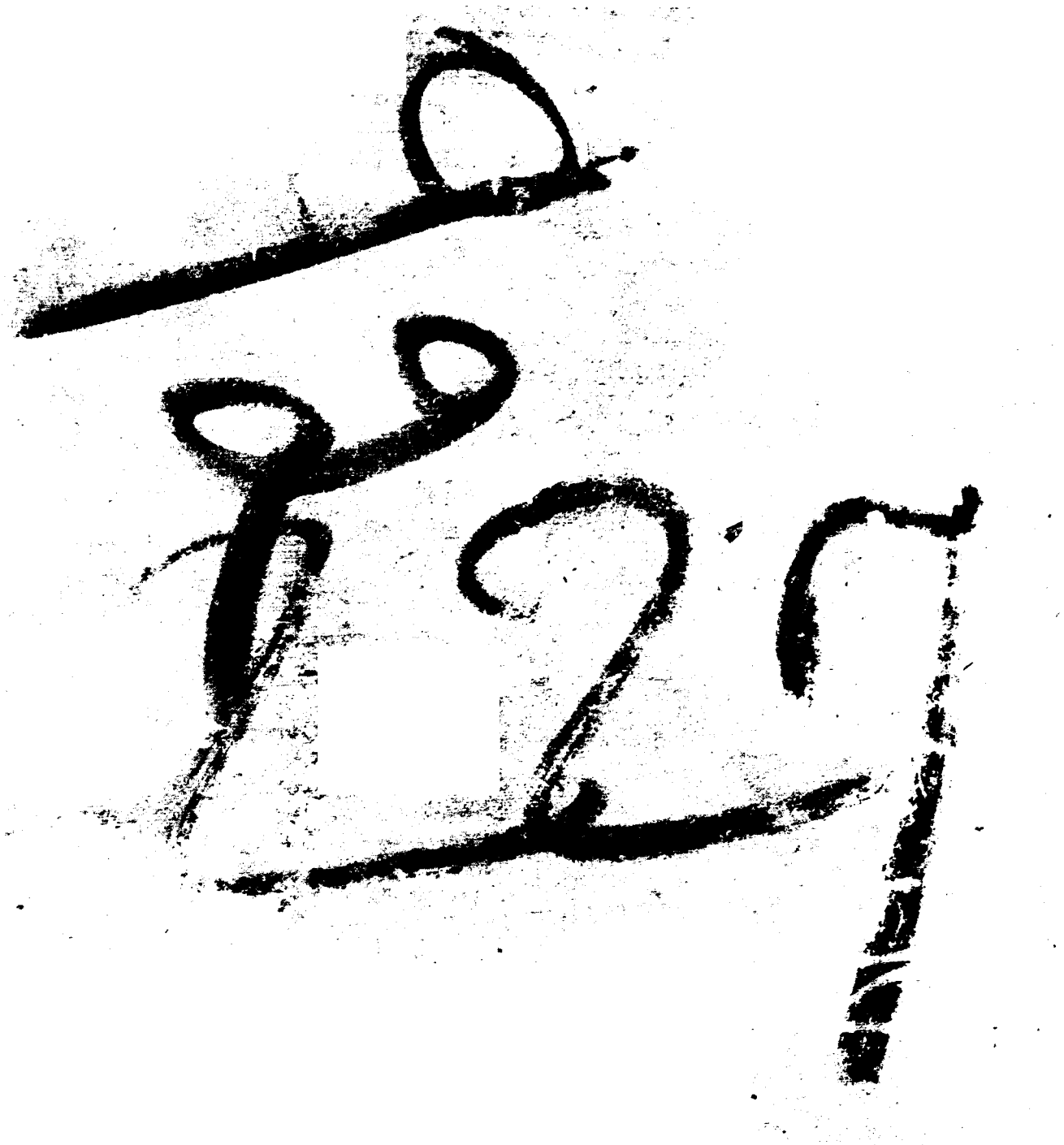


OBSERVATIONS.—By existing practice, when the applicant for a duplicate note has given evidence of the loss of the original, and has established, by strong *primâ facie* evidence, his title to the note, and has taken the prescribed measures preliminary to the application, a duplicate is issued after the lapse of ten years from the date of the last correct advertisement of the loss on a bond being executed by the claimant and two sureties, indemnifying Government against loss. Meanwhile, interest is allowed to be drawn also under a bond of indemnity.

2. It is found that, as the law at present stands, these measures do not give the Government sufficient protection from loss, as the period of limitation against the possible holder of the original note runs only from the date on which the note becomes payable; and the date may be many years after the bond of indemnity under which the duplicates have been issued has ceased to be of any practical value.

RESOLUTION.—To protect the State from such double liability, the Governor General in Council has resolved to modify the procedure as follows:—

(1) Every claim to the issue of a duplicate note, in lieu of one alleged to be lost, will be submitted by the Public Debt Office to be provisionally decided by the Comptroller General after at least two years have elapsed from the date of the last correct advertisement.

(2) If there appears to be no objection to the issue of a duplicate note to the claimant, the Comptroller General will record his opinion to that effect, and will direct that interest upon the note be paid to the claimant after execution of a bond of indemnity with two sufficient sureties.

(3) If the note is payable after notice given in the Gazette, the Comptroller General will give that notice, and will (unless any reason to the contrary appears) issue a duplicate note, on indemnity bond as above, six years after the date of payment fixed in such notice.

(4) But if the note is of a loan of which such notice of payment cannot immediately be given, then no further steps can be taken, until notice of payment can be given in accordance with the terms of the loan.

(5) The Comptroller General will publish these notices twice a year, about January and again about July, and will to each such notice append a list showing the numbers of notes already, within the last six years, advertised for payment under this Resolution.

(6) These orders will apply to all notes on which, under existing rules, interest has been ordered to be paid, but of which duplicates have not yet been issued.

(7) No lost note of a loan, which has been ordered for discharge, may be paid until a duplicate note has been issued under the above procedure.

These orders do not apply to stock certificates payable to bearer, of which duplicates may not be issued without special orders of Government in each case.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General for information and guidance, and published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 13th January 1882.

No. 218.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council directs that the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department be published in the *Gazette of India*:—

C. P. C.

PAGE 10.

Chapter IV.

Add the following as Note 2 in this Chapter below the heading:—

[NOTE 2.—"Native Judge" in the Rules in this Chapter means a Native of India (not being a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service appointed by the Secretary of State for India after competitive examination in England), who received his permanent appointment as Judge of a High Court after the 21st May 1881.]

PAGE 11.

Section 12.

After "Calcutta" *insert* "not being a Native Judge."

Section 14.

After "respectively" *insert* "not being a Native Judge."

Add the following Section:—

14A. A Native Judge of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pen-

sion not exceeding Rs. 9,000 per annum.

PAGE 12.

Section 19.

19. *For* "shall be" *substitute* "is not," *and for* "Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds" *substitute* "on account of Annuity." *And add to the Section* "with the exception of the following Judges of the High Court at Calcutta:—

"Morris, C. G.
McDonell, W. F., V.C.
Prinsep, H. T.
Tottenham, L. R.
Maclean, A. T.
Field, C. D."

C. L. C.

PAGE 145.

Chapter IV.

Add the following to the definitions in Section 20:—

(5). "Native Judge" in the Rules in this Chapter means a Native of India (not being a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service appointed by the Secretary of State for India after competitive examination in England), who received his permanent appointment as Judge of a High Court after the 21st May 1881.

PAGE 146.

Section 26.

After "granted" *insert* "to a Judge other than a Native Judge."

Section 27.

After "Judge" *insert* "other than a Native Judge."

Add to the Section the following:—

"Such aggregate amount in the case of a Native Judge is two years."

PAGE 147.

Section 30.

After "Judge" *insert* "other than a Native Judge."

Add the following Section:—

30A. A Native Judge when on Furlough either in or out of India, or on Subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 700 a month.

The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

No. 221.

C. P. C.

PAGE 15.

Section 27, Rule 1.

Substitute the following for Clause (a) (4) of the Rule:—

"(4). When an Officer while on leave in Europe applies to the Secretary of State for permission to retire, whether after completing his full period of service, or after having been declared by the Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, his resignation is accepted subject to the adjustment of any demands that may be standing against him in India, and he is directed to apply to the Government of India, the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be, for the annuity or gratuity to which his length of service may entitle him."

No. 175.—Mr. E. Rule, Comptroller, British Burma, having returned from privilege leave, is held to have resumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 28th December 1881.

No. 233.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, received charge of that office, before noon, on the 24th December 1881.

No. 246.—Baboo Ishan Chandra Basu, M.A., having been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, received charge of that office, before noon, on the 10th January 1882.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 11.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Staff of the Forces remaining in Beluchistan, which Command will in future be that of a Brigadier-General of the 2nd class, and be known as the "Quetta District":—

Brigadier-General S. DeB. Edwardes, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to command. Dated 16th November, 1881.

Major A. Fitzgerald, General List, Infantry, Bengal, to be Brigade-Major. Dated 16th November, 1881.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 12.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. J. P. Barlow, Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 15th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Gordon, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 30th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. C. Stewart, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year and four days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. M. Briscoe, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant J. Kellie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon E. Bovill, M.B., (p. a.) for 274 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major-General H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal S.C., till 30th December, 1881, without pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smith, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major A. J. D. Hawes, Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for three months.

Major A. G. Hartshorne, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant M. I. Gibbs, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for three months.

No. 14.—Sub-Conductor J. McClure, Assistant Barrackmaster, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, is allowed furlough in and out of India (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

No. 15.—Colonel W. B. Shawe, Infantry, is permitted to assume the surname of *Butler-Shawe*, in lieu of that of "Shawe."

PENSIONS.

No. 16.—Honorary Captain and Deputy-Commissary Benjamin Revell, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

No. 17.—Honorary Surgeon A. R. Menasse is transferred to the Pension establishment.

No. 18.—First Class Apothecary Samuel Wilson is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the 1st July 1881, under the provisions of Article 3, Clause (*g*), of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Augustus Drummond Grant, Madras Infantry.
Edward George Dixon, Madras Infantry.

No. 20.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Conductor Charles John Marsden.	Deputy-Assistant Commissary.	1st Dec. 1881	Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W. Willson, pensioned.
Sub-Conductor John Anderson.	Conductor	Ditto	Conductor Maraden.
Sergeant Colin Stewart McRae.	Sub-Conductor	Ditto	Sub-Conductor Anderson.

No. 21.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Native Infantry.

Subadar Thakoor Singh, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Sohunlal Tewary, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Purmessurdutt Misser, to be Subadar, *vice* Sohunlal Tewary, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Color Havildar Hanooman Ditchit, to be Jemadar, *vice* Purmessurdutt Misser, promoted,—20th October, 1881.

9th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mungul Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Sobha Ram Tewaree, invalided; Jemadar Gopal Pandey, to be Subadar, *vice* Munbodh Singh, invalided; Havildar Sewnundun Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mungul Singh, promoted; Havildar Hurbilas Patuck, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Pandey, promoted,—1st December, 1881.

29th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nehal Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Sher Baz, resigned; Havildar Ala Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nehal Sing, promoted,—1st November, 1880.

Havildar Khem Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Fuzl Achmed, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Goolab Sing Karkie, to be Subadar, *vice* Futteh Sing Rajpoot, deceased; Havildar Jowalla Negee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Goolab Sing Karkie, promoted,—17th November, 1881.

REWARDS.

No. 22.—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 "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Mahomed Oomer, "Bahadur," 16th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Rungnsawmy, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—13th November, 1881.

To the 2nd class with the title "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Calliapah, 1st Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Em Singh, "Bahadur," promoted,—20th August, 1881.

Subadar-Major Shaik Luttiff, 20th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Venketsawmy, "Bahadur," deceased,—11th September, 1881.

Subadar Morat Cawn, 5th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Coopoosawmy, "Bahadur," deceased,—4th October, 1881.

Subadar Syed Cawder, 2nd Light Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Sufder Ally, "Bahadur," deceased,—20th October, 1881.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the designation of the "Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps" being changed to the *Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps*.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1882.

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 29th December, 1881, to the 12th January, 1882:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain C. E. Wheeler ...	22nd December, 1881.	Ajmere ...	Will left.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 29th December, 1881, to the 12th January, 1882.

On whose account.	Rank.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
				Rs. A. P.		
Sub-Medical Department.						
George John Harris (*a*)	2nd Class Assistant Apothecary.	20th October, 1881.	Intestate ...	168 8 11	...	12th March, 1882.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—*Sister*—Mary Jane Kelly, Arsenal, Bombay.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 2.—Mr. A. R. Campbell to be an Assistant Engineer, 1st class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. W. Searle, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Marine Survey Department, is granted 12 months' leave to Europe, on medical certificate, under Section 127, Chapter X, Civil Leave Code.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th January 1882.

No. 9.—The services of Mr. W. M. Johnston, Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Scale for State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 10.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, is, on return from special leave, reposted to the Railway Branch, and attached, as a temporary arrangement, to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

The 10th January 1882.

No. 11.—Major P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in succession to Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., proceeding on furlough.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. T. Moss, Examiner, 2nd Class, is, on return from furlough, reappointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 12th January 1882.

No. 12.—The promotion of Bhagat Singh, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from 1st November 1881, notified in Public Works Notification No. 392, dated the 14th December 1881, is cancelled.

No. 13.—Mr. J. W. L. Toozs, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st December 1881.

No. 14.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Garo Hills Railway Survey.

No. 15.—Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permanently promoted to that rank, with effect from 5th December 1881.

The 13th January 1882.

No. 16.—Mr. T. Hamilton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the Public Works Department from the 5th November to 18th December 1881, inclusive.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

PART I.

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

DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 20th January 1882.

No. 53.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1437, dated the 23rd September 1881, re-publishing rules regarding the sale of property to Natives by Government officers, it is hereby notified for general information that the above rules are not applicable to *bonâ fide* transactions with regular dealers.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 17th January 1882.

No. 92 P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of 9th December 1881, is republished for general information:—

Foreign Office, December 7, 1881.

The following Declaration has been signed by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

DECLARATION.

Whereas the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Italy, of 6th August, 1863, would cease to be in force on the 31st December, 1881, and the two Governments having recognised the utility of prolonging its duration, the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed to declare as follows:

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Italy of 6th August 1863, will continue to remain in force until the 31st May 1882.

In faith of which, they have signed the present Declaration, made in duplicate, and have affixed their seals.

Done at Rome, on the 29th November, 1881.

(L.S.) A. B. PAGET.
(L.S.) MANCINI.

GENERAL.

The 20th January 1882.

No. 80 *G. G.*—Captain J. H. Newill, M.S.C., Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, is posted as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasírabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 82 *G. G.*—Captain A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 84 *G. G.*—Major E. Mockler, Bombay Infantry, Political Agent, 3rd Class, on return from furlough, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Busreh, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 86 *G. G.*—Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, CS., Political Assistant, 1st class, on return from furlough, is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 88 *G. G.*—The services of Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, Bombay Civil Service, Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st February 1882.

POLITICAL.

The 20th January 1882.

No. 26 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Seth Mul Chand Soni, of Ajmere, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 28 *G. P.*—With reference to Notification No. 364 G. P., dated the 15th December 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Woodth as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. W. Ganslandt, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th January 1882.

