Bonnerjee, Baboo G. C., to offc. as private secy. and chief clerk to chief justice 485; again ... 681
Bowden, Mr. H. J. A., asst. engr., posted to Mayo college divn. at Ajmere 625
Bowyer, Lt. W. G., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Rawal Pindi comd. 584; joined same, and is posted to Rawalpindi divn. 596
Brackenbury, Capt. M. C., R.E., exe. engr., reptd. arrival at Lahore 683
Brassington, Mr. J. W., exe. engr., retnd. to duty 396
Brereton, Mr. A., exe. engr., posted to Lahore divn., Punjab northern state railway 642
Brij Lal, Lala, supdt. of post office, transfd. to Benares divn. 676
Brown, Mr. J. S., asst. engr., posted to Lahore divn., Punjab northern state railway 642
Bruce, Lt. A. C., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd. 486; transfd. to head qrs. staff of inspr. genl., mily. works 499; transfd. to Sirhind and Lahore comd., mily. works 596; p. l., 26 May to 23 July 625; reptd. arrival at Umballa 626
Buckner, Mr. J. W., to act as supdt., Punjab mily. horse van dâk and bullock train, Rawalpindi ... 479
Bull, Mr. C. A., exe. engr., Punjab northern state railway, to offc. as supdt. of works, Rathial-Pindi sec. 546; placed under orders of constg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Lahore for service on the open line, Punjab northern state railway, 585; posted to Jhelum divn. ... 642
Bull's dredgers for sale 376, 389, 403, 416, 433, 442, 457, 465, 480, 491, 505, 515, 529, 538, 551, 563, 578, 590, 603, 618, 633, 647, 659, 678, 688 ... 701
Buller, Maj. H. M., three months' p. l. ... 654
Burke, Mr. J., tel. dept., p. l., 24 days ... 641
Burlton, Maj. H. M. B., cantt. magte., Mhow, p. l. granted from 11 Aug. 90 days 427; this notice cancelled, and three months' leave granted, of which he availed himself from 28 Aug. ... 683
Burn, Mr. R. N., railway accts., availed himself of three months' p. l. 499; resumed duties in audit office of Oudh and Rohilkhund railway eight days before expiry 655
Burn-Murdoch, Lt. J., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Rawalpindi comd., mily. works, 383; posted to Rawalpindi divn. 396; joined his apptt. at Rawalpindi 451; posted temply. to open line, Punjab northern state railway, and placed under orders of consg. engr., Lahore, 585; relieved of duties in the mily. works branch 596; transfd. to Gwalior-Jhansi divn. of the Sindia railway 655; posted to Jhelum divn. 669; was relieved of duty on Punjab northern state railway 684

Page

Burns, Mr. R. S., to act as inspr. of post offices, Wardah divn., C. P., 456; to be supdt. of post offices, Nagpur divn. 676
Buyers, Mr. J. W., exe. engr., resumed charge of 1st divn., Nimach-Nasirabad state railway ... 397

C

Cabral, Mr. V. M., to be asst. post mr., Bombay ... 402
Calcutta Gazette, rates of subscription 380, 394, 408, 420, 436, 448, 462, 474, 484, 496, 508, 520, 532, 544, 556, 570, 582, 594, 608, 622, 638, 652, 666, 692 706
Calicut, intended altn. in light apparatus ... 623
Campbell, Mr. C. W., survr., promtd. to 1st grade 410
Campbell, Mr. R. L., 6 weeks' privilege leave 372; availed himself of privilege leave 452; reported return 535
Campion, Mr. J. M., exe. engr., posted to Bhelsa survy divn., Bhopal state railway ... 669
Cardew, Mr. C. E., loco. dept., Rajputana state railway, extension of furlo. 597
Carleton, Lt. G. D., 3 months' privilege leave ... 694
Carnell, Mr. N. M., cand. for sup. rev. estabt., transfd. to open sec., Punjab northern state railway, 411; was relieved of duties on Indus valley state railway 438; reptd. arrival on Punjab northern state railway, and posted to traffic dept. ... 439
Carter, Mr. W. B., assumed charge, as engr.-in-chief, S. sec., Nimach-Nasirabad state railway, 397; correction in date of doing so 438; recd. charge as engr.-in-chief, northern sec., Nimach-Nasirabad state railway 534
Carty, Mr. C. J., to be inspr. of post offices, Lahore division 455
Cather, Lt. T. P., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Rawal Pindi comd. 610; Peshawar divn. 683; transfd. to Sialkot divn. 694
Chadwick, Mr. W., asst. engr., transfd. to Kabul state railway, upper sec., 626; reptd. arrival and was attached to offc. of engr.-in-chief 695
Chabrel, Mr. M. J., asst. engr., posted to Lahore divn., Punjab northern state railway ... 642
Charts, &c., of marine surv. dept. available 377, 390, 403, 416, 444, 458, 481, 492, 516, 539, 552, 564, 590, 605, 618, 634, 648, 661, 689 701
Childers, Lt. E. S. E., R.E., asst. engr., 3 months' privilege leave 596
Chimnaji, Mr. N., to act. as supy. inspr., post offices, 402; to be supdt. of post offices, Deccan divn. ... 550
Chiodetti, Mr. A. T., asst. engr., transfd. to Kandahar state railway, upper sec., 611; relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 695
Chippindall, Lt. W. H., R.E., exe. engr., received charge of Biluchistan divn., p. w. d., 372; made over charge of Pishin divn. 450; of which he had held charge temply., and also made over charge of Biluchistan divn. 498; was granted 30 days' preparatory leave 574
Christian, Mr. S., to act as supt., dead letter office, Madras 455
Cinchona febrifuge 389, 402, 415, 432, 442, 457, 471, 480, 490, 504, 515, 528, 537, 551, 563, 578, 589, 609, 617, 633, 647, 659, 678, 688 ... 700

Page

Clarke, Maj. S. C., R.E., exe. engr., relieved of duties on Kurram valley state railway surv. 477; reptd. arrival at Sibi 545; to retain charge of Sibi, Hurnai and Thull, Lower Bolan, Jacobabad and Dadur road, an executive charge separated from Biluchistan divn. p. w. d. 667
Claudius, Mr. T. E. M., survr., 3 months' p. l. granted 545
Clay, Lt.-Col. C. H., p. l. 14 Oct. to 16 Nov. ... 668
Clementson, Mr. E. H., asst. engr., reptd. arrival at Nari, and was posted to Sharagh divn., Kandahar state railway 428; transfd. to Jacobabad sec. 546; placed temply. at disp. of engr.-in-chief, do., and transfd. from Pirchoki extension to Mittri divn.... 559
Cloëte, Mr. H. N. C., exe. engr., furlo. to Europe, 2 years, 411; availed himself of same, and 10 days' subsy. leave 559
Cole, Mr. C. J., asst. engr., passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 397; relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 510; rejoined upper sec., do. ... 695
Collett, Mr. F. H., asst. engr., passed prescribed professional exmn. 396; passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 397; this statement cancelled ... 464
Collins, Mr. D. J., asst. survr., promtd. to 3rd grade 427
Combes, Mr. J. G., to be inspr. of post offices, Bangalore divn. 455; took charge as offg. presy. post master, Madras 577
Compigné, Surg. Maj. H. D. S., resumed medl. charge of Harowtee and Tonk agency ... 668
Comptr. Genl.'s Office—acct. of revenue and expenditure of govt. of India for 1st month of 1880-81 as compared with 1879-80, 524; 2nd do. do. 612; 3rd do. do. 672; 4th do. do. 696; acct. of profits of currency note circulation for year to 31 Mar. 1880 685
Corkery, Mr. H., asst. survr., p. l., 1 month 486; 9 days' extension 682
Corrigan, Mr. S. A. L., C.E., asst. engr., relieved of duties, mily. works branch, p. w. d., 510; 3 months' leave to study native languages 522; posted temply. to Punjab northern state railway, open line 534; passed lower standard exmn. in Hindustani 655
Corrigenda 398, 411, 439, 451, 486, 487, 558, 598, 641 684
Creagh, Capt. and Bt. Maj. O. M., v.c., Bo.S.C., subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days 641
Cregeen, Mr. A. C., handed over charge as chief engr., Nimach-Nasirabad state railway, northern section 534
Cresswell, Mr. P. H., asst. engr., passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 597; transfd. to upper sec., Kandahar state railway 626
Crichton, Maj. H. McV., R.E., exe. engr., transfd. to Meerut comd. 610; recd. charge of Chakrata divn. 611
Cunliffe, Mr. F. K., furlo. 1 year 626
Currency notes reported lost:—
Akola circle 373, 400, 413, 431, 561, 587, ... 698
Allahabad circle 373, 387, 400, 431, 441, 469, 478, 489, 513, 527, 536, 549, 576, 587, 615, 631, 645, 657, 675, 686, ... 698
Bombay circle 373, 387, 400, 413, 431, 441, 454, 469, 478, 503, 513, 527, 536, 549, 561, 576, 587, 600, 615, 631, 645, 657, 675, 686, ... 698