No. 318.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Resolution No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881.
" No. 4070, " 9th November "

Read also the following communications:—

To the several Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 3513—19, dated 10th October, and No. 3589, dated 13th October 1881.
From the Government of Bombay, Nos. 3776 and 4161, dated 12th October and 8th November 1881.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 80T., dated 27th October 1881.
From the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nos. 1666 and 1929, dated 3rd November and 13th December 1881.
From the Government of Punjab, No. 3456, dated 5th November 1881.
From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Nos. 64T. and 3603, dated 30th November and 29th December 1881.
From the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Nos. 564-76A. and 323-76A., dated 26th October and 16th November 1881.
From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4186}{108}$, dated 14th November 1881.
From the Government of Madras, No. 36, dated 9th January 1882.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Local Governments and Administrations, without exception, cordially accept the scheme for the extension of the system of Provincial finance and local self-Government put forth in the Resolution of the 30th September last.

2. With reference to paragraph 9 of that Resolution, His Excellency in Council is glad now to be able to announce definitively that the contributions made to the Imperial by the Provincial Governments in the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 will be restored to them. The Comptroller General will place the amounts specified in the margin to the credit of the several Provincial Governments before the 31st March next. These amounts will, it is understood, be applied to Productive Public Works in all cases where the whole, or a portion, may not be indispensable in order to raise the Provincial working balance to a proper level.

	Lakhs.
Bengal	20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15
Bombay	8
Punjab	6
British Burma	6
Central Provinces	5
Madras	4
Assam	3
TOTAL	67

3. In the course of the correspondence which has taken place, various questions have been asked by one Government or another, to which it may be convenient to give replies for the information of all.

4. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of 30th September, it may be explained that the figures contained in the statement were merely illustrative of the scheme as contained in the schedule, and intended to facilitate a comprehension of it by showing, as stated in the paragraph, what would

be its actual operation if applied to the estimates of 1881-82. Final calculations of this nature, however, should always be based on the latest and most accurate estimate obtainable at the time of settlement; otherwise the Imperial or the Local Government, as the case might be, would be deprived of any advantage which the recent information might afford. It is intended to take the Regular Estimate of the current year as the basis for final settlement, which will be effected after careful consideration of the circumstances of each Province.

5. The allusion in the latter portion of the same paragraph to the possibility of modification being required in the schedule and statement had reference merely to the indication of transfers and exchanges made between Provincial and Local heads and of the amounts or items retained in the former, which alone constitute the resources of the Provincial Government available for general purposes. The administrative and financial arrangements thus made in pursuance of the policy of "de-provincialisation" will not, however, affect the assignment to be made from Imperial revenue.

6. The settlements now about to be effected will in all cases be for a term of five years commencing from the 1st April next. It is to be distinctly understood that the Imperial Government reserves to itself on the expiration of the term the power to revise the settlements, and to withdraw from any Local Government such portion of its grant as cannot then be continued without injustice to other Provinces whose means are straitened, or limitation of Imperial undertakings which need early development. To the Local Governments such revision will afford no cause of complaint, because the inducements now offered for entering into an agreement are the freedom to administer their own resources, and to apply at will (subject to the general standing orders) any increase reaped during the term of settlement alone. On the other hand, while the Local Governments will undertake, for the term of the settlement, all ordinary fluctuations in their revenues and expenditure, and to make such increases in the latter as may be necessary on the existing basis of administration, due allowance will be made, by modification of the fixed percentage of land revenue or otherwise, for any material alterations in the nature of their income, resulting from legislation or organic change of financial system effected for Imperial reasons.

7. In explanation of paragraph 20 of the Resolution, it may be added that the intention is to allow the Local Governments the same rights over divided revenues, and the same power to sanction new expenditure under divided heads, as they now possess in the case of the heads exclusively Provincial. It is not, however, in contemplation to disturb the existing powers of the Provincial Governments in respect of the Land Revenue, or their relations with special Departments having a distinct organisation such, for instance, as the Forest Department in Provinces other than Madras and Bombay.

8. The new terms on the subject of famine relief, contained in the Resolution, supersede any obligations which may have been imposed upon the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces of setting aside such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in their respective territories. Any amounts hitherto so set aside will hereafter be at the disposal of the Local Governments for ordinary Provincial expenditure. Moreover, as a consequence of the new principles laid down in the Resolution of 30th September last, and of the separate provision in the Imperial Budget of a permanent annual allotment of one crore and a half of rupees for "Famine Relief and Insurance," the Local Governments, while always needing a moderate reserve, over and above the mere "working balance," of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies, will no longer find it necessary to accumulate a great Provincial reserve fund, out of which the demands of severe famine could in future be largely met. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, subject to the moderate reserve just referred to, the Provincial Resources can be best utilised by being invested to the full, from year to year, in works of a Productive or Protective character.

9. The arrangements with the several Local Governments have now so far advanced that there will be no difficulty in applying the new scheme in all cases from the commencement of 1882-83. The separate communications, now

in course of issue to each Local Government, will, it is believed, enable it promptly to communicate to the Local Accountant General or Controller any modifications which, in consequence of the settlement arrived at, it may desire to make in its Budget proposals for Provincial expenditure. On receipt of these by the Comptroller General, the Budget, which will have been already sent in on the 20th instant, will be recast to meet the altered circumstances, the exact percentage of Land Revenue assignment will be calculated, and a copy will be sent to the Local Government in time, when possible, to allow of special corrections being made by telegraph.

10. Regarding the measures to be adopted for extending local self-Government, detailed proposals have as yet been received from one Government only. His Excellency in Council trusts that the matter may receive as early disposal as its comprehensive nature will allow, and that, in any case, transfers and exchanges of revenues or charges will be arranged in time to come into effect with the new financial year.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments, as also to the Comptroller General and Accountants General, and the several Local Governments, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 326.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Representation, dated 8th January 1880, addressed to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, by the President of the Salt Chamber of Commerce of Cheshire and Worcestershire, regarding the equalisation of the salt duties.

Memorial, dated 15th June 1880, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, by ditto, regarding the price of salt sold by Government in Madras and Rajputana.

Representation, dated 6th January 1881, addressed to the Finance Minister of the Government of India, by ditto, regarding the price of salt sold by Government in Rajputana.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 54, dated 15th July 1880.

Letter addressed by the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the subject of a proposal to fix a uniform price for salt sold at all Government Works throughout India.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 63, dated 6th December 1880.

Ditto from " " " No. 15, " 10th February 1881.

Ditto to " " " No. 29, " 21st May 1881.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under careful consideration the reports upon the subject of the price of salt sold at Government Works, and the practical operation of the various systems in force, which have been submitted by the Local Governments and the Commissioner of Inland Customs.

2. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that, owing to the differences of system which of necessity prevail in different parts of India, the proposal to fix a uniform price, at which salt should be sold at all Government Works throughout India, is impracticable. In order, however, to ensure that the price, in such instances as it lies in the power of Government to fix it, is calculated upon sound principles and not in such a manner as to compete at an unfair advantage with salt supplied to the market by private enterprise, the issue of definite instructions appears to be required.

3. The systems under which the Government connection with the salt trade is carried into effect are three—

(1) Charging a customs duty on all salt imported into British India.

(2) Charging an excise duty on all salt manufactured in British India by private persons on their own account.

(3) Manufacturing salt by Government on its own account, either by hired or contract labour, and selling it at a price sufficient to cover the cost of so doing, together with a fixed duty equal to the customs or excise duty.

Under the first two systems Government confines itself to taxation; under the third it undertakes the functions of a private manufacturer in addition. In former days the Government was not only a manufacturer but an absolute monopolist; but in 1836 it so far abandoned this position, on the recommenda-

tion of a Committee of the House of Commons, as to throw open the salt import trade to private enterprise, retaining a monopoly of local manufacture only. From that date onwards, it has been gradually relinquishing direct manufacture in all cases where the necessary supply of salt to the public could be ensured under either the customs duty or the excise duty systems.

4. The three systems at present prevail in the localities described below:—

(1) *Customs duty.*—Bengal (including Behar), Assam, and British Burma.

(2) *Excise duty.*—Western India, from the Tapti river south to Cape Comorin, Berar, and the south-west portion of the Central Provinces; also a few spots in Bengal and Orissa, and to a limited extent in Burma.

(3) *Manufacture and monopoly.*—The east coast of the Madras Presidency, the rest of the Central Provinces, Bombay north of the Tapti, Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India.

This classification is, of course, in very general terms; the different salts compete with each other on the boundaries, and interlace in their areas, according to local taste and preference and not price alone; but it may be considered substantially correct.

5. The charges of all kinds which fall on Government from its connection with salt may be described and classified as follows:—

1. Cost of administration ...	Charges common to all systems, and arising out of the Government taxation of salt.
2. „ collection ...	
3. „ preventive establishments	
4. „ production[1] ...	These charges appertain to all systems under which Government either produces salt by hired labour, or buys the salt from the actual producer for resale to the public.
5. „ conveyance to store-house	
6. „ storage ...	
7. „ wastage ...	
8. „ interest on capital, fixed or floating.	
9. Treaty payments	These appertain to the same systems as the preceding. Treaty payments are not always of the same nature; in some instances they correspond with rent which might be paid by a private manufacturer for mines or salt works; in others they are payments to secure the suppression of manufacture in Foreign States, or the right to charge duty on salt consumed in such States.
10. Rent of salt sources... ...	
11. Cost of supervision of production	Found only when Government produces the salt by hired labour.
12. Commission to agents and contractors on sales.	An exceptional charge, sometimes indispensable.

It will be observed that cost of conveyance from store-house to market is not mentioned, because it is outside the purposes of our calculations, and necessarily falls on the consumer in proportion to his distance from the salt source from which he draws his supplies. In some cases, moreover, where the depôts are at a distance from the market, the cost of conveyance to them may be advanced by Government, and recovered in ordinary course.

6. On a scrutiny of the charges enumerated in the preceding paragraph, it will be seen that the first three only, *viz.*, administration, collection, and prevention, are incidental to the interference of Government, for taxation purposes, in the matter of salt. The remainder are all borne alike by Government and private individuals whenever either of them undertakes the trade of producing and selling salt. From this, and economic principles which are so evident that it seems superfluous to set them forth, it follows that whenever Government and the private trader meet, they do not do so on fair terms, and the latter is unjustly weighted, unless the former scrupulously includes in its selling price (exclusive of duty) whatever items the latter has ordinarily to bear. To be more specific, the first three items of charge just mentioned should be paid out of the receipts for duty, the rate being fixed accordingly, if necessary; the remainder should all come into the calculation of the selling price with the exception of such Treaty payments as are made for the prevention of smuggling, or in order to secure for the British Government the right of charging duty on salt consumed in Foreign States. If the selling price is less than it

[1] This may be defined as "the mere making of the salt, *i.e.*, the total cost up to the time when so much salt is laid down in a marketable condition at the very spot where it was made."

should be, in order to cover all the proper items, a particular locality benefits at the expense of the general tax-payer; if the reverse, the Government is really levying more than the tax allowed by law, excepting of course in the case of salts which, from superior quality and limitation of supply, have an adventitious market value not dependent upon the cost of production. The price may also, in special cases, be affected by the place in which the salt is sold, the quantity included in any transaction, the sum paid by the Government for its purchase, or other peculiar circumstances affecting the sale.

7. To apply the test of these principles to every salt work or group of works with which Government is more or less connected, would in this place be a tedious and unnecessary task. It is sufficient to state that a very careful review of the Indian salt system which has been made shows that in Bengal, Bombay, Sind, and the Punjab mines, Government makes no attempt to impose any charge on salt other than the fixed duty, and, in any case where Government holds a monopoly of salt, a selling price which is calculated to cover the cost of manufacture. The price of salt in Madras is found to be fixed in conformity with the provisions of sections 8, 9, and 10 of Act XVIII of 1877.

8. At the Rajputana salt sources likewise, the price just amounts to what it ought to be under the principles already enumerated, but, as the question is in this instance complicated by large payments made under treaty with various Native States, some further explanation appears desirable. The payments by Government to Native States in Upper India fall under one or other of three heads, being in consideration of their—

(1) leasing certain salt sources to Government;
(2) taking certain measures which rendered it possible to abolish the Inland Customs line; or
(3) transferring to the British Government the right to levy duty on salt consumed by the subjects of their States.

As to the first-named payments, there can be no doubt that they should be covered by the selling price of salt. Rent of a salt source, and any payment, whether by way of royalty or otherwise, for permission to work it are as much a portion of the legitimate trade costs of manufacture as storage, wastage, or any other of the unquestioned items. If there were no Government monopoly, or even no duty, a private individual embarking in the salt business of these localities would have to pay them; just as a trader may have to purchase a predecessor's good-will, or the right to a patent, or to rent a petroleum spring or a gold-washing before he can work them. On the other hand, payments under the second and third heads are obviously incidental to the levy of a duty upon salt under any system; if the monopoly system were abolished they must be paid by Government, and they should, therefore, be met out of the proceeds of the duty and not included in the selling prices. As to the second, it may be explained that when the abolition of the Inland Customs line was contemplated, it became necessary to arrange with the bordering Native States that they should adopt such measures as would render its continuance unnecessary. The Customs line levied duty on sugar exported from British territory, and on salt imported into British territory, and it prevented the smuggling into British territory of articles, such as spirits, on which the British Government levied an excise duty. The Native States were induced, in consideration of certain payments,—(*a*) to close their salt works; (*b*) to prevent the export to British territory of salt, spirits, bhang, &c., &c.; (*c*) to undertake not to render the abolition of the duty on sugar nugatory by levying a transit duty on it.

As the expenditure on the Customs line, so far as regards salt, was an expenditure coming under the head of "Prevention and collection," the payments to Native States for exactly the same purposes which replaced it should also be classed under "Prevention and collection." A careful scrutiny of the treaties with the Rajputana States, under which about 28½ lakhs of rupees are paid to the latter, shows that the amount to be included on all accounts in the selling price of salt under the foregoing principles is Rs. 12,78,740. The balance is chargeable to the duty. Treating the Rajputana sources as one commercial group or concern, which is indispensable in order to prevent unreasonable differences of price within adjacent areas, it has also been ascertained that the average selling price should be 5·2 annas per maund. It actually amounted to 4·95 annas during the past year, and as the difference is inconsiderable and will almost immediately disappear owing to the increasing consumption of Sambhar salt, no change is at present called for.

9. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has considered it to be necessary, in view of the discussions which have arisen, and the uncertainty which has prevailed, to lay down the principles upon which the selling price of salt should be regulated in all parts of British India in which it is fixed by the Government. Though no change is, as far as His Excellency in Council is aware, called for immediately, it will rest with the Local Governments, and the Commissioner of Inland Customs, within their respective jurisdictions to scrutinise periodically the price from time to time in force, and to take into consideration such adjustments as an increase of sales, or of expenditure, or otherwise, may be found to demand.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments, and to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and for communication to the Agents to the Governor General at Rajputana and Central India.

The 18th January 1882.

No. 355.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 3461, dated 5th December 1873.
Ditto No. 3853, dated 19th June 1874.
Ditto No. 1796, dated 24th July 1876.

Read—

Circular from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3227, dated 16th October 1880, calling for copy of the record in all past cases of fraud in the treasuries of the several local Governments and Administrations.

Replies thereto from—

The Accountant General, Bombay, No. 4755, dated 15th June 1881.
Ditto Punjab, No. 1625-7G., dated 17th November 1881.
Ditto Madras, No. 3619, dated 12th September 1881.
Controller, Central Provinces, No. 1452, dated 9th July 1881.
Ditto Hyderabad, No. 3044—21, dated 30th September 1881.
Ditto Assam, No. $\frac{33}{71}$, dated 19th February 1881.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 46 (Financial), dated 27th January 1881.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 249, dated 1st October 1881, paragraph 19.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of the administration of district treasuries throughout India, and the system for their management and periodical inspection which is at present in force under the orders quoted above.

2. The information which has already been received shows that fraudulent transactions, considerable in number and in some cases of no mean importance, have taken place within the last few years in almost every province in India. It is also difficult to resist the inference that, if so many frauds are discovered, there must be others which escape detection. It may be that the number and amount of these frauds are not greater than might be expected, considering the large number of district and subordinate treasuries (some 1,300), and the other peculiar conditions of financial administration in India. But whether frauds are more or less prevalent than might be expected, it is abundantly proved that a system of rigorous financial control over the treasuries is necessary.

3. The principal causes which lead to inefficient treasury administration appear to be the following:—

(*a*) Frequent changes of the officers in charge of treasuries.
(*b*) The placing of young and inexperienced officers in charge of treasuries.
(*c*) Insufficient acquaintance with the system of treasury accounts on the part of Revenue Officers.
(*d*) Absence of professional inspection of treasuries.
(*e*) Inadequate treasury establishments.

Some of these causes are specially observable in one province, others in another; but, with the view of their removal wherever they may prevail, some special regulations appear now to be indispensable.

4. It is impossible for treasury administration to be satisfactory unless it is permanently conducted by officers who have some considerable experience of and familiarity with the subject. At the same time it is not a function which requires officers of a very high grade for its efficient performance. The frequent changes of officers in charge, which occur in some provinces, appear to be attributable to (1) undue prevalence of the system by which work is distributed, as it turns up, by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner amongst his Assistant or Deputy Collectors, instead of a definite, territorial, or other specific charge being assigned to each; (2) tendency of superior officers to remain at head-quarters in preference to going into camp, and consequent delegation to them of duties comparatively trivial, or which could be equally well performed by officers of a lower grade; (3) special allowances for registration or other duties, which, being, in some provinces, coupled with the charge of a treasury, render the latter an object of desire and an incident of promotion; (4) the disposition to pass on to every new-comer the irksome, yet responsible, duty of charge of a treasury in districts where it carries no pecuniary advantage. With reference to these causes of change, it is sufficient to remark that the employment of superior officers on treasury or other comparatively routine duty is contrary to the policy which has been laid down by the highest authorities; that the system of definite, territorial, or other charges, and frequent residence in camp, as recommended by the Famine Commission (Report, pages 104-5), has received the entire approval of the Government of India; and that the inducement of special emoluments in order to secure the performance of ordinary duties is objectionable in the case of members of the covenanted and superior uncovenanted services, and has been for the most part abandoned throughout India.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council upon the foregoing considerations is pleased to direct—

1st.—That no covenanted civil servant (including military and uncovenanted officers in the Commissions of Non-Regulation Provinces) shall be placed in charge of a district treasury, except for the purpose of training as provided in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, or as a strictly temporary measure, pending the arrival of a Deputy Collector (or Extra Assistant Commissioner) appointed to the post.

2nd.—That all special emoluments accompanying in any locality the charge of a treasury shall cease from April 1st 1882. If the amount of these should, in any province, be considerable, it may be specially reported by the local Government when replying on the subject of revision of salaries to the letters from the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 28th December 1881.

3rd.—That the charge of district treasuries shall be entrusted to Deputy Collectors, but may be combined with such definite charge of magisterial, revenue, municipal, or other work as may not be incompatible with the efficient performance of the primary duty of treasury administration.

4th.—That the Deputy Collectors entrusted with the charge of treasuries shall be, as far as possible, officers selected from among the whole body of Deputy Collectors for acquaintance with, or aptitude for, accounts which they may have evinced, and that, though rising in the general graded list of Deputy Collectors, they shall ordinarily be employed on treasury duty at one station or another, and thus gradually become the trained and experienced agency which is desired. Sub-divisional treasuries,[1] which are peculiar to the Lower Provinces, may, under the same general principles, be placed in charge of Deputy Collectors or of officers of the Sub-Deputy class, as to the local authorities may in each case seem expedient. It will be distinctly understood that officers in charge of treasuries should not be in any inferior position, as regards prospects of promotion, to others in the graded list who may be differently employed, and that efficiency in treasury management shall not be overlooked.

6. The appointment of young civilians, and of supernumerary and probationary Deputy Collectors, who have not passed all or any of their examinations, appears to have been a fruitful source of laxity and irregularities on the part of subordinate officials. His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that this practice may be discontinued, and that (except as provided in paragraph 7) no Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collector remain hereafter in charge of a district or sub-divisional treasury unless he has passed the departmental

[1] This term is used in the local sense, and does not mean the Treasury of a Tehsildar or similar office, to which it is applied in other provinces.

examination according to the higher standard, and has also been not less than three years in the service of Government.

7. In order to ensure a better acquaintance with the system of treasury accounts, and of the revenue accounts which in some provinces are an important contributory to the accuracy of the latter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

1st.—That examination in treasury and local fund accounts, and in departmental revenue accounts, shall form a part of the test obligatory on all Assistant and Deputy Collectors or other officers at the departmental examinations according to both the lower and higher standards. The scope of the questions at the former will necessarily be somewhat elementary, but at the latter the candidate should be required to exhibit a satisfactory general acquaintance with the whole system of accounts as prevailing in the province in which he is employed. A paper of questions on treasury and local fund accounts, set by the local Accountant General or Comptroller, should form a part of the examination under each standard.

2nd.—That every "covenanted" officer, or Deputy Collector, shall, until he has passed the higher departmental examination, be placed, for purposes of training, in charge of a district treasury, under the general supervision of the Deputy Collector ordinarily in charge, or some other competent officer on the spot, for a period not less than six weeks or more than two months in each year. A certificate from the Collector of the District, that the officer in training has, under these provisions, duly attended to, and satisfactorily discharged, the duties of treasury officer shall be indispensable to the examinee being declared to have passed any departmental examination.

8. With reference to the inspection of treasuries, His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts that, under the provisions of the last preceding paragraph, executive officers of all grades will gradually become more competent to perform the duty of inspecting treasuries. This duty is of the utmost importance, and is clearly defined in the Resolution No. 1796, dated 24th July 1880, which is to be considered as still in full force. Collectors of Districts are not to consider that by the improvement of the arrangements for the immediate charge of treasuries their own responsibility is in any sense diminished. If any Local Government, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of that Resolution, should desire to make special provision for inspection of a more professional nature, in addition to that which the local executive officers perform, His Excellency in Council will be ready to view favourably any proposals, involving increased provincial expenditure, which may be submitted, with this object. The question of whether any higher supervision and audit, by the Comptroller General or other officer of the Financial Department of the Government of India, should be superadded to the local precautions above referred to, is under separate consideration.

9. Another point worthy of attention is the large expansion of treasury transactions, which has in some provinces followed the establishment of local funds and municipalities, and the necessity of providing treasury establishments adequate, in both strength and emoluments, to the increased labour and responsibility which have thus arisen. It rests with the Local Governments and Administrations to keep a careful watch in this respect, so that a colourable excuse for laxity and irregularities may not be afforded, or a door opened to actual fraud.

10. In conclusion, His Excellency in Council would invite the special consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations to the necessity, which has been made plain by the nature of some of the frauds which have occurred, that the Revenue Department, in its various branches, should systematically ascertain that the whole of its demands are satisfactorily accounted for by collection or otherwise, and that amounts realised invariably reach the regular treasuries, where alone the responsibility of the account department begins. The Revenue and other Departmental authorities should distinctly understand that it is their duty to see that the statements which they receive, or the accounts which they keep, are in absolute accordance with the figures which appear in the financial accounts.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations for guidance, and to the Home and Revenue Departments, as also to the Comptroller General and the Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 19th January 1882.

No. 353.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance, No. 3646, dated 13th November 1880, the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta have paid to the Collector of Stamps, Calcutta, Rupees 5,000 as composition for the Stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees ten lakhs which the said Commissioners were authorised to borrow, and which have been raised by the issue of the under-mentioned debentures, dated the 13th day of July 1881, *viz.*:—

Nos.	1 to 5	@	Rs.	5,000 each.
„	6 to 55	@	„	10,000 „
„	56 to 115	@	„	5,000 „
„	116 to 240	@	„	1,000 „
„	241 to 340	@	„	500 „

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned Debentures from any Stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or sub-division.

The 20th January 1882.

No. 359.—In supersession of Notification No. 628, dated 21st May 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 48 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, to declare that voyages between ports on the Coromandel Coast and those on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, as specified below, shall, when performed by steamers, be deemed to be short voyages for the purposes of the said Act.

Voyages aforesaid.

From Negapatam or ports north of Negapatam on the Coromandel Coast to Moulmein or Rangoon or ports north of Rangoon on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, touching at any one or more of the ports between Coconada and Gopalpore inclusive.

From Moulmein or Rangoon or ports north of Rangoon on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal to Negapatam or ports north of Negapatam on the Coromandel Coast touching at any one or more of the ports between Gopalpore and Coconada inclusive.

The following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information:—

No. 426.

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Definitions.

PAGE VII.

Insert the following note under the Definition of "General Revenues."—

[NOTE.—Except as above, service in Mysore is "Foreign Service."]

C. P. C.

PAGE 36.

Section 79.

Insert the following as note 2 under this Section.—

[NOTE.—Except as above, service in Mysore is "Foreign Service."]

No. 388.

P. and A. A. C.

PAGE 277.

Section 36, Rule 2.

Substitute the following for the Rule:—

2. No allowance is admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant, or to any officer holding an appointment ordinarily held by a Covenanted Civil Servant, for the executive charge, either permanently or temporarily, of a District Jail. Any other person, whether he does or does not hold any office under Government, if placed in executive charge of a District Jail, is entitled to an allowance on the following scale:—

1st Class Jail	Rs.	150	a month.
2nd „ „	„	100	„
3rd „ „	„	75	„
4th „ „	„	50	„

No. 436.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1881, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

CIRCLE OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,35,57,335	1,51,52,846	10,58,213	1,62,11,059
Madras	1,29,42,375	60 59,130	12,48,000	73,07,130
Bombay	3,22,32,040	1,30,35,830	7,61,760	1,37,97,590
Allahabad	82,03,775	1,10,39,440	...	1,10,39,440
Lahore	75,23,070	1,54,26,415	...	1,54,26,415
Calicut	20,11,785	17,60,840	...	17,60,840
Coconada	2,79,170	2,85,560	...	2,85,560
Nagpore	4,60,610	13,57,190	...	13,57,190
Kurrachee	40,07,005	38,29,920	42,000	38,71,920
Akola	2,57,350	3,17,405	...	3,17,405
TOTAL	13,14,74,515	6,82,64,576	31,09,973	7,13,74,549
ADD—Under remittance between Karachi and Shikarpur				1,00,000
				7,14,74,549
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,99,966
GRAND TOTAL				13,14,74,515

T. C. HOPE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—STAFF CORPS—

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

Lieutenant Francis Patrick Hutchinson, Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha Regiment,—26th November, 1880.

No. 25.—ACCOUNTS BRANCH, MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, Madras S.C., Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Deputy Accountant General. Dated 18th January, 1882.

No. 26.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant C. H. Hunt, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain F. G. Maltby, on furlough.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. K. Comber, Bengal S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Assam, (p.a.) for one year 241 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major R. J. Wimberley, Bengal S.C., 1st Assistant and Officiating Deputy Superintendent and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, (m.c.) for one year—45 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2) of the regulations of 1868.

Captain R. Patch, Bengal S.C., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain S. L. Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, Public Works Department, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Secretary, Defence Committee, Military Works, Public Works Department, (m.c.) for one year—158 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major C. E. Bates, Bengal S.C., for 35 days, without pay.

Captain E. A. Young, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. W. T. Radcliffe, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon E. Mulvany, (p.a.) for nine months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 29.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd December, 1881, pages 6470 and 6471.

India Office, December 2, 1881.

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

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Andrew Aldcorn Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Metcalfe Hailes, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 6th October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Turner Hill, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Prendergast Boles Walsh, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1881.

Major Marshall Pritchard Moriarty, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Major George Edmonds, of the Bengal Army. Dated 22nd November, 1881.

Major Augustus Frederick Wilkinson, of the Madras Army. Dated 30th October, 1881.

Major Charles Stuart Blair, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th November, 1881.

Major James Affleck, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 16th October, 1881.

Surgeon-Major John Murray, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st December 1881.

BREVET.

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

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Andrew Aldcorn Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Metcalfe Hailes, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 6th October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Turner Hill, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th November, 1881.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Prendergast Boles Walsh, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 1881.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Marshall Pritchard Moriarty, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Major Charles Stuart Blair, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th November, 1881.

Major James Affleck, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 16th October, 1881.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th December, 1881, pages 6554 and 6555.

India Office, 6th December, 1881.

HER Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Graham Owen. Dated 4th October, 1881.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Adam Wauchope. Dated 4th October, 1881.

Major Hugh Arthur Lewes. Dated 4th October, 1881.

Major Henry George Saunders. Dated 20th October, 1881.

Major Charles O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, Dated 23rd October, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B. Dated 1st October, 1881.

Captain Edward Harenc. Dated 15th October, 1881.

Captain William Henry Browne. Dated 20th October, 1881.

Captain George William Beresford. Dated 26th October, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Hyder Forster. Dated 27th September, 1881.

Captain Alfred James Stead. Dated 4th October, 1881.

Captain Henry Wylie, C.S.I. Dated 4th October, 1881.

Captain Edward Millett Forbes. Dated 20th October, 1881.

Captain Arthur Benjamin Clare. Dated 26th October, 1881.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major. Dated 1st October, 1881:—

Olliver Thomas Duke.
Francis Cobham Nicholson.
Thomas Holbein Hendley.
William Henry Gregg.
Albert Baird Seaman.
Frederick Augustus Smyth.
Herbert Boyd.
John Lloyd, M.D.
William Michael Courtney.
Edward Butler Ruttledge.
Thomas Robinson.
Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D.
Alexander Bannerman Strahan.
William Alexander Crauford Roe.
Charles John Walford Meadows.
William Napier Keefer.
Andrew Deane.
William Flood Murray.

"London Gazette," dated the 13th December, 1881, page 6662.

India Office, 13th December, 1881.

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

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Alfred Ambrose [illegible]ane, from the South Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 8th October, 1878, but to rank from 12th November, 1874.

Lieutenant Tudor Lay, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 5th May, 1880, but to rank from 2nd December, 1874.

Lieutenant Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac, from the Shropshire Regiment. Dated 19th July, 1880, but to rank from 12th February, 1876.

Lieutenant Frank Cunningham Dunlop, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 25th July, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Ernest de Brath, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 20th August, 1879, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Alexander John Ross Hutchinson, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 5th August, 1880, but to rank from 11th September, 1876.

Lieutenant John Maxwell Carpendale, from the Suffolk Regiment Dated 7th August, 1880, but to rank from 11th September, 1877.

Second-Lieutenant William Joseph Newell, from the Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 5th May, 1880.