Page

Calcutta circle 374, 387, 401, 413, 431, 441, 454, 469, 478, 489, 503, 513, 527, 536, 549, 576, 587, 601, 615, 631, 645, 658, 675, 686, ... 698
Calicut circle 374, 401, 414, 469, 514, 549, 561, 601, 616, 675, ... 686
Coconada circle 469, 550, 616, ... 675
Kurrachi circle 374, 387, 454, 469, 478, 489, 503, 514, 588, 601, 645, ... 675
Lahore circle 374, 388, 401, 414, 431, 441, 454, 469, 478, 489, 503, 514, 527, 536, 550, 561, 577, 588, 601, 616, 631, 645, 658, 676, 686, 699
Madras circle 374, 388, 401, 414, 432, 441, 454, 469, 479, 489, 503, 514, 527, 536, 550, 561, 577, 588, 601, 616, 645, 658, 676, 687, 699
Nagpur circle 388, 401, 441, 479, 490, 503, 561, 577, 588, 632, ... 658
Currency notes, (halves of 12 for Rs. 20 each) found in Indore 550, 562, ... 577
Currency notes, profits of circulation for year Apl. 1879 to Mar. 1880 685
Curry, Mr. T. E., asst. engr., transfd. to Pindi-Junction-Peshawar sec., Punjab northern state railway, 611; was relieved of duties on Pindi-Kohat sec. 627; reptd. arrival, and posted to Attock bridge division 670

D

Dabhol Creek, fixed light at Tolkweshar ... 395
D'Aguilar, Lt. F. B. G., R.E., exe. engr., made over charge of Biluchistan divn., p. w. d., 372; recd. charge of Pishin divn. 498
Dalrymple, Capt. R. G. E., p. l. 29 days ... 584
Davidson, Lt. G., R.E., asst. engr., passed prescribed professional exmn. 411; relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 487; reposted to upper sec. of ditto 597; retnd. to it 656; posted to surv. divn. 684
Davies, Mr. J. D., asst. engr., to offe. as exe engr., Barrackpore divn., mily. works, 438; took over charge 451; passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 476
Davis, Mr. C. T., p. l., 22nd Nov. to 11th Dec. ... 653
Davis, Mr. R., asst. engr., posted to southern sec., Nimach-Nasirabad state railway, 487; recd. charge of 3rd sub-divn., 1st divn., 511; repd. arrival at Nimach 642
Daws, Mr. E. M., supdt. of post offices, transfd. to Trichinopoly divn. 676
Day, Lt. J. G., R.E., asst. engr., posted to headquarters staff of inspr. genl. of mily. works ... 584
Dayal, Babu Shiv, asst. engr., posted to Nerbudda divn., Bhopal state railway 655
Dease, Mr. C. J., to act as inspr. of post offices, Mooltan divn. 456
Dease, Mr. P. P., exe. engr., posted to Gwal divn., Kandahar state railway, 428; to receive tempy. charge of exe. engr.'s office, Biluchistan divn., 486; relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway ... 510
DeBourbel, Lt. Col. R., R.E., made over charge of office of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow, and took that at Calcutta 597
Dempster, Mr. F. E., tel. dept., p. l., one month ... 641
Denne, Mr. R. T., asst. engr., transfd. to Indus valley state railway, traffic dept. 411; reptd. arrival at Mooltan 438; relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 439
Deserters, descriptions of 385, 400, 412, 440, 452, 465, 488, 526, 562, 586, 598, 615, 627, ... 657
Desmazures, Mr. C. L., transfd. temply. to office of port store-keeper, Kurrachi, 522; retransfd. (but called Mr. L. C. DesMazures) to Hurnai and Gulistan-Karez secs., Kandahar state railway, 546; relieved of duties on this line 559; resumed charge of stores magze. at Sibi 598
Dey, Babu M. L., asst. engr., m. c., six months ... 389
Dibblee, Mr. F. L., exe. engr., two months' p. l. 546; availed himself of same, and on retn. resumed charge of office. of supdt. of works, Rathial-Pindi sec., Punjab northern state railway, 575; transfd. to Gwalior-Jhansi surv. divn., Sindia railway, 585; reptd. arrival 656; was relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 668
Dodsworth, Mr. G. W., exe. engr., 15 months' furlo. to England 642
Doran, Mr. P. J. W., asst. survr., promtd. to 1st grade 450
Douglas, Mr. W. E., to act as 2nd grade supdt., travelling post office 456
Dressner, Lt. C. J. B. H., three months' p. l. ... 654
D'Rozario, Mr. T. C., apptd. to act in 1st grade of post office insprs. and posted to Trichinopoly 455; to act as supdt., post offices, Trichinopoly divn., 550; Calicut divn. 687
Duffin, Mr. C., tel. dept., p. l. 1 month and 10 days 573
Dunnayne, Mr. T. J., asst. engr., passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 411
Duncan, Mr. P., asst. engr., passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 487; one month's p. l. ... 655
Duperier, Lt. H. W., R.E., exe. engr. (tempy.), posted to head-qrs. staff of office of inspr. genl. of mily. works 584

E

Edmunds, Mr. G. H., acct., Bank of Bengal, Lahore, transfd. to Allahabad 437
Edwards, Mr. G. L., loco. dept., Indus valley state railway, 3 months' spl. leave without pay ... 510
Elliott, Mr. E. C., asst. engr., joined Punjab northern state railway 372; transfd. to salt branch 499; reptd. arrival 522; 1 month's p. l. 694
Elston, Mr. J., asst. engr., 3 months' extn. of leave on m. c. 397; 3 months' more granted by H.M.'s secy. of state 585
English, Mr. R. A., asst. engr., passed p. w. code exmn. 655; joined office of exmr. of railway accts., Calcutta 683
Ewing, Mr. W. H. D., proby. asst. survr., 4th grade, m. c., 2 months 396

F

Faichnie, Mr. A. G., to be chief inspr. of post office of C. P. 456
Faichnie, Mr. N., to be supdt. of mails, Simla divn. 455
Fendal, Lt. J. L., to be inspr. of post offices, Ludhiana divn. 456
Ferrier, Lt. J. A., R.E., asst. engr., posted to presdy. and Oudh comd. 510; to Lucknow divn. ... 546

Page

Finch, Mr. F., store-keeper, posted to Indus valley state railway 397; joined Indus valley state railway, and was posted to Adamwahan depôt ... 465
Fink, Mr. W. R., to offie. as chief clerk, high court 681
Finnis, Lt. H., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Pindi junction to Peshawar sec., Punjab northern state railway, 510; posted to Rawalpindi divn., mily. works 596
Firth, Mr. A. C., to be *sub. protem.* post mr., Kabul 470
Ford, Mr. P., to be a 4th grade survr. 450; p. l. for 3 months granted 583
Forest dept., sal timber in log available 562, 578, 589, 603, 617, 632, 646, 660, 678, 688 ... 700
Fowler, Mr. F. D., asst. engr., to be persnl. asst. to engr.-in-chief, Bhopal state railway ... 669
Fox, Mr. F. G. B., asst. engr., passed higher standard in Hindustani 486; p. l. one month 522
Foy, Mr., to be asst. supdt. of post office, Rawalpindi divn. 456
Foy, Mr. E., asst. engr., passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 625
Fraser, Mr. D., to be agent, Bank of Bengal, Dacca 437
Fraser, Mr. L. V., tel. dept., p. l., 3 months ... 463
Freeman, Mr. T. F., asst. engr., p. l. commuted to 1 year's furlo. in India 409
Freeman, Mr. W. H., asst. traffic supdt., transfd. temply. to Punjab northern state railway 372; was relieved of duties on the Indus valley state railway and took charge of office of traffic supdt., Punjab northern state railway, 397; re-transfd. to Indus valley state railway 585; reptd. arrival at Sukkur 597; was relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 611
Fuller, Lt. C. F., R.E., exe. engr., relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 487; re-posted to upper sec. of ditto 597; retnd. to it 656; posted to surv. divn. 684
Furnivall, Mr. J. G., store-keeper, 10 months' extn. of leave 428; further extn. of 6 months on m. c. 694
Furrell, Mr., to be asst. inspr. of post offices, Kurram divn. 456