"London Gazette," dated the 16th December, 1881, pages 6710 and 6711.

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th December, 1881.

BREVET.

Honorary Captain John Robertson, Bengal Establishment, Assistant Accountant-General in the Military Department of the Government of India, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 17th December, 1881.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, from the dates specified against their names:—

Lieutenant-General Montague James Turnbull, Bengal. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Major-General Thomas Greenaway, Madras. Dated 24th August, 1881.

Major-General John Cockburn Hood, Bengal. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Colonel Henry Rawlins Drew, Bengal. Dated 7th October, 1881.

Colonel Hugh Rose, Bengal. Dated 26th November 1881.

Colonel Alexander Pond, Bengal. Dated 11th July, 1881.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Officers transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

To be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., Bombay. Dated 1st November, 1881.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Richard Drapes Ardagh, Madras. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Colonel James Nowell Young, Bengal. Dated 24th August, 1881.

Colonel J[illegible] London, Madras. Dated 1st November, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List from the dates specified against their names:—

Major-General John Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1881.

Major-General William Warden Anderson, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 8th November, 1881.

The undermentioned Officers on the Unemployed Supernumerary List to be promoted from the dates specified against their names:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Colonel Græme Auchmuty Fulton, Madras Infantry. Dated 8th November, 1881.

PENSIONS.

No. 30.—Second Class Apothecary Henry Walmsley is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 31.—INDIAN ARMY—

The following promotions are made from the 1st July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Story, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Russell Wintle, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Christopher Chowne, Bengal Infantry.

No. 32.—NATIVE ARMY—

1st Bengal Cavalry.

Kote Duffadar Shaikh Muzhur Ullee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohumed Buksh, deceased,—5th December, 1881.

14th Native Infantry.

Havildar Jeymul Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Matab Singh, deceased,—9th December, 1881.

27th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Dessa Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Deo, invalided; Havildar Gopee Chund, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dessa Sing, promoted,—21st November, 1881.

32nd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Meyt Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Churun Singh, invalided; Jemadar Wudawa Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Kishen Singh, invalided; Havildar Surmock Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meyt Singh, promoted; Havildar Jewund Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wudawa Singh, promoted,—21st November, 1881.

37th Native Infantry.

Havildar Cheta, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sibha, deceased,—28th September, 1881.

No. 33.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd or Sind, Punjab, and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Edward William Mackenzie Hughes, to be Major, *vice* Major B. T. Hill, promoted,—2nd July, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 34.—With reference to G. G. Orders Nos. 279 and 489 of 1881, the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 432, dated the 22nd December, 1881, is published for general information :—

Para. 1. In your Military Letter No. 210, of the 23rd June 1879, on the subject of the amelioration of the scale of pensions of the Indian Army, you make certain proposals with regard to the rates of half pay.

2. In my Military Despatch, No. 258, of the 4th August last, in which I sanctioned a revision of the then existing scale, I did not deal with the question of half pay.

3. As regards the rates, it appears to me to be sufficient to declare that combatant Officers placed on half pay shall receive the same rates as Officers of the same rank in the British Service. Medical Officers, you were informed in my Despatch, No. 112, of the 14th April last, are to receive the British rate of half pay of their relative ranks.

4. I have decided that Officers placed on temporary half pay at the recommendation of the Medical Board of the India Office shall be examined by the same Board as to their fitness to return to duty every two years, and if still reported unfit at the third examination, that is, after being six years on the temporary half pay list, that they shall be transferred to the retired list on permanent half pay. An Officer reported to be unfit at the commencement of the second period, *i.e.*, after two years on half pay, may, however, be permitted voluntarily to retire on permanent half pay.

5. Officers unable to appear before the Medical Board at the stated times will be required to furnish a certificate, signed by two medical men, as to their inability. An Officer who is continuously unable to appear will be retired permanently after six years without further report.

6. Officers who, in view to being restored to the active list, may wish to appear before the Board at other times than those specified, may be permitted to do so. Officers ordered periodically to appear before the Board will receive their travelling expenses and lodging allowance on the Home scale, but those appearing at other times, at their own wish, must do so at their own expense.

7. Officers who have now been more than six years on the half pay list of the Staff Corps will, unless prior to the 1st July 1882 they voluntarily appear before the Board, and are then reported fit for duty, and permitted by the Secretary of State to return to India, be permanently placed on the retired list on half pay.

8. It will be understood that these provisions do not in any way abrogate the existing power vested in the Secretary of State for India to recommend to Her Majesty the removal of an Officer from the effective list of the Staff Corps to permanent retired half pay for inefficiency or misconduct, or on the report of the Medical Board at this Office that he is permanently unfit for further service.

No. 35.—With reference to para. 11 of G. G. O. No. 489 of 1881, the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 431, dated the 22nd December, 1881, and enclosure, is published for general information :—

Para. 1. In paragraph 22 of my Military Despatch, No. 258, of 4th August 1881, your Government were informed that I had directed the preparation of rules under which Officers retiring on and after 1st July 1881 will be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions at any time, either on retirement or subsequently.

2. I now forward the rules, and request that the necessary instructions may be given for carrying the system into effect throughout India.

3. Under no circumstances will an Officer serving in India be permitted to commute his pension without the report of a Medical Board at the Presidency towns, which, in conformity with the principle followed at home, should be either presided over or have as a member a Civil Medical Administrative Officer.

Regulations for the commutation of Pensions of Officers of the Indian Service.

1. These Regulations shall be applicable only to Officers retired on or after the 1st July 1881.

2. An Officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.

3. An Officer in Europe desirous of commuting, must make application, in writing, to the Under Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension.

4. If the Secretary of State for India in Council shall approve the commutation, the Officer will be so informed, and his application will be forwarded to the Standing Medical Board at the India Office.

5. The Board will require the Officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives in assurance companies, and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination by the Board at the India Office.

6. An Officer in India desirous of commuting, must address the authorities of his Presidency. He will be required to go through similar forms, Boards, which will, when practicable, be presided over by the chief Civil Medical Administrative Officer of the Government, being formed in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, under orders of the respective Governments.

7. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, shall be the following table, the age of the Officer being reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding the date of the receipt of his application for commutation :—

Age next Birthday.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Present Value of the Annuity of 100*l.*
		£ s. d.
21	15·00258	1,500 5 2
22	14·96111	1,496 2 3
23	14·92519	1,492 10 5
24	14·88969	1,488 19 5
25	14·85191	1,485 3 10
26	14·80890	1,480 17 10
27	14·74746	1,474 14 11
28	14·67951	1,467 19 0
29	14·60551	1,460 11 0
30	14·52581	1,452 11 8
31	14·44054	1,444 1 1
32	14·35005	1,435 0 1
33	14·25257	1,425 5 2
34	14·14731	1,414 14 8
35	14·03442	1,403 8 10
36	13·91478	1,391 9 7
37	13·79016	1,379 0 4
38	13·66060	1,366 1 2
39	13·52738	1,352 14 9
40	13·38854	1,338 17 1
41	13·24313	1,324 6 3
42	13·08568	1,308 11 4
43	12·92050	1,292 1 0
44	12·74483	1,274 9 8
45	12·55834	1,255 16 8
46	12·36096	1,236 1 11
47	12·14690	1,214 13 10
48	11·92339	1,192 6 9
49	11·69128	1,168 2 7
50	11·45962	1,145 7 8
51	11·21356	1,121 [illegible]
52	10·96145	[illegible]
53	10·75139	[illegible]
54	10·52560	1,052 11 6
55	10·30351	1,030 7 0
56	10·08363	1,008 7 3
57	9·86670	986 13 5
58	9·61896	964 17 11
59	9·42649	942 13 0
60	9·19800	919 16 0
61	8·95666	895 13 4
62	8·70132	870 2 8
63	8·43435	843 8 8
64	8·16571	816 11 5
65	7·89588	789 11 8
66	7·62437	762 9 9
67	7·37082	737 1 8
68	7·11831	711 17 8
69	6·86650	686 17 0
70	6·62170	662 3 5
71	6·38068	638 1 4
72	6·14448	614 8 11
73	5·90561	590 11 3
74	5·65540	565 10 10
75	5·39589	539 10 9
76	5·12566	512 11 4
77	4·81532	481 10 8
78	4·50565	450 11 3
79	4·20762	420 15 8
80	3·91477	391 9 6

8. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in India, the sterling amount being converted at the official rate of exhange for the year in which the payment is made.

9. The amount having been fixed, the applicant will be informed thereof, and will have the option of withdrawing his application within 30 days after receiving that notice.

10. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application within that period, the decision will be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely.

11. In any case in which a pensioner shall accept public employment, involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted, and in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Ginnivan to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. A. Avron to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

Mr. H. F. Dodd to be an Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th January 1882.

No. 17.—Mr. W. P. Housden, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st December 1881.

No. 18.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 399, dated 22nd December 1881, for "furlough" read "the leave granted in Bombay Government Notification No. 42, dated 18th May 1881."

The 16th January 1882.

No. 19.—ERRATUM.—Those portions of Public Works Department Notification No. 330, dated 11th October 1881, posting Messrs. H. V. R. Kemball and G. F. Handcock to Madras and British Burma, are cancelled, and they are posted, the former to Bombay and the latter to Madras.

The 18th January 1882.

No. 20.—Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 21.—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. F. C. Black, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 19th January 1882.

No. 22.—The following changes in the classes of Superintending Engineers are ordered :—

The portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 402, dated 30th December 1881 affecting Mr. H. Bell, is cancelled.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to be Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, with effect from 4th December 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Swinton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, to revert to Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, with effect from 2nd January 1882.

No. 23.—Mr. G. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Supernumerary, having resigned his appointment under the Road Cess Committee, Gya, is posted to the Railway Branch under the Government of Bengal.

No. 24.—Mr. J. W. Hartley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class III as a Supernumerary, with effect from 25th November 1881.

No. 25.—Mr. A. H. G. Newcomen is appointed to the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, in the Candidate Class, and is posted to State Railways under the Government of Bengal.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 25th January, 1882.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. H. J. Reynolds, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th January 1882.

No. 115.—In order to admit of the importation of saltpetre and lead direct at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein in British Burma, the following additions are sanctioned to rule 6 of the rules framed by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879:—

After the words "and for no other ports," at the end of the first sentence of rule 6, add the following words, "except that at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein, licenses for the import of saltpetre and lead only may be granted"; and in place of the words "Rangoon and Kurrachee," at the end of the second sentence of that rule, substitute the words "Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Kurrachee."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th January 1882.

No. 32.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in British Burma, consequent on the death of Moung Shway Yin, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 28th November 1881:—

Mr. P. H. Martyr, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Moung Hmeh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Moung Toon Oung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Consequent on the confirmation of Mr. S. H. T. de la Courneuve in the 1st Class, 2nd Grade, of Extra Assistant Commissioners, the following temporary promotions are made:—

Mr. G. E. Godbier, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Moung Shway Myat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

No. 33.—The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in British Burma, consequent on the appointment of Moung San Hla Baw to the Court of Small Causes, Rangoon:—

Moung Soung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

The 26th January 1882.

No. 35.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur, *vice* Colonel T. Wakefield, deceased.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Vertue.

Mr. W. A. Nedham, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Drysdale.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Nedham.

The 27th January 1882.

No. 38.—Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Assam, now officiating as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police and Jails, Superintendent of Stamps and Registration, and Commissioner of Excise, during the absence on furlough of Major W. J. Williamson, C.I.E., when relieved of his present duties as Deputy Commissioner of the Goalpara District by the return of the permanent incumbent.

PORT BLAIR.

The 25th January 1882.

No. 25.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major W. B. Birch, Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Major R. J. Wimberley, on furlough.

Mr. F. A. deRoëpstorff, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Major Birch.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. deRoëpstorff.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Brookes.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 27th January 1882.

No. 111 *G.G.*—Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., B.C.S., Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, the following appointments are made in the Political Department, with effect from the dates of taking charge:—

Major-General John Watson, C.B., V.C., Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident at Gwalior, to be a Resident of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General at Baroda.

Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, and Officiating Resident at Oodeypore, to be Resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana, but to continue to officiate at Oodeypore.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana, to be Resident at Gwalior.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Powlett, Political Agent, 1st Class, to be a Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent, 1st Class, and Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class, to officiate temporarily as Resident at Gwalior.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th January 1882.

No. 6 *I.J.*—With reference to Notification No. 101I.J., dated the 2nd July 1880, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of Ahmedabad, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within those portions of land situate within the limits of the Palanpore State which have been assigned and made over to the British Government for the purposes of the Western Rajputana State Railway.

No. 1 *G.J.*—Captain A. P. Thornton, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is appointed temporarily to be Magistrate of Abu, and Assistant to the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

While acting in the capacity of Magistrate of Abu, Captain Thornton will exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the District as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Captain A. P. Thornton will also, during the same period, exercise the powers of a District Court for hearing original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject matter, at Abu.

No. 10 *I.J.*—In paragraph 1 (*a*) of the Notification of this Department, No. 22I.J., dated the 20th January 1881, for the words "Huzur Deputy Collector" read *Deputy Collector and City Magistrate.*

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th January 1882.

No. 475.—Mr. W. Wells having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, received charge of that Office, before noon, on the 5th January 1882.

No. 548.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the establishment, with effect from the first day of April 1882, of Government Savings Bank at all Post Offices, being Money Order Offices, in the Presidency of Madras, at which the Director General of the Post Office shall permit deposits to be received.

Provided that, with the exception of places within the Province of Coorg, no Government Savings Bank shall be opened at any Post Office, situated either at, or within a radius of five miles from, the chief town of any district.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to prescribe the application to all Post Office Savings Banks opened under this Notification of the rules for the guidance of depositors published under the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4161, dated 11th November 1881.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—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 Wensly James Hodson Bond, 2nd West India Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th Native Infantry,—25th May, 1880.

Lieutenant Mowbray Townshend Thomson, Shropshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th GoorkhaRegiment,—2nd November, 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 37.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. W. Fraser, Bengal S. C., under the regulations of 1868.

Major F. W. Nicolay, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander, 35th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry on the establishment, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. FitzW. Taylor, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 16th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 38.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major W. J. Williamson, C. I. E., Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for 128 days.

Lieutenant R.F. Gartside-Tipping, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for one year.

PENSIONS.

No. 39.—First Class Assistant Apothecary A. T. Tilbury is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 40.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-General Charles Waterloo Hutchinson, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, *vice* General H. Rigby, deceased.—Dated 15th September, 1881,

No. 41.—INDIAN ARMY—

The names of the following officers of the Indian Staff Corps are moved up on the Indian Gradation List from the 1st July, 1881, in succession to General Officers placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers of the Indian Army, under the terms of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881:—

Placed on the list of Generals.

Lieutenant-General (now General) *Sir* D. M. Stewart, *Bart.*, G.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal.

Placed on the list of Major-Generals.

Colonel (now Major-General) H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) C. T. Aitchison, C.B., Bombay.

Colonel (now Major-General) *Sir* C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) *Sir* C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras.

Colonel (now Major-General) T. Wright, C.B., Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) *Sir* C. C. G. Ross, K.C.B., Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) J. Watson, V.C., C.B., Bombay.

Colonel (now Major-General) W. C. Anderson, C.S.I., Bombay.

Colonel (now Major-General) E. F. Burton, Madras.