G

Gabl, Mr. C. E., exe. engr., one month's p. l. ... 682
Gahan, Mr. H. H., offg. exe. engr., reptd. retn. from p. l. 429; assumed offg. charge of constn. divn., Sindia state railway, and was relieved of same for two months' exmn. leave 439; leave confirmed 464; retnd. from leave, and resumed charge of duties 547; passed lower standard exmn. in Hindustani 558; passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 574
Garu, Mr. B. T., to act as supdt., 4th grade, travelling post office 456
Garwood, Capt. J. F., R.E., exe. engr., resumed charge of Lucknow divn., mily. works ... 438
Gazette of India, notices relative to—371, 381, 395, 409, 421, 437, 449, 463, 475, 485, 497, 509, 521, 533, 545, 557, 571, 583, 595, 609, 623, 639, 653, 667, 681 693
Gerard, Maj. M. G., p. l. to England, 90 days ... 596
Gerrard, Mr. A. S., asst engr., passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 476; transfd. to Gwalior-Jhansi surv. divn., Sindia railway, 585; reptd. departure from Rajputana state railway 611; reptd. arrival on Sindia state railway ... 656
Gibbs, Maj. G. R., attd. temply. to office of chief engr., p. w. d., C.I., 451; apptd. exe. engr., northern road divn., and recd. charge of same ... 498
Gilbert, Mr. C. F., asst. engr., reptd. himself at Ajmere 625
Gill, Mr. J. W., to act as post mr., Amritsar ... 456
Gillam, Mr. F. A., resumed charge of Rangoon branch, Bank of Bengal 437
Girdhari Lal, Lala, to be supdt. of post offices, Wardha divn., C.P. 676
Gleig, Capt. D. L. McD., post office, promtd. to 2nd grade of supdts. and posted to Kattywar divn. ... 550
Goldie, Capt. B. J., R.E., exe. engr., posted to presdy. and Oudh comd., mily. works, 546; reptd. arrival at Saugor and took over charge of Saugor divn. ... 654
Glennie, Lt. E., R.E., exe. engr., (temply.) posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd. 584; reptd. arrival at Kasauli 610; 60 days' p. l. 654
Goodfellow, Mr. A. T., asst. engr., p. l., 1 month ... 499
Gopalgad Creek, fixed light at Tolkeshwar ... 395
Gordon, Mr. J., resumed apptt. as chief acott. and depy. secy., Bank of Bengal 437
Govt. Printing, books for sale at supdt's. office 392, 405, 418, 434, 445, 459, 472, 482, 493, 505, 518, 530, 541, 554, 566, 579, 591, 606, 619, 635, 649, 662, 679, 690 703
Gracey, Capt. T., R.E., retnd. to duty 439; recd. charge of office of engr. in chief, Pindi-Junction-Peshawar sec., Punjab northern state railway ... 500
Grainger, Mr. R. E., to be supdt. of post offices, Fatehgarh divn. 676
Grant, Mr. A., asst. engr., availed himself of 3 months' language leave 427; reptd. retn. at Umballa from ditto 596; reptd. departure for Kohat 641
Grant, Lt. S., R.E., tempy. exe. engr., posted to Meerut comd., mily. works, 383; to Meerut divn. 464; passed deptl. standard exmn. 534; transfd. to office of supdg. engr., Meerut comd. ... 596
Grant, Mr. T. W., asst. engr., reptd. arrival at Neemuch and was posted to No. 2 divn., Nimach-Nassirabad state railway, 384; assumed charge of Gungrar sub-divn. 428
Gray, Mr. H., to be acctt., Bank of Bengal, Lahore 437
Gray, Mr. W. B., joined office of exmr. of accts., Rajputana state railway, 511; was relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway, open line, 574 586
Greenwood, Mr. J. A., asst. engr., 3 months' leave to study the native languages 411; reptd. departure on such leave 428; 3 months' p. l. granted ... 546
Gujadhur Lall, railway store-keeper, posted to western Rajputana state railway, northern sec., 487; reptd. arrival at Nasirabad 523; recd. charge of office of store-keeper 535
Gurucharn Laskar, hospl. asst., apptd. to charge of Abu dispensary 668
Gwalia Reef—Position of—China Sea 572

H

Habibur Rahmon, Moulvi, to be supdt., post offices, Chittagong divn. 602

Haigh, Mr. T. N., posted to Rathial-Pindi sec., Punjab northern state railway, 411; joined Rathial-Pindi sec., Punjab northern state railway ... 452
Hall, Mr. F. T., to be a 3rd grade supdt., travelling post office 456
Hall, Mr. G. T., asst. survr., p. l., one month ... 382
Ham, Mr. W. J., to be *sub. pro tem.* chief inspr. of post offices, C. I. 402
Haradhan Haldar, Babu, apptd. *sub. pro tem.* to be supdt., 3rd grade, travelling post office ... 456
Hare, Mr. W. H. M., asst. supdt. of tels., furlo., 18 months 476
Harman, Mr. J. M., asst. engr., passed deptl. standard exmn. 558; reptd. departure for Rangoon ... 654
Harrington, Mr. H. S., asst. engr., p. l. for 2 months granted 559; placed under orders of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Lahore for service on open line, Punjab northern state railway 585; posted to Jhelum divn. 642; retnd. from leave 656
Harrison, Mr. P. D., acctt., Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, 6 months' leave 498
Hawkes, Mr. G., traffic dept., posted to state railways under consg. engr. for guaranteed railways, Lahore, 641; posted to Indus valley state railway 655
Hawthorne, Mr. W., to be inspr. of post offices, Amritsar divn. 456
Herbert, Lt. C., usual subsidiary leave to appear before a medl. board 694
Hewett, Mr. H. J., to act as marine offr., postal dept., 402; appted. *sub. pro tem.* as marine offr., do., 456; to act as 1st class marine offr., do. 687
Hewitt, Mr. St. J., asst. engr., posted to Bhopal divn., Bhopal state railway 655
Heymerdingner, Mr. C., tel. dept., extrdy. leave, 4 months, without pay 521
Hickson, Lt. S. A. E., R.E., asst. engr., passed prescribed professional exmn. 396; relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 488; re-posted to Kandahar state railway, upper sec., 597; retnd. to it, but allowed to avail himself of 90 days' p. l. 656; posted to surv. divn. 684
High Court, notice regarding defended suits, transferable but not transfd. to the undefended list 371; rules relating to admn. of attorneys 421; apptt. of comrs. out of India for taking acknowledgments from married women of deeds in respect of property in British India 449
Hildebrand, Lt. A., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Meerut comd., mily. works, 558; to Ranikhet divn. 641
Hildebrand, Capt. G., R.E., recd. charge of Umballa divn., mily. works, as exe. engr. 626
Hiley, Mr. G. G., transfd. to Karachi as port storekeeper, state railway dept. 642
Hilson, Surg.-Maj. A., assumed offg. charge of office and duties of medl. offr., Rajputana state railway, 598; was relieved of same 643
Hilton, Mr. J. E, exe. engr., made over charge of Umballa divn. 626
Hine, Mr. W., to act as post mr., Delhi ... 456
Hodson, Mr. C. W., exe. engr. (tempy.), made over charge of Khanpur divn., Indus valley state railway 655
Hogan, Mr. J., asst. engr., p. l., 3 weeks 477; 4 days' extn., and on retn. was transfd. to Peshawar divn., Punjab northern state railway, 488; reptd. departure to join same 559; transfd. to Bhopal-Jhansi surv. divn., Bhopal railway surv., 585; Mr. W. E. Newham transfd. instead of him ... 611
Holder, Philip, hospl. asst., permtd. to resign govt. service 668
Holdich, Capt. T. H., R.E., surv. of India, p. l., 3 months 573
Homfray, Maj. J., availed himself of 3 months' p. l. 545
Honner, Mr. J., to offe. as presy. post mr., Madras 415
Howard, Mr. W. C., asst. comr., transfd. to Didwana 624
Hubbard, Mr. I. S., reptd. departure on 3 months' p. l. 397; reptd. retn. from p. l. 451; made over charge of accts. of Indus valley and (open line) Kandahar state railways 499; recd. charge of office of exmnr. of guaranteed railway accts., Lahore, 510; made over same 668
Hutchinson, Condr. N., posted to presdy. and Oudh comd., mily. works 558
Hutton, Mr. E., to act as chief inspr. of post offices, Rajputana 455
Hygiene Manual, prize of £100 offered for the best 477, 561, 578, 589, 602, 617, 632, 646, 660, 677, 687 700

I

Indus Valley State railway—four pay clerks wanted 384, 397 411
Tel. offices opened and closed for public messages ... 642
Ingle, Mr. A. F., to act as depy. post master, Bombay 676
Ingle, Mr. M. F., to be *sub. pro tem.* 2nd class marine offr., p. o., 602, 687; to act as 1st class ditto 676
Ivens, Mr. F. J., loco. dept., retnd. from leave ... 670

J

Jacob, Mr. E. F., dist. traffic supdt., Bandikui dist., Rajputana state railway, 6 weeks' p. l. 575; made over charge 598; retnd. and resumed charge ... 670
James, Mr. A., asst. survr., to be a 4th grade survr. 653
James, Mr. C. S., asst. supdt., tel. dept., p. l. 1 month, 372; p. l. cancelled and furlo. on m. c., 2 months and 14 days, granted 450
James, Mr. J. O. N., depy. supdt., surv. of India, reverts to 3rd grade 624
Jamsedjee, Mr. R., to be supdt. of post offices, Ahmedabad divn. 550
Jamshedji, Mr. C., to be supdt., post master genl.'s office, Bombay 402
Jarbo, Mr. G., surv. of India, p. l., 2 months ... 573
Jardine, Mr. E., to act as marine offr., postal dept.... 402
Jarman, Mr. S., asst. engr., posted to Jacobabad sec., Kandahar state railway, 476; reptd. arrival ... 559
Java, destruction of 1st point light-house ... 572
Jehans, Mr. H. H., to be post master, Cawnpore ... 676
Jennings, Lt. R. H., R.E., to be an asst. engr. on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman, in addn. to his own poll. duties ... 486
Jewett, Mr. T. H., asst. engr., passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 410 411

Jijibhai, Mr. D., to be inspr., post offices, Kanawar divn., 402; to be supdt. of post offices, Khandeish divn. 550
Johns, Mr. E. H., asst. engr., posted to Gwalior-Jhansi surv. divn., Sindia state railway ... 669
Johnson, Mr. W. P., posted to Punjab northern state railway 522; reptd. arrival at Jhelum ... 547
Johnston, Lt. J. T., R.E., offg. exe. engr., obtained p. l. 3 months, and made over charge of Agra divn., mily. works, 383; retnd. from leave and joined Meerut divn. 558; recd. charge of same ... 584
Johnstone, Capt. W. H., R.E., made over charge of office of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, 597; was relieved of his duties, 17th Dec. 683
Jones, Mr. A. J. P., C.E., asst. engr., passed deptl. standard exmn. 546
Jopp, Maj. K. A., R.E., exe. engr., transfd. to office of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta, 476; joined same 546; was relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 598
Joscelyne, Mr. D., exe. engr., apptd. to spl. surv. divn., Rajputana, p. w. d., 534; reptd. arrival at Pali, and took over charge of same ... 625
Joseph, Capt. F. W., B.S.C., exe. engr., posted to Harnai and Gulistan-Karez secs., Kandahar state railway, 411; reptd. arrival at Sibi 487; was relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 510; rejoined 586; reposted to Kandahar state railway, upper sec., 597; posted to charge of surv. divn., Harnai and Guilistan-Karez secs., 598; confirmed 684
Judge, Maj. C. N., R.E., exe. engr., posted to Meerut comd. 509; retnd. from p. l. and took over charge of Agra divn. 668

K

Kana Kasabhai Pillay, Mr. V, B.A., B.L., to be inspr. of post offices, Mount divn., Madras ... 455
Kandahar state railway, Jacobabad sec., to be extended to 14th mile from Sibi, to include Pirchowki extn., and to be called the lower sec., the sec. beyond the 14th mile from Sibi to be called the upper sec. 585; Pirchowki divn. of lower sec. constituted 660
Kashmir, illustrations of ancient buildings ... 660
Keating, Mr. J., asst. survr., promtd. to 3rd grade... 653
Keelan, Mr. H. E. T., survr., p. l., 2 months 396; leave cancelled 450
Keelan, Mr. R., to act as asst. inspr. of post offices, Rawalpindi divn. 456
Keene, Mr. C. J., traffic supdt., Punjab northern state railway, p. l. 3 months 397; availed himself of it 398; will offe. in his present apptt. till relieved by Mr. Barclay 558; retnd. from p. l. ... 575
Kellie, Lt. J., R.E., to be an asst. engr. on special duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman 486; posted to Biluchistan divn., p. w. d., 624; to take charge of Pishin divn. 667; recd. charge 682
Kenery (Kundari) Island Light—Intended altn. ... 571
Kenney, Lt. A. H., R.E., asst. engr., posted to presdy. and Oudh comd. 509; posted to Fort William divn. 584; spl. leave for 1 month from 8 October 626
King, Mr. W. H., C.E., exe. engr., p. l., 2 months and 29 days 410; availed himself of it 451; retnd., and unexpired portion of leave cancelled ... 584
Kirk, Mr. H. A., tel. dept., p. l., 3 months ... 610
Kitchen, Mr. F., asst. survr., p. l., 2 months ... 409
Knolles, Mr. A. S., asst. engr., Indus valley state railway, transfd. to Larkhana divn. ... 465
Koer Pal, Pundit, to act as supdt. of p. o., Jhansi divn., N. W. P. 676

L

Lackersteen, Mr. M. R., exe. engr., made over charge of Lahore divn., mily. works, 438; posted to Bhopal-Jhansi surv. divn., Bhopal railway surv., 585; temply. posted to chief engr.'s office ... 684
Lalcaca, Mr. D. M., to be supdt. of post offices Kanara divn. 550
Lamb, Mr. G. F., asst. engr., recd. charge of Agra divn., mily. works, 338; to offe. as exe. engr., Agra divn. mily. works 438; passed higher standard exmn. in Hindustani 655
Lane, Mr. C. H., to be inspr. of post offices, Hoshangabad divn., 456; to be an exmr. of post office accts. 676
LaTouche, Mr. H. D., engr.-in-chief, Sindia state railway, to hold charge of constn. divn. in addn. to his own duties 439
Law Reports, Bengal, 376, 390, 403, 416, 434, 443, 458, 471, 481, 491, 505, 516, 529, 538, 552, 564, 579, 590, 604, 618, 634, 660, 679, 682 ... 701
Law Report, Indian, 376, 390, 403, 416, 433, 443, 457, 471, 480, 491, 505, 516, 529, 538, 552, 564, 579, 590, 604, 618, 633, 647, 659, 679, 682 ... 701
Lawder, Mr. C., to be dâk supdt., Quetta divn. ... 479
Lawson, Mr. A. M., survr., p. l., 3 months ... 410
LeBreton, Mr. M. to be *sub. pro tem.* chief inspr. of post offices, northern Afghanistan ... 470
Ledger, Mr. J. C., exe. engr., posted to Nerbudda divn., Bhopal state railway 655
Leslie, Mr. R. J., to act as 4th grade supdt., travelling post office 456
Lewin, Mr. J. A., asst. engr., passed prescribed professional exmn. 396; passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 397
Lincke, Mr. J. E. P., exe. engr., p. l., 1 month and 24 days 611; availed himself of it ... 627
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. J. G., R.E., supdg. engr., relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 487; re-posted to upper sec. of ditto and assumed charge of Harnai and and Gulistan Karez sec. 597
Little, Capt. J. A., S.C., recd. charge of office of engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway, 558; was relieved of Khanpur divn. 574; made over charge of office of engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway, 611; made over charge of Khanpur divn. 655; recd. charge of Multan divn. 694
Littlewood, Mr. H. R., survr., p. l., for 3 months granted 573; from 2nd (not 1st) Sept. ... 682
Lloyd, Mr. E. R. S., asst. engr., posted to Gwalior-Jhansi surv. divn., Sindia state railway, 655; Nari divn. 684
Lloyd, Mr. J., railway store-keeper, 12 months' furlo. 499; made over charge and availed himself of same 535
Lord, Mr. S. LeM., to be *sub. pro tem.* supdt. of mails, Jelalabad divn. 470