Colonel (now Major-General) J. M. Cripps, Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) J. Cockburn Hood, Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) F. Mardall, Madras.

Colonel (now Major-General) C. C. Drury, Bengal.

Colonel (now Major-General) J. A. Wright, Bengal.

Placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major W. G. Murray, *h.p.*, late Bengal.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. J. Doig, Bombay.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) W. J. Seaton, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. C. W. Mitford, Bengal.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. Swinhoe, Bombay.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. W. Hindle, *h.p.*, late Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. F. Moore, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) F. D. M. Brown, V.C., Bengal.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. P. R. F. Crawfurd, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. S. Jago, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. D. Baynes, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) M. D. V. T. Grant, Bombay.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) F. Weldon, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. T. Nepean, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Bythell, Bombay.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Lewes, Bengal, since retired.
Major L. Russell, *h.p.*, late Bombay.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. Liardet, Madras.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. G. Saunders, Bengal.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Bengal.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. McMullin, Madras.
Major C. S. Blair, Madras, since retired.
Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Liston, Bengal.

Placed on the list of Majors.

Captain H. H. Kelly, Madras.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant,-Colonel by brevet from the 1st July, 1881, under the provisions of article 2, clause (*d*) of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Victor Edward Law, Madras General List, Cavalry.
Major Harry Cavaye Stevens, Madras Cavalry.

No. 43.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Major by brevet from the 1st July, 1881, under the provisions of article 1, clause (*c*) of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (now Major) Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Everard Neal Digges LaTouche, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Robert Edward Seymour Smyth, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) George Michell Devereux Hill, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Francis Henry Hinde, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Charles Hyder Forster, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Alfred James Stead, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Henry Wylie, C. S. I., Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Edward Millett Forbes, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Reginald Hennell, Bombay General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) James Eyles Gordon, Bombay General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Walter Stuart Hore, Bombay General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Arthur Benjamin Clare, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) William Laing, Bombay General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) William Hope Meiklejohn, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Henry John Lawrence, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) William Loch, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain Binfield Wemyss, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain Allan Scott Roberts, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, Bombay General List, Infantry.
Captain (now Major) Charles Theodore Echalaz, Bombay General List, Infantry.
Captain William Cunningham Morris, Bombay General List, Infantry.

No. 44.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major David Boyes Smith, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon T. Ringer, retired. Dated 21st September 1881.

No. 45.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Native Infantry.

Drill Havildar Ramsoobhoge Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ulluckh Tewary, invalided,—20th November, 1881.

17th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Kampta Singh, from the 9th Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Bal Gobind Sookul, deceased,—2nd January, 1881.

Jemadar Judnath Sing, from the 7th Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Shaick Nowrung, deceased,—10th March, 1881.

Jemadar Sadhan Awusthy, from the 3rd Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Audhan Sing, invalided,—10th October, 1881.

Jemadar Ruchpal Sing, from the 7th Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Lalla Bhugwunt Pershad, invalided,—9th September, 1881.

35th Native Infantry.

In G. G. O. No. 639 of 1881, for "Drill Havildar Piaraz" read *Drill Havildar Piaray.*

No. 46.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Purbul Goorung, to be Subadar, *vice* Hari Dewa Jaici, invalided; Havildar Kishenbir Nagurkoti, to be Jemadar, *vice* Purbul Goorung, promoted,—8th November, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st January 1882.

No. 26.—Mr. A. S. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 27.—Mr. E. F. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Railway Branch, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

The 23rd January 1882.

No. 28.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Colonel G. J. Melliss ...	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Examiner, 1st Class ...	Permanent ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Major P. Lambert, R.E. ...	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Temporary ...	Ditto.
Mr. D. C. Gordon	Examiner, 3rd Class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Permanent ...	Ditto.
Mr. D. C. Gordon	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Temporary ...	Ditto.
Captain W. I. LeBreton ...	Examiner, 3rd Class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Permanent ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Major A. G. Begbie, R.E. ...	Ditto... ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. W. Palmer	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Temporary ..	Ditto.

No. 29.—In continuation of Notification No. 28 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following further promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Major J. Grierson ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Permanent ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Mr. R. K. Williams ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Major F. G. Oldham, R.E. ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. W. A. Billings ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Mr. C. C. Harold ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Mr. A. R. Becher ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Captain J. S. Biscoe ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. F. P. Quinlan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. J. L. Macpherson ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank).	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Ditto ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Captain F. Beauclerk, R.E. ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Mr. J. Douglas	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank).	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. H. Stuart	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. F. E. Godfrey ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. W. G. Bayly	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. F. L. Brown	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank).	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Major H. R. LeM. Carey ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. R. N. Burn	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Temporary ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Mr. I. S. Hubbard... ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Mr. J. W. Wilkinson ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. A. Wilson	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Mr. F. F. Hensley	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Pundit Premnath	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mr. E. A. Dennys	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade (temporary rank).	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Ditto ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Mr. W. B. Gray	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.
Mr. C. R. T. Balston ...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade (temporary rank).	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.	Ditto ...	18th Dec. 1881.
Mr. F. M. Woodroffe ...	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Ditto	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1882.

No. 30.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant, 1st Grade, is appointed Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1882, and is posted to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 31.—Major J. M. McNeile, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary rank, and Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the Public Works Department, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 32.—Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche, Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, is, on return from furlough, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Bundelkhand Railway Survey, and placed under the orders of the Director General of Railways.

The 26th January 1882.

No. 33.—Mr. G. Innes, Assistant Examiner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 27th January 1882.

No. 34.—Rajjan Lál, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1882.

No. 35.—Notification No. 319, dated 29th September 1881, transferring Mr. J. W. Hensley, Assistant Superintendent, 4th Grade, Telegraph Department, to the Public Works Accounts Establishment, is cancelled at his own request.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

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

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PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 1st February 1882.

No. 40.—Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th December 1881.

MEDICAL.

The 1st February 1882.

No. 40.—The services of Surgeon G. H. Peevor, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Tezpur, in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment on the return from leave of Surgeon G. A. Warburton.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 46.—The services of Surgeon A. Crombie, Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 21st instant, on the expiry of his privilege leave.

No. 50.—Surgeon-Major B. Franklin, Officiating Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 21st instant.

SANITARY.

The 2nd February 1882.

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 42 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, for all voyages to which the said Act applies, that whenever in any ship to which the said Act applies, the height between decks is less than six feet, the cubic space required for every passenger under Sections 19 and 22 of the said Act shall be increased by one-fourth.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th January 1882.

No. 35.—Mr. O. H. Brookes, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

PATENTS.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 143.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Depart-

ment. 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 to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, 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. 69 of 1881.—James Macbeth Robertson, Tea Planter, residing at Arcuttipore, Cachar, amended specification of his invention for drying or roasting tea leaves entitled the Typhoon.

No. 101 of 1881.—William Jackson, Engineer, temporarily residing in Gainsborough, England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for drying tea leaf.

No. 115 of 1881.—John Isaac Thornycroft, Engineer, of the firm of John J. Thornycroft and Company, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in propelling and steering apparatus for ships or vessels.

No. 118 of 1881.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer of Calcutta, for improvements in sugarcane mills, and for adapting them to the purpose of crushing and extracting the fibre from fibre-bearing plants, and also for adapting them to the purpose of crushing grain and other such substances.

No. 120 of 1881.—John Fuller Shallis, Engineer, and Thomas Cooper John Thomas, Engineer, both of the Minories, in the City of London, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in lamps or apparatus for lighting railway carriages and for other purposes.

No. 137 of 1881.—Adamantius John Michael Bolanchi, of West Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in the treatment of certain fruits and seeds, and method of making extracts or essences therefrom, and manufacturing compounds thereof.

No. 139 of 1881.—Manockji Furdoonjee Patell, Girgaum Cotton Mill, for an invention called the foot protector for mule frames in cotton spinning mills.

No. 146 of 1881.—Edward Monson George, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, Sutna, for a portable tubular wire fence.

No. 151 of 1881.—George Fyfe Elder, of Lochee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain, for improvements in overhead sewing machines.

No. 152 of 1881.—John Hopkinson, of 4 Westminster Chambers, in the City of Westminster, Civil Engineer, and Alexander Muirhead, of 27 Regency Street, in the City of Westminster, England, for improvements in dynamo-electric machines.

No. 153 of 1881.—James Macbeth Robertson, Tea Planter, residing at Arcuttipore, Cachar, for an improved apparatus for drying tea and collecting the broken tea produced during the drying operation.

No. 154 of 1881.—Ritter Cecil Von Schwarz, Civil Engineer at Morar, for an arrangement for drawing water from wells.

No. 156 of 1881.—George Seagrave, of Chelsea Bridge, Middlesex, and Samuel Bourne Bevington, of Bermondsey, Surrey, England, for improvements in apparatus for heating air in either rapid or moderately rapid motion for any purposes requiring a strong or moderate blast of hot or moderately heated wind.

No. 159 of 1881.—Henry Hussey Vivian, of Park Wern, Swansea, in the County of Glamorgan, Wales, M. P., for improvements in the manufacture of bronze.

No. 161 of 1881.—Arthur Conroy, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, Grocer, and Michael Conroy, of Liverpool, aforesaid Chemist, for improvements in, and relating to, the manufacture of food or beverages containing (and formed in part of) coffee.

No. 164 of 1881.—James Alfred Briggs and Frederick Kinsman, Electricians, both of the City of Bombay, in India, for improvements in electrical circuits, and in apparatus for use with such circuits.

No. 166 of 1881.—Léon deLocht-Labye, of Paris, France, for improvements in, and connected with, telephonic transmitting apparatus, specially adapted for pantelephones.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1882.

No. 135 *G. G.*—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Bombay Civil Service, Political Assistant, 1st Class, the following reversions will take place in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 14th January 1882 :—

Captain Jasper Burne, B.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, B.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 3rd Class.

No. 136 *G. G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bombay Civil Service, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is granted privilege leave for seven weeks from the [illegible] January 1882.

No. [illegible] *G.*—Foreign Department Notification No. 88 G. G., of the 20th January 1882, replacing the services of Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, Bombay Civil Service, Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 14 *I. J.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Major E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, with the powers described in Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872).

No. 16 *I. J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Political Agent in Ulwur, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the Maharao Raja of Ulwur.

POLITICAL.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 32 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Fuckirjee Jiwajee, Head Clerk of the Supply Branch, Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, the title of "Khan Saheb" as a personal distinction.

No. 34 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, in the Bahraich District, the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction.

No. 36 *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. Loening as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

MILITARY.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 18 *G. M.*—The following Regimental Order, dated the 23rd December 1881, by the Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, Adjutant, to officiate temporarily as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd December 1881.

No. 20 *G. M.*—Major P. W. Smith, Officiating Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate temporarily as 2nd-in-Command of the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 22 *G. M.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Officiating Adjutant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is appointed Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant R. S. Burn.

No. 24 *G. M.*—Lieutenant R. S. Burn, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, *vice* Captain C. E. Wheeler, deceased.

No. 25 *G. M.*—The following Brigade Order by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated the 2nd January 1882, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander and Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, in addition to his other duties, from the date of his joining the Regiment, *vice* Major A. H. S. Neill, officiating as 2nd-in-Command.

No. 27 *G. M.*—The following Brigade Order by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated the 4th January 1882, is confirmed :—

Captain H. A. Vincent, 3rd Squadron Commander, is appointed to officiate temporarily as 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th November 1881.

No. 29 *G. M.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, Officiating Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Colonel C. R. Blair.

Major E. Temple, Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 31st January 1882.

No. 591.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council directs that the following Rule shall be substituted for Rule IV of the Rules published by the Notification in this Department, No. 3745, dated the 8th November 1879 :—

"IV.—No loan shall be granted to or raised by any District Committee for the construction of any Public Work, unless it be estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least four per centum per annum on its capital cost. Provided, however, that the Local Government may make a loan, not exceeding Rupees 20,000, and repayable in not more than one year, to a District Committee, for a work designed especially to employ labour for the purpose of relieving distress."

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 593.

C. L. C.

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In the Part LEAVE WITHOUT ALLOWANCES *add the following Section with the Rule under it :*

133A. Leave during the recess may be granted by the Head of the Party to which he belongs to—

(*a*) A Native Surveyor in the Survey of India,—on half pay or less (payable on return to duty); or without pay.

(*b*) A Lower Subordinate in the Forest Survey; or a Forest Subordinate in Kumaon and Garhwal,—on half pay (payable on return to duty) ;

Provided always that the Officer returns to duty when required by his Superior Officers.

1. Privilege leave may not be granted to an officer who is entitled to the concession provided for in Section 133A.

Section 136.

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Strike out Rule 9.

No. 617.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, Officiating Commissioner, Inland Customs, is granted furlough in India for one year.

Mr. A. D. Carey, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Inland Customs, until further orders.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 683.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, dated 27th December 1877 and 9th February 1878.

Financial Statement for 1878-79, No. 1911, dated 18th March 1878, paragraphs 28 and 29.

Financial Statement for 1880-81, paragraphs 57 to 66, in Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, dated

Financial Statement for 1881-82, paragraphs 54 to 68.

Report of the Famine Commission, 1880, Part I, paragraphs 75 to 100.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 435, dated 23rd December 1880.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 30, dated 2nd February 1881.

Ditto	ditto	ditto,	No. 38,	„ 14th „ 1881.
Ditto from	ditto	ditto,	No. 125,	„ 14th April 1881.
Ditto to	ditto	ditto,	No. 165,	„ 24th June 1881.
Ditto from	ditto	ditto,	No. 230,	„ 4th August 1881.

RESOLUTION.—In the Financial Statement of the current year, it was announced that the sum of £1,500,000, to be provided annually as an insurance against famine, instead of being considered, as heretofore, to be a surplus receipt for subsequent appropriation, would be treated as a fixed portion of the normal expenditure of each year. At the same time, the Government of India reaffirmed its applicability to the extinction of debt, the relief of famine, or the construction of protective works, not necessarily remunerative, but obviously protective in the sense of guarding against a probable future outlay in the relief of the population, and declared their intention to nominate a "Commission for the reduction of debt," with a view to the more effectual execution of the famine insurance policy. It was also pointed out that the amount to be provided as an insurance against famine was only so far dependent upon the receipts from the License Tax and the Public Works cesses that those receipts go to swell the general revenue and by so much facilitate the execution of the policy under discussion, that the policy of the Government was to apply annually a specified sum from the general revenue in order to provide an insurance against famine, that there was no special connection between the amount so provided and the amount received from the License Tax or the Public Works cesses, and that those taxes had never yielded so large a sum as £1,500,000 in any one year.

2. In pursuance of the policy thus briefly explained, it has been decided, that the heading in the Budget and the Public Accounts shall be amended and divided into three sub-heads, as shown in the margin. The first sub-head will comprise all actual relief; the other two will represent Famine Insurance under the two forms in which it is provided. The relief of actual famine will be a first charge upon the whole million and a half annually provided as expenditure; protective works will be the next charge, but only to the extent of three-quarters of a million, or such portion of that sum (if any) as may remain after all necessary relief of actual famine has been afforded; to reduction of debt the remaining three-quarters of a million will be assigned, except so far as all or any portion of it may be needed for relief of actual famine. In the event of any portion of the allotment for Protective Public Works not being actually expended in the course of the year, it will be carried forward for expenditure in the year following, in addition to any fresh allotment appertaining to the latter.