Page

Low, Mr. J., survr., m. c., 1 June to 4 July ... 498
Lyon, Mr. W. T., asst. comr., 3 months' p. l. ... 624

M

Macartney, Maj. M. J., R.E., exe. engr., recd. charge of Pishin divn., p. w. d., 450; was relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 487; to carry on duties of supdg. engr., Biluchistan divn., 667; made over charge, and was attd. to supdg. engr.'s office at Sibi 681
MacBean, Mr. A., to be agent Bank of Bengal, Benares 498
Macdonald, Col. J., surv. of India, subsdy. leave 1 to 30 Nov. 573; prepy. to retirement from 13 November 624
Macdonald, Mr. R. G., asst. acctt. genl., p. w. d., availed himself of 3 months' p. l. 498; retnd. ... 682
MacIvor, Mr. C. V., exe. engr., extn. of p. l. for 24 days 487; transfd. to Jacobabad sec., Kandahar state railway, 546; temply. placed at disp. of engr.-in-chief, Kandahar state railway, 559; correction of a date 695
Mackinnon, Mr. M. C., exe. engr., placed under orders of Consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Lahore for service on the open line, Punjab northern state railway, 585; posted to Rathial ravines divn. 643
Maclean, Mr. F. G., tel. dept., p. l., 1 month and 19 days 396
Madagascar, western coast, shoal south-west of Barren Islands 609
Madge, Mr. P. M., tel. dept., p. l., 30 days, 610; 35 days 654
Madras—Changes in buoyage of port 485
Madras, Mr. S. O., asst. survr., p. l., 1 month ... 476
Maitland, Capt. G. T., S.C., exe. engr., p. l., 1 month, 558; relieved of duties in Rawalpindi comd. 668; transfd. to presdy. and Oudh comd., mily. works, 625; took charge of Barrackpore divn. 683; reptd. retn. from p. l. 626
Malacca—Intermittent flashing light on Pulo Undan 681
Mallet, Mr. R. T., supdg. engr., made over charge of office of engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway, 558; retnd. from p. l. and took charge of his apptt. as dir. of state railway stores 597
Manderson, Maj. T. C., R.E., exe. engr., posted to, and recd. charge of, Rawalpindi comd., mily. works 610
Manual of Hygiene, prize of £ 100 offered for the best 477, 561, 578, 589, 602, 617, 632, 646, 660, 677, 687 ... ... 700.
Mariners—notices to—No. 8 of 1880, fixed light at Tolkeshwar Headland, Dabhol or Anjanvel or Gopalgad Creek 395; No. 9, lights at port Ibrahim, Suez Bay, 449; No. 10, changes in the buoyage of the port of Madras 485; No. 11, intended altn. of Kenery (Kundiri) Island light 571; No. 12, flashing light on Flat Cape, Sumatra, 572; No. 13, destruction of first point light-house, Java, 572; No. 14, harbour light at Beliling, Baly Island, 572; No. 15, position of Gwalia Reef, China Sea, 572; No. 16, position of Parkin Rock, Red Sea, 595; No. 17, shoal south-west of Barren Islands, west coast of Madagascar, 609; No. 18, intended altn. in light apparatus, Calicut, 623; No. 19, lights at port Ibrahim, Suez Bay, Red Sea, 640; No. 20, intermittent flashing light on Pulo Undan, Malacca 681
Mariners—notices to—in 1878-80, 378, 391, 404, 417, 445, 458, 482, 493, 517, 540, 553, 565, 591, 606, 619, 635, 648, 662, 690 702
Martin, Capt. G. W., S.C., surv. of India, p. l. for 3 months 573
Mason, Lt. A. H., R.E., asst. engr., reptd. arrival at Lahore 694
McCay, Mr. J., asst. survr., promtd. to 2nd grade 653
McDermott, Mr. T., to act as post mr., Rawalpindi 456
McGill, Mr. J., asst. supdt., surv. of India, to offe. in 1st grade 382
McKenzie, Mr. P., asst. engr., made over charge of Chakrata divn. 641
McKillop, Mr. R., to act as supy. inspr. of post offices, Madras 455
McLoughlin, Mr. J., to be inspr. of post offices, Jabalpur divn. 456
Mehta, Mr. H. M, to act as post mr., Peshawar ... 456
Mein, Lt. A. L., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Meerut comd., mily. works, 522; joined same, and posted to Morar divn. 546
Meteorological publications for sale 376, 389, 403, 416, 433, 443, 457, 471, 480, 491, 505, 515, 529, 538, 551, 563, 579, 590, 603, 618, 633, 647, 659, 678, 688 701
Michell, Mr. T., asst. engr., reptd. himself and was posted to 1st divn., Nimach-Nasirabad state railway, 559; p. l., 1 month 626
Mint, weekly statement of silver, &c. 373, 385, 400, 412, 429, 440, 452, 465, 478, 489, 500, 511, 526, 535, 549, 575, 587, 600, 614, 631, 642, 657, 670, 686 698
Molesworth, Mr. H. B., asst. engr., passed deptl. standard exmn. in Hindustani 372; transfd. to Sohan divn., Punjab northern state railway, 428; 2 months' p. l. granted 547; availed himself of it 611; transfd. to Pindi junction to Peshawar sec. 655; Attock bridge divn. 684
Money orders on Ceylon, Italy and Denmark ... 504
Monies, Mr. W., asst. engr., 1 month's m. c. granted in June 1877 commuted to p. l., and himself transfd. to Gwalior-Jhansi divn., Sindia railway 585
Monk, Mr. L. H., exe. engr., temply. placed at disp. of engr.-in-chief, Jacobabad sec., Kandahar state railway 559
Moolraj, Lala, to act as supdt., dead letter office, Lahore 456
Morar divn., mily. works, draftsman wanted 385, 398, 415 432
Morgan, Mr. C., to be inspr. of post offices, Bellary division 455
Motiram, Mr. C., to act as supdt. of post offices, Kanara divn. 550
Moyle, Mr. G., asst. engr., made over charge of Multan divn., Indus valley state railway ... 694
Murray, Maj. H. Y., exe. engr., apptd. to charge of mily works and roads divn., Rajputana p. w. d. 625
Mukerji, Babu B. B., to be *sub-pro tem.* asst. supdt. of mails, Jelalabad divn. 470
Mullen, Surg. D. F., M. D., subsidiary leave to appear before a medl. board 610

Page

N

Naylor, Mr. R. deG., tel. dept., p. l., 30 days ... 573
Nelson, Mr. R. E., reverts to substantive rank as 1st grade asst. engr. 451; this order cancelled 498; recd. and made over charge of Mhow divn. ... 499
Neville, Lt. J., R.E., asst. engr., passed prescribed professional exmn. 396; relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 488; re-posted to upper sec. of Kandahar state railway 597; retd. to it 656; posted to surv. divn. 684
Newcombe, Mr. A. C., depy. exmr. p. w. accts., resumed charge 410
Newham, Mr. W. E., asst. engr., transfd. to Bhopal-Jhansi survey divn., Bhopal railway surv., 611; relieved of duties on Rajputana state railway 695; posted to Sangor surv. divn. 669
Newill, Capt. J. H., assumed charge of office of asst. agent, govr. genl., Rajputana, 13 Nov., and of ditto, Sujangurh, 23 Nov. 694
Nicholson, Capt. W. G., R.E., exe. engr., posted to Rawal Pindi comd. 574; joined, and was temply. attd. to office of supdg. engr. 584; re-joined mily. works branch 625; reptd. departure from Rawal Pindi comd. 654
Nuthall, Maj. H. J., exe. engr., reptd. arrival at Sibi 624; to offe. as exe. engr., Biluchistan divn. 667

O

O'Callaghan, Mr. F. L., availed himself of p. l. 500; retnd. and assumed charge of his duties ... 559
Oddie, Mr. H. J., asst. engr., m. c., 22 June to 4 July 451: reptd. retn. and posted to office of engr.-in-chief, Pindi-Peshawar sec., Punjab northern state railway, 477; m. c., 3 months, 499; availed himself of same 500; on 6, and not on 4, Aug. 1880, 559; retn. from same 611
Ogle, Mr. M. G., survr., 3 months' p. l. granted 573
O'Hoernle, Mr., asst. engr., was relieved of duties in mily. works branch 668
Oliver, Mr. K., to be *sub. pro tem.* post mr., Aden 402
Onslow, Lt. G. C. P., R.E., posted to head qrs. of inspr. genl.'s office 383
O'Shea, Mr. F. B., to be supdt. of post offices, Konkan division 550
Owen, Surgn. W., reptd. arrival at Port Blair ... 624

P

Paddy, Maj. A. C., R.E., exe. engr., p. l., 3 months, 476; and made over charge of Ranikhet divn., mily. works, 476; retnd. to duty and resumed charge of his divn. 641
Parkin Rock, Red Sea, position of— 595
Parry, Mr. J. W., asst. engr., posted to Gwalior-Jhansi surv. divn., Sindia state railway ... 669
Patterson, Mr. J., store dept., placed at disp. of consg. engr. for railways, Lahore, for employment on open line, Punjab northern state railway ... 669
Peake, Mr. J., B.A., asst. supdt., tel. dept., p. l., 3 months 372
Peart, Maj. G. R., held charge of Sehore treasury, 16 to 25 Nov. 668

Page

Pedler, Mr. A., to be a trustee of the Indian museum 396
Peel, Lt. F., R.E., asst. engr., posted to head qrs. staff of inspr. genl. of mily. works 558
Peel, Mr. W. deW., exe. engr. (tempy.), posted to upper sec., Kandahar state railway, 585; reptd. dep. on leave and retn., and was posted to office of engr.-in-chief 656
Pemberton, Lt.-Col. R. C. B., R.E., recd. charge of office of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Lucknow 597
Penny, Mr. A., exe. engr., made over charge of Meerut divn., mily. works 584
Penrose, Mr. W. H., asst. survr., p. l., 2 months ... 486
Percy, Mr. M., presdy. post mr., Madras, p. l., one month, 415; resumed charge of his office 470; one year's furlo on m. c., and made over charge ... 577
Perkins, Lt.-Col. Æ., supdg. engr., temply. attd. to office of inspr. genl. of mily. works, and granted 3 months' p. l. 610
Peters, Maj. E. N., R.E., 25 days' p. l. 656; reptd. retn. 684; correction of a date, and unexpired portion of leave cancelled... 695
Peters, Mr. P. A., asst. survr., promtd. to 3rd grade 450
Pierson, Capt. W. H., R.E., exe engr., resumed charge of his duties in the office of the inspr. genl., mily. works 574
Playfair, Maj. A. L., subsidiary leave 1 to 4 Sept. ... 521
Porter, Lt. G. M., R.E., to offe. as exe. engr., Ferozepore divn., mily. works 410
Post office: Sea and foreign mails 375, 388, 402, 415, 432, 442, 456, 470, 479, 490, 504, 515, 528, 537, 551, 562, 577, 588, 602, 616, 632, 646, 658, 677, 687, 699; unclaimed letters, &c., at Calcutta post office 375, 389, 402, 415, 432, 442, 456, 470, 479, 490, 504, 515, 528, 537, 551, 563, 577, 588, 602, 616, 632, 646, 658, 677, 699; rates of commn. on value-payable parcels from 1st Aug. 1880 to be same as on money orders 388, 401, 414; apptts. made by dir. genl. 402, 415, 455, 470, 479, 550, 602, 676, 687; post-cards attd. to applications for inland money orders will be delivered to payees with the money orders 442, 455, 470; exchange of money orders between India and Ceylon arranged 504, 514, 528; limit of ditto on Italy and Denmark raised from £ 10 to £ 20, 504; also on certain other European countries and rates of commn. reduced 514, 528, 537
Premnath Pundit, joined accts. office, open line, Punjab northern state railway 575
Prickett, Mr. L. G., asst. engr., transfd. to Sohan divn., Punjab northern state railway, 384; transfd. to Jhelum divn. 429; placed under orders of consg. engr. to govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Lahore for service on open line 585; posted to Jhelum divn. 643
Prize of £ 100 offered for the best *Manual of Hygiene* for the use of the British soldier in India 477, 561, 578, 589, 602, 617, 632, 646, 660, 677, 687 ... 700
Promissory notes enfaced for payment of interest in London 399, 430, 466, 502, 512, 548, 599, 629, 644 674
Pruntz, Mr. P. F., asst. survr., promtd. to 3rd grade 641
Public works dept. half-yearly examn. 375, 389, 677, 687, 700; statement of accts. to 30th June 1880 386; to 31st July 453; to 31st Aug. 501; to 30th Sept. 560; to 8th Nov. 630; to 4th Dec. ... 671

Page

Punjab northern state railway opened to Rawal Pindi, the Rathial-Pindi sec. abolished, and the open line divided into three charges 585; stations at which public tel. messages will be recd. ... 669

R

Raghoba, Mr. M., to act as inspr. of post offices, Guzerat divn., and to be a supy. inspr. 402; to act in 3rd grade of insprs., and posted to Ahmedabad 456; promtd. to 3rd grade of supdts., and apptd. persnl. asst. to post mr. genl., Bombay ... 550

Rainier, Mr. P., to offe. as dist. traffic supdt., Rajputana state railway 598

Rajputana, p. w. d. divns. of Nasirabad and Abu and Deesa amalgamated into one 625

Ramayana of Tulsi Dass 679, 689, 701

Ramsay, Mr. J., recd. charge of office of engr.-in-chief, Indus valley state railway 611

Ravenshaw, Lt. C. W., to perform the current duties of the Banswara and Pertabghur assistancy in addn. to his own duties as cantt. magte., Nimach, 584; 2 months' p. l. 683

Rebsch, Mr. S., asst. engr., passed colloquial exmn. in Hindustani 397; passed p. w. d. prescribed professional exmn. 411; was granted 3 months' p. l. on m. c. 575; transfd. to Gwalior-Jhansi surv. divn., Sindia railway, 585; joined same ... 656

Reilly, Mr. F., asst. engr., transfd. to Bhopal-Jhansi surv. divn., Bhopal railway surv., 585; this transfer cancelled 669

Reilly, Mr. T. W., survr., promtd. to 3rd grade ... 410

Reserve treasury of govt. of India, 373, 385, 400, 412, 429, 440, 452, 465, 478, 489, 500, 513, 526, 535, 549, 576, 587, 600, 614, 631, 643, 657, 670, 686 698

Rhenius, Mr. A., to act as supdt. of post offices, Kistna divn. 676

Roberts, Mr. R. N., asst. engr., p. l., 3 months ... 428

Roberts, Mr. R. W., asst. engr., transfd. to Punjab northern state railway, Pindi junction, Peshawar sec., 464; reptd. arrival and was posted to Peshawar divn. 500; joined ditto 534

Robinson, Lt. W. W., R.E., exe. engr., relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 487; re-posted to upper sec. of Kandahar state railway 597; retd. to it 656; posted to surv. divn. 684; 90 days' p. l. 695

Roderick, Mr. J., to be post mr., Ajmere. *sub. pro tem.* 455

Rose, Mr. G. E., post office supdt., promtd. to 3rd grade 676

Rose, Mr. R., to be depy. post mr. genl., Eastern Bengal 602

Routh, Surgn. J., offtd. as senr. medl. offr., Port Blair 438

Routh, Mr. R. S. J., asst. engr., relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 510; rejoined upper sec. of Kandahar state railway 695

Roy, Babu B., took over charge of office of railway store-keeper, Sibi 575

Roy, Babu G. C., asst. engr., passed colloquial exmn. required by p. w. code 610; was relieved of duties in C. I. 683

Roy, Babu R. L., asst. engr., p. l., 2 months, 534; availed himself of same 574; transfd. to Kandahar state railway, lower sec.... 611

Page

Russell, Mr. J. W., to be supdt., depositors' dept., Bank of Bengal 437

Ryan, Mr. A. F., to act as 3rd grade supdt., travelling post office 456

S

Saher, Mr. G. R., supdt. of post offices, promtd. to 3rd grade 550

Sâl timber in log available, forest dept. 562, 578, 589, 603, 617, 632, 646, 660, 678, 688 ... 700

Saligram, Pundit, to act as supdt. of post offices, Gorakhpur divn. 676

Salim, Baboo L. R., asst. engr., transfd. to upper sec., Kandahar state railway 626

Sambhunath, Lalla, to be an exmr. of post office accounts 676

Savings banks, district:—Statement of transactions for quarter ending 30th June 413; ditto 30 Sept. 614; abstract of operations for year ending 31st Mar. 1880 440