31. Famine Relief and Insurance.

1. Relief.
2. Protective Works.
3. Reduction of Debt.

3. With reference to the disposal of the amount thus appropriated to the reduction of debt, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has little to add to the information which has already been afforded to the public in paragraphs 59 to 66 of the Financial Statement for the current year, and on previous occasions. Whether the sum available shall be appropriated to the actual discharge of existing rupee debt or sterling debt, or whether it shall be temporarily invested in Government securities, or whether it shall be re-transferred from the Commissioners to the Government treasury with a view to the avoidance *pro tanto* of new debt which might otherwise be incurred for the construction of Productive Public Works, is a question which must be considered and determined from year to year, in view of the condition of the money market in India and England, and other circumstances. It may, however, be explained that Her Majesty's Government is precluded by the provision of the 41st clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, that "the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council," from entrusting the final decision of this important question to any independent authority.

4. The "Commission for the reduction of debt" will consist of three members, namely, one high Government official, holding the post *ex-officio*, together with one European and one Native member of the non-official community. They will be appointed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and the non-official members will ordinarily hold office for a term of two years. Although His Excellency in Council is unable, [illegible] above stated, to invest the Commission with independent authority, [illegible] it will be able to perform consultative and auditing functions [illegible] and the public.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following [illegible] to the Famine Insurance appropriation for the reduction of [illegible]

1st.—On a certain date in every official year, not earlier than the 15th February, or later than the 31st of March or any subsequent date previous to which it may not have been possible, owing to expenditure on actual famine, to ascertain the actual state of the account, the Government of India shall, by a Resolution to be published in the *Gazette of India*, make known to the public the manner in which the famine allotment of one million and a half has been, or is being, appropriated during the year, under the general policy above explained.

2nd.—On the receipt of such Resolution, the Comptroller General shall forthwith transfer to a separate deposit head in the public accounts, called the "Account of the Commission for the reduction of debt," the amount, if any, set forth in the Resolution as available for the reduction of debt.

3rd.—The Commissioners for the reduction of debt shall, on the receipt of the said Resolution, or as soon after as may be, submit to the Government of India their recommendations for the disposal of any amount so available.

4th.—The Government of India shall, after full consultation with the Commission, issue to the Comptroller General such instructions for the disposal of the amount in the reduction of debt as it may deem fit.

5th.—The Comptroller General shall thereupon, without any avoidable delay, carry such instructions into effect, and lay before the Commission whatever evidence, in the form of cancelled obligations of the Government of India or otherwise, they may require for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the amount has been disposed of in the manner prescribed. On being so satisfied, the Commission shall give to the Comptroller General an authority in writing for charging the amount disposed of to their account, constituted under Rule 2nd.

6th.—The Commission shall, as soon after the close of each official year as it may be in a position to do so, certify to the public, by a notification to be published in the *Gazette of India*, the manner in which the whole Famine allotment of one million and a half for that year has been disposed of.

7th.—The Commission shall be entitled to free access to the recorded correspondence, and the accounts of the Government of India, so far as the same may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling it duly to perform the functions hereby assigned to it.

8th.—The Commission may submit for the consideration of the Government of India any remarks or suggestions on matters within the scope of its duties, which it may deem expedient, and the Government of India may similarly consult the Commission on such matters, at any time other than that specified in Rule 3rd. All recommendations of the Commission shall be fully considered by the Government of India, and the reasons for not in any instance carrying any such recommendations into effect shall be communicated to the Commission.

9th.—All business in connection with the Commission will be conducted by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

6. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be members of the Commission for the reduction of debt:—

The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency (*ex-officio*).
Mr. J. J. J. Keswick.
The Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.

The action of the Commission under the 3rd and 4th Rules has for the current year been [illegible] anticipated by the Notification in the Department of Finance quoted in the margin, under which about [illegible] Indian 5 and [illegible] will be disappropriation of the Famine [illegible], but in other respects the Rules will be fully brought into effect from this date.

	Rs.
Under No. 4034, dated 3rd November 1881—	
4 per cent. loan of 1871	20,31,000
5 „ „ 1867	60,03,000
Under No. 2121, dated 21st December 1881—	
4 per cent. loan of 1824-25	3,16,053
„ „ 1828-29	63,253
	84,13,306

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, to the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, to the Revenue and Agriculture and the Public Works Departments, and to the several Local Governments and Administrations, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and the several local official Gazettes.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd February, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 47.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned officers are appointed Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd class, on probation:—

Lieutenant T. Lay, Bengal S.C., Officiating Wing Officer, 15th Native Infantry. Dated 3rd January, 1882.

Lieutenant W. J. Newell, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 11th Native Infantry. Dated 10th January, 1882.

No. 48.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain J. F. D. Fordyce, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class, with effect from the 18th January 1882, *vice* Major J. S. F. Mackenzie, Military Accountant, 3rd class, seconded on appointment as Deputy Accountant General, Military Department.

No. 49.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. A. Deane, Bengal S.C., to be Squadron Officer, but to be seconded for service as District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

No. 50.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon and Irrawaddy State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Henry Rigg, Executive Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief at Rangoon, to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Major H. M. Mathews, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 51.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) I. F. MacAndrew, Bengal S.C., (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. W. Graham, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 38th Native Infantry, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major E. Swetenham, Bengal S.C., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary 2nd class, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, (p.a.) for one year 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain A. N. Sandilands, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, (p.a.) for 214 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor J. Key, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, (m.c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor T. Coughrane, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Small Arm [illegible] Dum-Dum, (m.c.) for [illegible] regulations of [illegible]

No. 52.—The [illegible] been granted extension [illegible] Hon'ble the Secretary [illegible]

Major J. C. Ross, R.E., [illegible] after quitting School of Mil[illegible]ing.

Major A. Hill, R.E., [illegible] four months. (This cancels the [illegible] granted to him in G. G. O. No. 62[illegible])

Major J. Colledge, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant G. D. C. Gastrell, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for three months.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith, M.A., (m.c.) for two months.

Lieutenant R. T. Gartside-Tipping, Bengal S.C., (m.c.) for four months. (This cancels the extension notified in G. G. O. No. 38 of 1882.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 53.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 30th December, 1881, page 6930.

India Office, 30th December, 1881.

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 William Oliver Swanston, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Mossom Boyd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Ingram Francis Chapman, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Clements, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lyons Fraser, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1881.

Brigade-Surgeon Clarence Cooper, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 27th December, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Edmund Poulter Burrows, of the Bombay Army. Dated 17th November, 1881.

Her Majesty has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Duncan Macturk, of the Bengal Army. Dated 28th October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Harvey Davis, of the Bombay Army. Dated 30th December, 1881.

BREVET.

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

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Oliver Swanston, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Mossom Boyd, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Ingram Francis Chapman, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Clements, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1881.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lyons Fraser, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1881.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 54.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Binfield Wemyss, General List, Infantry,—20th January, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, Bengal S.C.,—20th January, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Pulteney Gurdon, Bengal S.C.,—20th January, 1882.

No. 55.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Colonel (now Major-General) R. D. Ardagh, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. M. Skinner, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. Cockburn Hood, Bengal S.C. Dated 1st July 1881.

Colonel (now Major-General) J. N. Young, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Ewing, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

Captain (now Major) E. S. Neave, Bengal S.C., is placed on the List of Majors,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, of Major-General T. Greenaway, Madras S.C. Dated 24th August, 1881.

Colonel (now Major-General) J. London, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) F. P. W. Freeman, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

Captain (now Major) C. E. Harenc, Bengal S.C., is placed on the List of Majors,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, of Major-General J. Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1881.

Colonel H. H. O'Connell, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) W. V. FitzG. Jacob, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, of Lieutenant-General (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) M. J. Turnbull, Bengal S.C. Dated 1st November, 1881.

Colonel W. A. Riach, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals,

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. S. Court, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, of Major General W. W. Anderson, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 8th November, 1881.

No. 56.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal.

To be Major.

Captain Charles James Abbott Yates, Bombay General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General J. Cockburn Hood, Bengal S. C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July, 1881.

No. 57.—NATIVE ARMY.—

8th Bengal Cavalry.

Rassaidar and Woordie-Major Mathra Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Shamshudin Khan, deceased; Jemadar Ganpat Rao, to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Mathra Singh, promoted; Duffadar Murad Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganpat Rao, promoted,—20th August 1881.

21st Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mir Fuzul Shah, to be Subadar, *vice* Summond Khan, invalided; Jemadar Khushal Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Summoo Khan, invalided; Havildar Futteh Deen, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Fuzul Shah, promoted; Havildar Surmookh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushal Singh, promoted,—1st October, 1881.

Havildar Wussawa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nutha Singh, invalided,—8th October, 1881.

31st Native Infantry.

Havildar Syud Akbur, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shahzada Abdul Kaium, whose services have been dispensed with,—1st December, 1881.

REWARDS.

No. 58.—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:—

BENGAL.

To the 1st class with the title "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Nehal Singh, "Bahadur," 20th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Singbeer Thapa, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—26th June, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Tahour Khan, "Bahadur," 6th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Moonalall Tewarry, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—19th July, 1880.

Ressaldar [illegible]oodeen, "Bahadur," 6th [illegible] *vice* Subadar-Major [illegible]han, "Sirdar Bahadur," [illegible]ober, 1880.

[illegible] Deen, "Bahadur," Meywar Field Corps, *vice* Subadar-Major Ahmed Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—10th December, 1880.

Subadar-Major Chet Singh, "Bahadur," 40th Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Ausuf Ally, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—16th December, 1880.

To the 2nd class with the title "Bahadur."

Ressaldar-Major Hari Singh, 4th Punjab Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Jemadar Gungadeen, "Bahadur," deceased,—8th March, 1880.

Subadar-Major Dessa Sing, 27th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Rajkoomar Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—16th June, 1880.

Subadar-Major Shaikh Hussein Buksh, 33rd Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Nehal Singh, "Bahadur," promoted,—26th June, 1880.

Subadar-Major Mira Bukhsh, 2nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Tahour Khan, "Bahadur," promoted,—19th July, 1880.

Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Hoossein Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar Bemia Khuttree, "Bahadur," deceased,—3rd August, 1880.

Ressaldar Dowlutram Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Ressaidar Kasbee Deen, "Bahadur," deceased,—2nd October, 1880.

Subadar-Major Kassie Singh, 35th Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Alif Khan, "Bahadur," deceased,—30th October, 1880.

Subadar-Major Bijaie Singh, 3rd Native Infantry, *vice* Ressaldar Ruheemoodeen, "Bahadur," promoted,—31st October, 1880.

Subadar-Major Jewund Singh, 32nd Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Goburdhun Singh, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st November, 1880.

Subadar-Major Gunga Sing Bisht, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, *vice* Subadar-Major Sewburt Ram, "Bahadur," deceased,—23rd November, 1880.

Subadar-Major Toolsee, 1st Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Suttee Deen, "Bahadur," promoted,—10th December, 1880.

Subadar-Major Ballaram, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Subadar-Major Chet Singh, "Bahadur," promoted,—16th December, 1880.

No. 59.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Woordie-Major Shaik Amir Ali, 3rd Regiment, Sind Horse, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit,—

1stly, for exhibiting great coolness and presence of mind before the enemy during the retreat from Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880;

2ndly, for his energy and gallantry at the attack on Deh Khoja near Kandahar, on the 16th August, 1880; and

3rdly, for gallantry displayed at the battle of Mazra, Kandahar, on the 1st September, 1880.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1882.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from the 13th January to the 2nd February, 1882:—

Corps.	[illegible]	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Madras [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] December, 1881.	Nagpur.		

Statement of Deposits in [illegible] from the 13th January to the 2nd February, 1882.

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.		
Robert Powell Murphy (a) ...	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Department.	1st September, 1881.	Testate ...	216 4 6	...	2nd April, 1883.
Indian Military Service.							
P. Murray	Major	Bengal Sappers and Miners.	...	...	307 9 0	...	2nd April, 1882.

(a) Widow—Edith Murphy.
Father—M. E. Murphy. Address—Bank of Ireland, Limerick.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd February, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

[illegible] Mr. G. A. Lye, 4th Grade Officer, to be [illegible] Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, [illegible] effect from the 1st December, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th January 1882.

No. 36.—Owing to reduction of establishment in Mysore, Major C. Bowen, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on furlough, and Captain C. H. M. Kensington, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are transferred to Madras, the services of the latter officer, however, remaining at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 37.—That part of Public Works Department Notification No. 26 of the 20th January 1881, which refers to Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is cancelled.

No. 38.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, under Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 31st January 1882.

No. 39.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the dates specified:—

From Chief Engineer, Class II, to Officiating Chief Engineer, Class I, from 11th January 1882.

Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E.

From Officiating Chief Engineer, Class II, to Chief Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, from 11th January 1882.

Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E.

From Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, to Superintending Engineer, Class II, temporary rank, from 1st January 1882.

Mr. [illegible] O'Callaghan.

From Superintending Engineer, Class III, to Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, from 1st January 1882.

Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E.

The 2nd February 1882.

No. 41.—Mr. J. Conder, in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment for State Railways, is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa System to Hyderabad, and appointed to officiate as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Nizam's State Railway.

No. 42.—Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Nizam's State Railway, is appointed to officiate as [illegible] of the Indus Valley Railway with [illegible] in Class I, Grade iii, of the Railway Revenue Establishment.

No. 43.—Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Class I, and Officiating Manager of the Indus Valley Railway, is transferred to his substantive appointment of Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 44.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 328, dated 11th October 1881, the services of Mr. T. G. Pudan, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 45.—Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is, on return from field service, replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 46.—Consequent on the return to duty of Mr. Moss, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the following Officers of the Accounts Branch will revert to their substantive grades, with effect from the 23rd January 1882:—

Names.	From	To
Mr. D. C. Gordon	Examiner, 2nd Class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 3rd Cl[illegible]
" W. [illegible]	[illegible]miner, 3rd Class [illegible] rank).	[illegible] 4th [illegible] Grade.

[illegible], Examiner of Ac[illegible], temporary rank, is [illegible]uditor of Accounts, Oudh an[illegible] with the rank, substantive [illegible] 4th Class, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. [illegible].

Mr. F. A. [illegible], Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Public Works, is transferred to the Office of the [illegible] of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund

TELEGRAPH.

The 1st February 1882.

No. 40.—Mr. F. G. Teale, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Director during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Lane, with effect from the 27th January 1882, or until further orders.

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

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] OF HER COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR [illegible] FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING [illegible] UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE [illegible] 24 AND 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 26th January, 1882.

[illegible]

His Excellency the [illegible]oy and [illegible]r General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble L. Forbes.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble A. B. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the further and final Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property be taken into consideration. He said that only six of the amendments described in those Reports were of sufficient importance to require mention in this Council. The Committee had declared that nothing in Chapter II should be deemed to affect any rule of Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist law. It did not, in his opinion, affect any such rule, otherwise than by putting

Natives, as regards their power to make settlements on unborn persons, on the same footing as Europeans. But it laid down, in accordance with the decisions of the Courts, a rule against perpetuities, and two of the Native members who much disliked this rule, and who thought that judge-made law was more likely to be altered than statutory law, pressed the Committee to exempt their personal law from this chapter. They had also saved the rules of Hindú and Buddhist law from the provisions of the chapter on gifts, save only that which required, in the case of a gift of land, writing, registration and attestation. The rule that a Hindú father might, in case of necessity, resume gifts made to his son (*Dháyabhága*, II, 57), would thus remain unaffected.