Scott, Lt. B., R.E., asst. engr., passed p. w. standard exmn. in Hindustani 411

Scott, Mr. F. W. M., asst. engr., posted to Neemuch divn., C. I. 682

Scott, Mr. G. L. R., asst. survr., retired ... 427

Scott, Mr. J. R., asst. survr., p. l. 2 months 437; promtd. to 1st grade 653

Scott-Moncrieff, Lt. G. K., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd., mily. works, 510: reptd. arrival at Kasauli 534

Seyers, Mr. C. W. F., asst. survr., promtd. to 2nd grade 427

Shadbolt, Mr. E. I., asst. engr., joined Bhopal state railway 642; posted to Nerbudda divn. ... 655

Shamnath, asst. engr., was relieved of duties in Central India 683

Shambunath, Lalla, to be inspr. of post offices, Ajmere division 455

Shaw, Mr. A. R., asst. comr., transfd. to Pachbudra 624; assumed and made over charge of office of asst. comr., Punjab mines divn. 654

Shaw, Mr. W. M., tel. dept., p. l., 3 months ... 693

Shedlock, Mr. O. J., asst. engr., p. l., 1 month 477; transfd. to Nimach-Nasirabad state railway 546; relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 684

Shepherd Capt. C. E., B.S.C., exe. engr., assumed charge of office of engr.-in-chief, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez secs., Kandahar state railway, 575; transfd. to office of engr.-in-chief, Kandahar state railway 669

Shone, Lt. W. T., R.E., posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd., mily. works (asst. engr.) 510; reptd. arrival at supdg. engr.s' office, Lahore, 534; 50 days' p. l. 626

Short, Mr. J. B., to act as inspr. of post offices, Quetta divn., 455; to be exmr. of post office accts., British Burma 602

Sim, Lt. G. H., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd., mily works, p. w. d., 372; reptd. arrival at Umballa 427; recd. charge of Lahore divn., mily. works 438

Simpson, Mr. M., asst. supdt., tel. dept., furlo., 9 months and 6 days 427

Page

Sinclair, Mr. W., survr., p. l., 3 months ... 410

Sivaditta Pande, Pundit, B.A., asst. engr., p. l., 2 months and 23 days, 511; passed p. w. d. professional exmn. 522; temply. placed at disp. of engr.-in-chief, Jacobabad sec., Kandahar state railway ... 559

Slater, Mr. E. M., to act as agent, Bank of Bengal, Bombay 475

Smart, Mr. A. W., asst. survr., m. c., 3 months ... 396

Smith, Mr. C., supdt. of post offices, promtd. to 3rd grade 550

Smith, Mr. F. St. G. M., asst. engr., posted to spl. surv. divn., Rajputana p. w. d. 625

Smith, Mr. H., to be *sub. pro tem.* supdt. of mails, Kabul divn., 470; to be supdt. of post offices, Trichinopoly divn., 550; transfd. to Coimbatore division 676

Smith, Mr. J. H., to be *sub. pro tem.* post mr., Khyber sorting office 470

Smith, Capt. P., 3 months' p. l. 668

Smith, Mr. T., reverts to substantive apptt. as agent, Bank of Bengal, Moulmein 437

Smith, Lt. W. H., R.E., asst. engr., posted to Meerut comd. 510; Meerut divn.... 534

Soin, Baboo D. S., asst. engr., transfd. to Bhopal-Jhansi surv. divn., Bhopal railway surv., 585; joined Bhopal state railway 655; posted to Bhelsa surv. divn., and relieved of duties on Punjab northern state railway 669

Sparks, Maj. J. B., S.C., exe. engr., transfd. to upper sec., Kandahar state railway, 626; apptd. port store-keeper, state railway dept., Bombay ... 642

Spratt, Lt. F. T. N., R.E., exe. engr., posted to Sirhind and Lahore comd., mily. works ... 558

Stanton, Mr. G., to be supdt. of post offices, Hoshangabad divn. 676

St. Barbe, Mr. H. L., C.S., invested with the powers of a judge of the court of small causes, to be exercised in the Mhow court during absence of Maj. Burlton on 3 months' p. l. 557

Strahan, Capt. C., R.E., depy. supdt., surv. of India, to offe. in 2nd grade 624

Suddoba, Mr. B., to be an exmr. of post office accts., Bombay circle 550

Suez Bay, lights at port Ibrahim ... 449, 640

Sullen, Mr. S., to be inspr. of post offices, Rawalpindi division 455

Sumatra, flashing light on Flat cape 572

Survey of India, maps published ... 476, 628

Swappe, Mr. C., exe. engr., joined Bhopal state railway 642; posted to Bhopal divn. ... 655

Swetenham, Maj. E., S.C., exe. engr., placed in charge of office of chief engr. and secy. to govr. genl.'s agent, C. I., in addn. to his own duties 464; made over charge of Mhow divn., p. w. d. .. 499

Swinburn, Mr. H. L., to act as inspr. of post offices, Derajat divn. 456

Swinburne, Mr., to be asst. dâk supdt., Quetta divn. 479

Synnott, Mr. W., asst. comr., transfd. to Sambhar 624; posted to charge of upper divn., internal branch, inland customs 654

T

Tait, Mr. J., asst engr., held charge of Mittree divn., Kandahar state railway, 642; posted to Bhopal divn., Bhopal state railway 655

Page

Talbot, Capt. A. C., held charge of current duties of office of govr. genl.'s agent and chief comr. of Ajmere 625

Tanner, Mr. T. L., exe. engr., two months' p. l. granted 575; transfd. to lower sec., Kandahar state railway, 586; relieved of charge of Pind-Sultan divn., Punjab northern state railway, 598; relieved of duties on Pindi-Kohat sec. 611

Target, Mr. C. B., exe. engr., reptd. arrival at Ajmere and took over charge of Ajmere divn. ... 427

Teale, Mr. F. G., tel. supdt., p. l., three months ... 475

Telegraph offices opened and closed in June 383; July 450; Aug. 509; Sept. 557; Oct. 610; Nov. 682

Templeton, Mr. C. T., asst. survr., promtd. to 2nd grade, and granted p. l., two months ... 450

Thomason, Col. C. S., R.E., supdg. engr., recd. charge of office of supdg. engr. and secy. to govr. genl.'s agent, C. I. 464

Thomson, Mr. A. B., loco. supdt., Punjab northern state railway, retd. from three months' p. l. and resumed duties 397

Thomson, Mr. C., exe. engr., posted to Rajputana state railway 558; reptd. arrival at Agra, and took over charge of Agra divn. 627

Tickell, Mr. J. R., asst. engr., three months' language leave 488; leave confirmed 510; reptd. retn. to duty 627

Todd, Mr. H. P., to be *sub. pro tem.* a post office marine offr. 456

Todd, Mr. J., reve. surv., p. l., one month ... 450

Todd, Mr. R., asst. survr., p. l., two months ... 476

Tolkeshwar headland, fixed light at— ... 395

Tooze, Mr. R. W. L., asst. engr., p. l., one month, 522; availed himself of it 574; retd. to duty ... 597

Treasure trove, 385, 400, 429, 440, 488, 500, 511, 523, 547, 562, 600, 615, 627, 656, 684 ... 695

Tremearne, Mr. S., private secy. and clerk to chief justice, p. l., three months, 475; unexpired portion cancelled 623; to offe. as asst. regr. 681

Tuck, Mr. E. H., asst. engr., transfd. to Attock branch divn., Punjab northern state railway ... 428

Turner, Capt. S. C., R.E., posted to Meerut comd., mily. works 694

Tweedie, Lt. Col. W., assumed charge of his duties as offg. poll. agent, Western Rajputana states, and comdt., Erinpura irr. force 625

Twemlow, Maj. E. D., R.E., relieved of duty on Kandahar state railway 428; recd. charge of Biluchistan divn., p. w. d., 450; to be exe. engr. on spl. duty on the line of communication beyond Chaman 486

Tytler, Mr. T. W., to be asst. dâk supdt., Kurum division 479

U

University of Calcutta, changes in regulations in arts, law, medicine and engineering 374, 384, 398; text books for entrance exmn. of 1881, 384, 398; Tagore law professor to be elected 412, 432, 511, 523; dates of exmns. in 1880-81, 439, 452; students who passed exmns. in engineering 439, 452; change in selections in Latin language for entrance exmn. of 1882 693

Page

V

VANSOMEREN, Mr. W. T., to be supy. inspr. of post offices, Punjab 455
Verrieres, Mr. L., to offe. as asst. comr., Didwana ... 624
Von Ahn, Mr. C., asst. engr., re-posted to northern road divn. 683

W

WALKER, Mr. G. E., to be inspr. of post offices, Mount divn., Madras 402
Waller, Mr. J., to be post mr., Karachi ... 455
Walsh, Hony. Lt. J., asst. engr., to offe. as exe. engr., Sialkot divn., mily. works, and reed. charge 574; made over charge 654
Warde, Mr. F. E., asst. survr., p. l., one month ... 396
Warwick, Mr. C. S., apptd. stock-verifier for state railways 642
Watts, Mr. C. H., to act as marine offr., postal dept., 402; as 3rd class ditto 676
Wazeah-ood-Deen, hospl. asst., advanced to 1st class 584
Wells, Lt. H. L., R.E., joined mily. works branch, p. w. d., 476, 499; relieved of duties in ditto ... 534
Welsh, Mr. J. W., to be an exmr. of post office accts., N. W. P. 676
Westland, Mr. W., to be inspr. of branches, Bank of Bengal 437
White, Mr. H. F., to be exe. engr., Mhow divn., p. w. d., and reed. charge 499
Whiteford, Capt. W. W. B., R.E., exe. engr., relieved of duties on Kandahar state railway 487; re-posted to upper sec. of ditto 597; retd. to it 656; posted to surv. divn. 684
Whymper, Mr. F., to act. as inspr. of post offices, Nagpur divn., 456; to be an exmr. of post office accts., C. P. 676
Willcocks, Mr. J., asst. engr., reptd. arrival at Rawalpindi and was posted to Margalla divn., Punjab northern state railway 372

Page

Williams, Mr. E. deC., to act as chief inspr. of post offices, British Burma 402
Williams, Mr. R. K., reed. charge of accts. of Indus valley state railway and open line of Kandahar state railway 499; made over charge of office of exmr. of guaranteed railway accts., Lahore ... 510
Willmot, Dr. R., Rajputana state railway, availed himself of furlo. 598
Wilson, Mr. A. B., to be a 4th grade supdt., travelling post office 456
Wilson, Mr. A. J., survr., promtd. to 2nd grade ... 410
Winckler, Mr. A. E., asst. engr., transfd. to Jacobabad divn., Kandahar state railway 559
Winckler, Mr. G. W., asst. engr., posted to Jacobabad sec., Kandahar state railway, 476; reptd. arrival 511; posted to Biluchistaa divn., p. w. d. 624
Wingate, Maj. T. O., exe. engr., transfd. to Bareilly divn., mily. works, 396; reed. charge of same ... 410
Wolley-Dod, Mr. F., asst. engr., posted to Lahore divn., Punjab northern state railway ... 642
Wood, Mr. C. H., to be inspr. of post offices, Sind division 455
Wood, Mr. J. R., asst. engr., transfd. to upper sec., Kandahar state railway 626
Wood, Mr. T., port store-keeper, six months' extn. on m. c. 464; placed at disp. of consg. engr. for guaranteed railways, Lahore 626
Wood-Mason, Mr. J., availed himself of one month's p. l. 521; retnd. and took over charge of his office 573
Woodroffe, Mr. F. M., joined audit office of Oudh and Rohilkund railway accts. as a teupy. asst. exmr., 2nd grade 411

Y

YATES, Mr. L. E. H., transfd. to Punjab northern state railway 428; reptd. arrival on same ... 451

INDEX TO
The Gazette of India.
JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.
PART III.

Page

A

ADVERTISEMENTS and notices by private individuals and corporations ... 65, 67, 69, 71, 85, 87, 89, 105, 111

F

FUNDS:—
Bengal Civil Fund:—Report of Adjourned Half-yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, 10th August 1880, 80; notice of a special General Meeting, Monday, 22nd November 87; report of same 113; notice of Half-yearly General Meeting, Monday 31st January 1881 109
Hindu Family Annuity Fund:—Resolutions passed at Adjourned Special General Meeting of 17th July 1880, 85; abstract of audited accounts for quarters ending 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December 1879... 116
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund:—Results of voting 73 91

P

Promissory Notes—Reported as mislaid, lost, stolen or destroyed 65, 67, 69, 71, 75, 77, 79, 85, 88, 89, 91, 93, 95 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 116, 117 119

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

PART IV.

Page

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL :—

Act No. XI of 1880:—"The Burma Courts' Act, 1880" 121, 123, 131

Act No. XII of 1880:—"The Kazis' Act, 1880" 125, 133, 139

Act No. XIII of 1880:—"The Vaccination Act, 1880" 127, 135, 141

Act No. XIV of 1880:—"The Indian Census Act, 1880" 145, 149, 153

Act No. XV of 1880:—"The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880" 147, 151, 155

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

PART V.

	Page		
BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS, OR PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 22:—			
No. 9 of 1880:—"The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"	199	207	211
No. 10 of 1880:—"The Administrator General's Act, 1880"	201	209	213
Report of Select Committee on Bill for appointment of Kazis	203	..	...
Report of Select Committee on Vaccination Bill	205	...	...
No. 11 of 1880:—"The Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill, 1880"	215	243	271
No. 12 of 1880:—"The Petroleum Bill, 1880"	237	265	293
No. 13 of 1880:—"Tajmahals Pension Act, 1880"	299	321	343
No. 14 of 1880:—"The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, 1880"	303	325	347
No. 15 of 1880:—"The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880"	365	379	401
No. 16 of 1880:—"The Indian Census Act, 1880"	393	415	423
No. 17 of 1880:—"The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880"	395	417	425
No. 18 of 1880:—"The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"	399	421	429
No. 19 of 1880:—"The Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Act, 1880"	431	437	443
No. 20 of 1880:—"The Indian Securities Act, 1880"	435	441	447
"The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880"	449	481	513
"The Indian Easements Bill, 1880"	465	497	529

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

PART V.

	Page		
BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS, OR PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 22:—			
No. 9 of 1880:—"The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1880"	199	207	211
No. 10 of 1880:—"The Administrator General's Act, 1880"	201	209	213
Report of Select Committee on Bill for appointment of Kazis	203	..	...
Report of Select Committee on Vaccination Bill	205	...	...
No. 11 of 1880:—"The Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill, 1880"	215	243	271
No. 12 of 1880:—"The Petroleum Bill, 1880"	237	265	293
No. 13 of 1880:—"Tajmahals Pension Act, 1880"	299	321	343
No. 14 of 1880:—"The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, 1880"	303	325	347
No. 15 of 1880:—"The Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, 1880"	365	379	401
No. 16 of 1880:—"The Indian Census Act, 1880"	393	415	423
No. 17 of 1880:—"The Pegu and Sittang Canal Act, 1880"	395	417	425
No. 18 of 1880:—"The Madras Port-dues Act, 1880"	399	421	429
No. 19 of 1880:—"The Madras Irrigation and Canal Co.'s Act, 1880"	431	437	443
No. 20 of 1880:—"The Indian Securities Act, 1880"	435	441	447
"The Indian Trusts Bill, 1880"	449	481	513
"The Indian Easements Bill, 1880"	465	497	529

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY,

JULY TO DECEMBER 1880.

Page

July 12th 1880—

No. 1130.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—Mr. C. U. Aitchison, LL.D., C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, having been appointed a Provisional Member of Governor General's Council, and a vacancy having been caused by the absence of the Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C. S. I., Mr. Aitchison took his seat as an Ordinary Member. ... ...

September 13th 1880—

No. 1400.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—Lieut.-General *Sir* D. M. Stewart, K. C. B., was appointed, and took his seat as an Ordinary Member of Council *vice* General the Hon'ble *Sir* E. B. Johnson, R. A., K. C. B., C. I. E., resigned ... ...

September 27th 1880—

No. 551.—Military Department—Correspondence and despatches concerning the action of Maiwand, 27th July 1880 ... ... 1 to 53

October 12th 1880—

No. 582.—Military Department—Despatch reporting march from Kabul to Kandahar ... [illegible]

October 28th 1880—

No. 1647.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—Nominating the Hon'ble *Sir* J. Strachey, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., to be President of Governor General's Council during Governor General's visit to certain parts of India ... ...

November 22nd 1880—

No. 1801.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.—Arrangements for Viceroy's arrival at Howrah... 1 & 2

December 6th 1880—

No. 1823.—Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department—Arrangements for Viceroy's arrival at Howrah ... ...

Govt. Central Press.—No. 147 G. I.—[illegible]—1880.