Section 70 of the Bill as referred to the Committee recognized the validity of a power of sale conferred by a mortgage-deed where the principal-money originally secured was five hundred rupees or upwards. They were of opinion that there were parts of the country in which such a power was liable to be abused by Native mortgagees, and they considered it safer to provide that such powers should be valid only, first, where the mortgage was an English mortgage (as defined by the Bill) and neither mortgagor nor mortgagee was a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist; secondly, where the mortgagee was the Secretary of State in Council, or thirdly, where the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, was situate in the Presidency-towns, Karáchí or Rangoon. They had amended the section accordingly, and they had taken the opportunity to declare that the provisions of the Trustees and Mortgagees Act, 1866, should be deemed to apply to English mortgages wherever in British India the mortgaged property might be situate, when neither of the parties was a Native. Next to this, it appeared there was some doubt, owing to the ambiguity of the expression "cases to which English law is applicable," which was found in Act XXVIII of 1866, section 45.

They thought that the provisions of section 38 (as to the apportionment of obligations relating to property on its conveyance) might possibly sometimes cause hardship in the case of agricultural leases. They had, therefore, provided that nothing in that section should apply to such leases unless and until the Local Government so directed.

After section 56, they had inserted a section, taken from the Property Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vic., c. 41, s. 5), giving the Court power, in the case of sale of immoveable property subject to any incumbrance, to provide for the incumbrance and to direct that the property should be sold freed therefrom. In case of an annual or monthly sum charged on the property, this would be done by paying into court such amount as, when invested in Government securities, the Court considered would be sufficient, by means of the interest, to keep down the charge. In case of a capital sum charged, the amount to be paid into court would be such as would be sufficient to meet the incumbrance and any interest due thereon. Thereupon the Court might declare the property free from the incumbrance and make proper orders for giving effect to the sale and for applying the capital or income of the fund in court. This section had been hailed in England as likely to effect one of the greatest reforms ever made in the law of real property; and there was reason to believe that it would be equally beneficial in India. But to prevent any chance of error in the exercise of a novel jurisdiction, the Committee had taken two precautions: first, it had confined the jurisdiction to the High Courts, the District Courts and any other Courts specially empowered by the Local Governments. And, secondly, they had declared that an appeal should lie from all directions and orders given under this section.

They had re-drafted the last paragraph of section 71 of the same Bill (now 73), and added a provision limiting the amount for which a mortgagee might, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure the mortgaged property against loss or damage by fire. This also was in accordance with the same Statute, section 23.

They had not extended the Act in the first instance to Bombay, the Panjáb or British Burma, as the present Local Governments of those provinces did not wish it to apply to the territories under their administration. But they had empowered them to extend the Act to the whole or any part of those territories; and they had authorised every Local Government to exempt,

throughout the whole or any part of the territories administered by it, the members of any specified race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of the provisions relating to transfer by an ostensible owner (section 41), and the mode of effecting a transfer by sale (section 54, paragraphs 2 and 3), by mortgage (section 59), by lease (section 108), and by gift (section 124). This exemption might be retrospective from the day on which the Act came into force. They thought that the proposed Act should not come into force till the 1st April, so that time might be given to the Courts and the public to become familiar with its provisions, especially those requiring written instruments in case of sales, mortgages, leases, gifts and exchanges.

And now, having mentioned the changes recently made by the Select Committee, it would be convenient to say a few words as to this important Bill and its history.

The primary object of the Bill was, as MR. STOKES had explained to the Council nearly five years ago, when no one who now heard him was present, to complete the Code of Contract Law (Act IX of 1872), so far as related to immoveable property, and thus to carry out to some extent the policy of codification which the Government of India had happily resumed. Its secondary object was to bring the rules which regulated the transmission of property between living persons into harmony with certain rules affecting its devolution upon death, and thus to furnish the necessary complement of the work which this Council com[illegible] the law of succession (Act X of 1865), [illegible] Act (XXI of 1870) for the Lower Provinces [illegible] would seem, be hoped, end by extending the latter [illegible] in the rest of India. Another object of the Bill was to [illegible] law of mortgages and conditional sales, which had, at least in Madras and Bombay, got into a somewhat unsatisfactory condition.

The Bill was originally framed by the Law Commission, to which the Government were indebted for the Succession Act and for all that was good in the Contract Act (IX of 1872), and which then comprised the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal, Mr. Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), Sir Robert Lush, Sir John MacLeod, the distinguished Madras Civilian who helped Macaulay in framing the Penal Code, and the late Lord Justice Sir W. M. James: all now gone except Lord Sherbrooke. It was sent out in 1870 by the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, with instructions to take the necessary steps for passing it into law. In 1876, towards the close of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's tenure of office, when he had become convinced of the expediency and practicability of codifying the substantive law of this country, he took up this Bill and carefully revised it, and some of the points with which it dealt were discussed and settled in the Executive Council. The sections on Powers, which the Bill then contained, were re-drawn by him. The Bill, thus revised, was sent home early in 1877, and in the following April the Government received permission to proceed with it. Sir A. Hobhouse having left India, the Bill fell into MR. STOKES' hands, and was subjected to renewed examination by his learned friend Mr. Phillips, then Legislative Secretary, and himself. In June 1877, he introduced the Bill, and the Council referred it to a Select Committee, composed of Sir Edward Bayley, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Mr. Cockerell and Mahárájá [illegible]dra Mohan Tagore, to whom his learned friends Messrs. Paul and Evans [illegible] subsequently added. The Bill was then circulated to the Local Governments for publication and translation, and numerous valuable criticisms and suggestions came in from all parts of India.

In February, 1878, the Committee presented a preliminary report, stating that, in revising this important measure, they had been guided by the three principles by which the Government of India desired to regulate its policy of codification, namely, first, that as little change as possible should be made in the existing law, whether established by the legislature or declared by judicial decisions; secondly, that no additions should be made to the law which were not either necessary or clearly expedient; and, thirdly, that interference with contracts fairly made and usages long established was, *primâ facie*, undesirable. They had also borne in mind the great deference due to the late Indian Law

Commission, by whom the bulk of the Bill was framed, and to Sir Arthur Hobhouse, by whom it had been settled.

In 1878 the Bill thus revised was republished, and again circulated to the Local Governments, and another mass of criticism was received.

The principal objections taken to this Bill in its second form were, first, that, as a whole, it was heterogeneous, and, secondly, that certain parts of it were neither necessary nor expedient. It was said, for instance, that, though the bulk of the Bill dealt with transfer of property *inter vivos* by act of parties, it also treated of conditions in wills, and of succession to a deceased person. It was said, again, that the chapters dealing respectively with the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests and with property held by several persons belonged rather to the subject of the enjoyment, than to that of the transfer, of property. It was urged that settlements (in the conveyancer's sense of the word) were hardly ever made in India; that what are technically called "powers" were almost unknown; and that the chapters dealing with those subjects were certainly not necessary, and could hardly be said to be expedient. The Committee felt the force of these objections. In fact, they had always felt them. But they were not responsible for the first draft of the Bill, whatever were its excellences or defects. The matters thus objected to, together with others, such as registration and trusts, still more foreign to the proper subject of the Bill, were all dealt with by the draft prepared by the late Indian Law Commission and revised by Sir A. Hobhouse. The great deference due to the Law Commission and to Sir A. Hobhouse had hitherto prevented the Committee from dealing freely with the Bill. Until the opinions of the Local Governments and the results of local experience had been obtained, for them to have altered it would have been to set their individual views against those of the able and learned men who were answerable for the Bill as introduced. But now that these opinions and results had been obtained, the Committee saw that, if the Bill was to go on at all, it must be strictly confined to the subject of transfer of property by act of parties, that was to say, by contract or gift.

They had, therefore, omitted chapters VII to XII, both inclusive, which dealt with settlements, powers and the other matters just mentioned.

They added, on the margins, references to the reported decisions of the Indian Courts and the Judicial Committee, which justified the rules contained in the Bill. The Council would see that but few of these rules were devoid of this valuable support. The assertion that the Bill would introduce a mass of new law into India must, therefore, be due to ignorance of the extent to which English law (under the name of justice, equity and good conscience) was actually administered to the Natives by the Anglo-Indian Courts. The function of the Bill, like that of all Indian Codes, was to strip English law of all that was local and historical, and to mould the residue into a shape in which it would be suitable for an Indian population, and could be easily administered by non-professional judges. But the Bill would introduce hardly any new substantive law, and it would not (except in the case of the procedure relating to mortgages) displace any existing enactment. The rules, for instance, as to the relation of landlord and tenant, contained in the local Acts, X of 1859, XVIII of 1873, XIX of 1868, XXVIII of 1868, Bengal Act VIII of 1869 and Madras Act VIII of 1865, would all remain untouched.

To the body of local usages and contractual incidents which in India, as in other countries, existed as to the transfer of land, the tenderest care was shewn by the Bill. Not only was local usage expressly saved in the sections 98, 106 and 108, but the effect of section 2, clause (*a*), would be to maintain intact the statutory force which the legislature had given to local usage in those two *pays de coutumes*, the Panjáb and Oudh; and throughout India all the many incidents of a mortgage or a lease, which were not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, would remain wholly unaffected.

The Bill was then simultaneously circulated for the third time to the Local Governments, and referred to a Commission, composed of Sir Charles Turner, the present Chief Justice of Madras, Mr. Justice West of the High Court of Bombay and himself.

That Commission made several amendments, both in the wording and substance of the Bill, but the important additions were only three. First, they

set out in full on the face of the Bill, several rules applying to transactions between living persons, which in the original draft were only expressed by way of reference, *mutatis mutandis*, to certain sections of the Succession Act dealing with matters such as election, contingent bequests, conditional bequests and bequests with directions as to application and enjoyment, and which, therefore, could never have been applied by unprofessional Judges without risk of serious error. Secondly, they required, at the suggestion of Sir Henry Maine, who was a strong advocate of the continental system of a public transfer of land, a written and registered instrument in certain cases of sales, mortgages, leases, exchanges and gifts of immoveable property. Thirdly, at the suggestion of one of the Hindú critics of the Bill, they inserted a chapter on gifts.

The Report of the Indian Law Commissioners, 1879, was duly communicated to the Select Committee, which then consisted of Mr. Pitt Kennedy (a very eminent master both of English and Hindú law), Mr. Colvin, Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and himself, and they carefully considered it, as well as the mass of comments on the Bill which had come from all parts of India. As to sales, they agreed with Sir Henry Maine as to the desirability of rendering the system of transfer of immoveable property a system of public transfer; and they were inclined to go a little further in this direction than seemed good to the Law Commissioners. Thus, they thought that, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing, though its value might be less than Rs. 100, the transfer should be made only by registered assurance: they had altered section 54 accordingly, and the Government of India, in its [redacted] alteration.

[redacted] with the Law Commissioners that the [redacted] would not only discourage fraud and facilitate investigation of [redacted] but that it would also preclude some difficult questions of priority. A majority of them, however, thought that, when the principal money secured was less than Rs. 100, the mortgage-deed need not be registered, and they altered the Bill accordingly. A majority of them also thought that equitable mortgages by deposit of title-deeds should be valid when made in the Presidency-towns, Rangoon and Karáchí. To this the Government of India in its executive capacity had also agreed.

As to leases, they all thought that the chapter would be of practical use in the case of leases of buildings, gardens and mines, and they agreed with the Law Commissioners that it should not of itself apply to agricultural leases, in other words, to the relations between zamíndár and raiyat.

As to gifts, they agreed with the Law Commissioners that registration should be [redacted] the case of gifts of immoveable property of whatever value. Such [redacted] as a rule, made by a written instrument, and as, under the Registration Act, the registration of such instruments was compulsory, the change of the existing law here proposed was almost nominal.

The Council would see that both the Government of India and the Select Committee approved of the proposed requirements of writing and registration in the case of most transactions relating to immoveable property. It was right to say that this approval was to a large extent due to the arguments of the present Chief Justice of Bengal, and, as the matter would probably be much discussed to-day, MR. STOKES thought it right to read a few extracts from his Lordship's minute. Referring to a letter from the present Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Sir Richard Garth observed:—

"[redacted] is stated in paragraph 5 of that letter that 'as an abstract question there appears to be a [redacted] concurrence of opinion, *that it is highly desirable that there should be a complete continuous record of all transactions relating to land*, and that the system of transferring immoveable property should be made, as it is on the Continent of Europe, by a publicly-recorded transfer.'

"I rejoice to find that there is a general concurrence of opinion upon this most important question. But then Mr. Bernard goes on to say in the same paragraph:—

"'To what extent this could be carried out in practice is open to some doubt. It could not be done completely, *without requiring a written record of every such transaction, and barring parol transactions relating to immoveable properties*; in other words, without the introduction of some kind of a Statute of Frauds, *for which the country is certainly not yet prepared.*'

"Now, here is a proposition for which, as it comes from so high an authority, I presume there must be some good foundation, though at present I have been unable to discover it.

"If there is such a general concurrence of opinion that a contemporaneous record of all transactions relating to land is desirable, why is it that this country should not be prepared to accept that which would assuredly prove to it a very great blessing?

"I suppose it is almost undeniable that to compel such transactions to be reduced to writing, and to have them publicly registered, is about the most effectual means that any Government can provide of preventing fraud in such matters.

"I suppose it is also undeniable that there is as much fraud and forgery and perjury committed in this country, with reference to such transactions, as there is in any country in the world.

"It is really almost impossible for any one who is inexperienced in the proceedings of Courts of Justice in India to imagine the amount of wickedness of that particular kind which is habitually practised there.

"It is literally true that there is hardly any case of importance relating to land in which one or other of the parties does not himself attempt, or charge his opponent with attempting, some fraud or perjury; and it is almost a common form in most suits for each of the parties to allege that some at least of the documents which are filed by his adversary are forgeries.

"The utter disregard of truth and moral sense which this practice involves is most deplorable. There seems to be little or no feeling of shame or disgrace, even amongst men of good position and fortune, when they are charged with, or even found by the Courts to have committed, such offences. A wealthy zamíndár who is accused by his opponent of forging a deed or a rent-roll, or of having been privy to such forgery, never troubles himself, as a rule, to go into the witness-box to deny the charge; nor does he seem to think the worse of himself, nor do his family and friends seem to think the worse of him, when the Civil Court finds him guilty of it.

"So much has this system become habitual, that sometimes, when a suitor has a perfectly honest case and sufficient reliable evidence to support it, he will nevertheless resort, or allow his friends and advisers to resort, to some forgery or perjury in order to improve, as he imagines, his position; and many a man has run a great risk of losing a righteous case in that way.

"Now, this is nothing short of a monstrous national evil. It is frequently subversive of justice. It gives rise to the grossest immorality. The Courts may check it in some degree by prosecutions for perjury and the like, but the system is so deeply rooted, and [illegible] of all classes think so lightly of its iniquity, that it is often difficult to obtain convictio[illegible] and it is to the legislature, and the legislature only, that the nation must look [illegible] mischief in any material degree.

"And the legislature have the means, if they would only exercise it, of [illegible] the mischief. They have the same means which has been successfully resor[illegible] purpose in England and other European countries, where the evil is much le[illegible] the necessity for remedying much less pressing.

"That means consists simply *in requiring all contracts and transactions relating to land to be in writing, and registered.*

"So far as registration is concerned, this has already been enforced with regard to all written transactions exceeding Rs. 100 in value, and, if the recommendations of the Registration Committee are carried out, the obligation will extend to all written transactions.

"It would then only remain to require all contracts and transactions relating to land to be reduced into writing; but for this, we are told, '*the country is not prepared.*'"

Sir R. Garth then enquired, first, what proportion of transactions relating to land were at the present time not reduced into writing; and, secondly, what proportion of those which were now effected by parol were honest, *boná fide* transactions. He proceeds:—

"Now", he says, "as regards the first of these questions, I have been at some pains to obtain a correct answer to it from gentlemen of experience in all the districts of Bengal. I have consulted judges, vakíls, zamíndárs and others whom I considered most likely to give and to procure for me the most reliable information, and the result is very much what I had expected.

"My question, be it remembered, has reference to contracts, arrangements and conveyances relating to land of all descriptions, sales, gifts (other than testamentary), mortgages, partitions, exchanges, transfers, trust-deeds, family and other arrangements and leases of all kinds, always excepting leases made to cultivating raiyats. And I learn from the best authority that a very small proportion indeed of such instruments are now effected by parol, and that this small proportion is yearly and rapidly becoming smaller. Men of all ranks and classes are realising more and more the wholesome and undoubted truth that oral arrangements, especially in a country like this, are utterly unsafe and unreliable; and that, if it is worth a man's while to acquire property and give money for it, it is also worth his while to secure it by an instrument in writing, properly authenticated and registered.

"Moreover, from the answers which I have received to the first of the above questions, I have gathered a great deal of valuable information from reliable sources, which virtually answers the second question, namely, what proportion of these transactions which are now effected by parol are honest and *boná fide?*

"The answer is,—comparatively few. The arrangements which, speaking generally, are now effected by parol are partitions of small family-properties, gifts and exchanges of small pieces of land between members of the same family, small grants of land to members of a family of the village-priest, and the like; but a very large proportion of these so-called parol arrangements

are made for the purpose of defeating creditors, or with some other fraudulent object; they are generally brought forward in Courts of justice to defeat the title of some *boná fide* purchaser for value; and in the large majority of cases they are disbelieved by the Courts and found to be fraudulent.

"The fact is, that, so long as the law allows facilities to people to defeat *boná fide* purchasers, the dishonest and ignorant try to take advantage of them; and it is, of course, a much easier thing, and involves less risk, to set up fraudulent transactions by word of mouth than by a written instrument, more especially as, in all transactions above Rs. 100 in value, the written instrument is useless unless it is registered.

"And the present law, too, works injustice in this way. So many of these oral transactions which are set up in Courts of justice are found to be fraudulent, that judges are sometimes induced to mistrust, and often to reject as fraudulent, the few that are genuine."

The Chief Justice then concluded with the following weighty opinion:—

"On the whole, I would strongly advise the Government to consider the expediency of making that which now is undoubtedly the general rule the law of the land. I am satisfied that it would be the means of preventing a vast amount of fraud and litigation, that it would be a great blessing to the whole community, and especially so to those who want security and protection most, namely, the poorer and more ignorant classes."

The Bill was then republished in the *Gazette of India*, with the Committee's third report. It was also published in the local Gazettes in English and (except in Burma) also in the vernacular languages. It had been before the public, in what was substantially its present form, since the 12th March, 1881. Since then the Committee had received no criticisms of importance, and the Bill seemed [illegible] to be approved by all the Local Governments, except those of the Pa[illegible]ritish Burma and Bombay.

[illegible] settled, seemed to the Select Committee a systematic and [illegible] of the existing law. But they agreed with the Law Com[illegible] that the body of substantive civil law enacted for India was re[illegible] compact and convenient form than that of a series of fragmentary [illegible] time to time passed by the legislature, the chapters on Sale, [illegible] and Exchange, contained in the present Bill, would probably [illegible] connection with the rules contained in the Contract Act. Till [illegible] fitly be left in a law containing what the Contract Act did not [illegible]tain, namely, general rules regulating the transmission of property between living persons.

MR. STOKES trusted, then, that the Council would to-day permit the Bill to become law. No Bill in the course of his eighteen years' experience of this Council had ever been so carefully considered. It had been thrice circulated to the Local Governments for opinion and publication. It had been criticised by over a hundred of the ablest and most experienced officers in the country, of whom nineteen were, he was happy to say, Natives. It had been five times reported on by Select Committees. It had been carefully revised by the late Indian Law Commission. The Committee thought, therefore, of this Bill, as of the Bill dealing with negotiable instruments, that it was not now likely to be improved without the experience to be gained from its actual working.

The Hon'ble DURGÁ CHARAN LÁHÁ said he had only a few remarks to make in regard to the Bill. The alterations which had been recommended by the Select Committee in their last report, to the effect that nothing in the second chapter of the Bill should be deemed to affect any rule of Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist law in respect of the transfer of property, was, in his opinion, a decided improvement, and removed the objection which was justly taken by the Hindú community. It showed that the legislature had no intention to interfere with the personal law of the Natives regarding the transfer of property. He thanked the hon'ble and learned member and the Select Committee for the consideration they had shown in this matter, and it afforded him much pleasure to give his support to their recommendation.

The Hon'ble SAYYAD AHMAD said: "My Lord, I wish, with your Excellency's permission, to say a few words before the discussion on this Bill closes. The Bill is one of the most important ever introduced in this Council, and I congratulate my hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stokes, for having brought it to the stage

which it has now reached. I have carefully read the Bill with the special object of discovering whether any rule contained in it is such as would disturb the customs and usages of the people of India, and especially the Mussulmán community. And I have no hesitation in saying that none of its provisions is calculated to affect any portion of the Muhammadan law. Nor, indeed, so far as my knowledge of Hindú law extends, can I see anything in the Bill which can interfere with the customs and usages of my Hindú fellow-countrymen. The wise rule, always kept in view by the Indian legislature, of saving the personal laws of the people of India, has been duly observed in this instance, and I believe not a voice can be raised against the Bill by the people of India on the ground of its interfering with their personal laws.

"But, my Lord, it is not only on this ground that I am anxious to give my humble support to the Bill. Independently of any considerations of expediency with reference to the sentiments of the people of India, I look upon this piece of legislation as a great step in the direction of that great object which, I trust, will, before many years pass away, be fully achieved. I refer to the formation of a code of substantive civil law as complete and precise as our Penal Code. The law which is to govern the transfer of property *inter vivos* must necessarily form an important chapter of the Civil Code in contemplation.

"My Lord, if anything I can say can be regarded as representing the feelings and opinions of my countrymen, I will take it upon myself to say that this Bill will be welcomed by the Native public when it becomes law. It will be welcomed by those who possess property, by those who are under the necessity of transferring it, by those who wish to acquire property or to advance money on landed security. It will be welcomed alike by the suitors who quarrel, and by the Judges who have to decide those disputes. And, in saying this, I am expressing the convictions that have grown in me during an experience of half a century, as a citizen of the British Empire in India, as one who has had the honour of serving Government as a judicial officer for no less than five years, as one who has frequently been consulted in private by his friends in regard to their personal transactions, such as will be governed by the provisions of this Bill when it becomes law. My Lord, I make these observations personal to myself, for I believe that the best way in which I can support this Bill is to base my conclusions in favour of its becoming law, not on theories, but on facts—not on speculation, but on my actual personal experience of the past. And, my Lord, since this Bill is the most important outcome of the policy which brought about the establishment of the Law Commission of 1879—since this Bill is a decided and significant step towards the codification of our substantive civil law, I trust your Lordship will permit me to say, in as few words as possible, what I consider the state of the real Native feeling to be in regard to the important question of codification. I am mournfully aware that codification has its opponents, some of them gentlemen holding high rank in the Administration, and entrusted with large responsibilities, and to whose opinion weight should, no doubt, be always attached. But I cannot be far wrong in saying that almost all the opposition comes from those who are least likely to become subject to the uncertainty and risk to rights and property which the absence of codified law involves. So far as I am aware, the Native public has never raised its voice against codification. To them, codified laws mean the introduction of certainty where there is uncertainty—precision, where there is vagueness. Nor can it be said that codification is unpopular even among the most conservative sections of my countrymen. I must have lived to declining old age amongst them in vain if I am not, even at this time of life, in a position to say confidently, that of all the innumerable blessings of the British rule, the one my countrymen esteem most is justice; that justice, in their eyes, means peace and order, which, in other words, mean security to life and property—the sole aim and end of Government. At present, whilst a splendid Penal Code and a Criminal Procedure regulate criminal matters, the civil law is administered on the somewhat vague, though noble, principle of 'justice, equity, and good conscience,'—a principle much of whose beauty is practically spoilt by the fact that individual judges in similar cases do not take the same view of that noble maxim. The result is an uncertainty as to rights which reduces litigation to a form of pecuniary speculation, from which springs that most deplorable class of suits in which the parties, agreeing as to facts, have no authoritative means of ascertaining the law. Codification, and codification alone, can remedy the evils which arise from uncertainty of the law; codification alone can enable the public to know their exact rights and obligations; codification alone can enable proprietors and litigants, advocates and judges, to know for certain the law which regulates the dealings of citizens in British India; codification alone will enable the deliberate will of the legislature to prevail over the opinions of individual judges; and litigants will then be more anxious, before going into Court, to consult the Statute-book of the land than the mental proclivities of the individual judges before whom their disputes may have to go for decision. To say that the Native mind is unfamiliar with the idea of living under systematically codified law, is to say what the truths of history do not justify. The Institutes of Manu furnish a noble example of ancient codification, and the law-abiding tendencies of the Hindú mind have made them adhere to its behests to this day. The history of the Muhammadans furnishes a long series of attempts to codify their laws. In the earliest days of the Caliphs of Bagdád, books were compiled under the authority of the Caliphs, to supply the requirements of a code. These books from their very names indicate that they were meant to be codes. The attempts at codification continued down to the time of the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb, and, in the *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri*, we find, perhaps, the most magnificent and most durable monument of that remarkable monarch's reign. The conditions of life in India have since undergone a great change, and, whilst the personal laws of Hindús and Muhammadans are secured to them, the British Government has asserted its right to regulate purely temporal matters so as to suit the more advanced requirements of the present age. The people of India have gladly and loyally accepted this fact, and there can be no justification for saying that the mind of the Native public is unprepared for codification, or that attempts on the part of the Government to supply them with a systematic code will be regarded with feelings other than those of satisfaction.

"My Lord, I should not have digressed into these somewhat general observations had I not felt that much misapprehension prevails in regard to the attitude of my countrymen towards codification, and also that I could find no better opportunity for giving such support as lies in my power to the policy of codification,—a policy of which the Bill now before us is an illustration of considerable importance.

"My Lord, the Bill, as it now stands, is in my opinion fit to pass into law without any further amendment. Delay in passing it would only postpone those advantages which, I feel sure, will accrue from it to the public. Enough thought and consideration have been bestowed on it, and the outside public have had ample time to know its provisions.

"My Lord, I shall therefore vote in favour of the Motion that the Bill, as it now stands, be passed into law without any further delay."

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ SIVA PRASÁD said he had had some objections to the Bill, but as the Select Committee had been good enough to accept his amendments, he had now simply to explain the objections he had taken. He did not object because he thought that the Bill touched upon the Hindú law as interpreted by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council and the English Judges of the Indian Courts, but because it affirmed those decisions on certain points regarding the right of a Hindú to dispose of his property by creating perpetuities or bequests in favour of unborn persons. The Hindú community did not acquiesce in those decisions, and they did not wish to see them affirmed by the legislature until they had had an opportunity of contesting the points fairly, and, if necessary, of proposing a legislative enactment on the subject. Of all the perpetuities, the worst was that of mistakes, and he hoped that these vexed points might be satisfactorily settled during His Excellency's brilliant rule.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE said that, in the position which he held as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the presiding Judge of a non-chartered High Court, and in the face of the opposition undoubtedly existing in certain quarters, he felt bound, in spite of his reluctance to

occupy the valuable time of the Council, to give reasons for the vote he was about to record.

The opposition was of two kinds. There was an opposition to the principle of codification, denying the possibility, and doubting the utility, of formulating the civil law. And there was a more definite opposition directed against this particular measure.

It might be enough to say that the principle of codification had been, as he believed it had been, definitely accepted by the Government, both here and in England, and that no choice was left to the Council in the matter.

He would, however, go beyond this argument, and would endeavour to answer some of the objections that had been made. The obstacles in the way of codifying the law in India were, no doubt, great, and were probably best appreciated by those who had had to frame and carry through this and similar measures. They arose, however, not so much from any inherent difficulty in making a law which should contain rules both for simple and for complicated cases, but from the numerous conflicting interests to be cared for, and the widely varying conditions of the different races for whom the Council had to legislate. The compromises necessary to reconcile such interests had naturally left their mark upon the Bill, which was thus laid open to the charge of being incomprehensive and incomplete.

As an example of the difficulties that had had to be met, he would give to the Council the history of section 69. It was the custom among English people, when money was lent on the mortgage of land, to insert in the mortgage-deed a power of sale, authorizing the mortgagee, subject to certain conditions, to sell, without the intervention of a Court, the mortgaged property if the money was not paid when it became due.

But it had always been held by the most experienced Indian authorities that a power of this kind would work mischievously in rural India. Hence, in the first drafts of the Bill, such powers were declared to be invalid.

The Indian Law Commissioners, however, for reasons given on page 35 of their report, altered the drafts and declared the power to be valid in all cases in which the mortgaged property should be five hundred rupees or upwards.

Representing, as MR. CROSTHWAITE thought he was bound to do, the interests of the ignorant landowners of Upper and Central India, who borrowed money without the aid of legal advice, and dealt with men far above them, as a rule, in intelligence and astuteness, he felt himself compelled to dissent from the opinion of the Law Commissioners, and the section was altered so as to enable the Local Governments to declare the areas within which this power of sale should be valid. It appeared, however, that this alteration was not in accordance with the views of the gentlemen whose interests his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis so ably represented—interests which must be respected by all who had the true prosperity of the country at heart. A fresh consideration of the matter became necessary, and the result the Committee arrived at was embodied in the present section 69 of the Bill, and which, if it satisfied Mr. Inglis and his friends, as he believed it did, was also quite sufficient to guard the interests of those whom he had in view.

MR. CROSTHWAITE mentioned this to show what difficulties had had to be met, and how impossible it was that a code of this nature, which was not always understood by those who were affected, or thought they were affected, by it, could be otherwise at first than imperfect, incomprehensive and, to the stiff legal sense, disfigured by compromises and exemptions.

Much had been heard, in relation to the Bill, of the difficulty that would arise to the people if it was passed. The two hundred and fifty millions of India were cast in the teeth of the Council, and the unfortunate peasant was represented as driven to distraction by the complicated provisions of the law.

Now, as to any difficulty of this nature which arose or was likely to arise from this Bill, it was, he believed, very much exaggerated. Codes of the kind were like arithmetic books, with the exception that people were not obliged to learn them. A man whose whole transactions consisted of a few simple acts of barter had no occasion to trouble himself about the rule of three or compound fractions. And, in like manner, it was only those whose transfers

were subject to conditions and interests, multifarious and complicated, who would be affected by the more complex and intricate provisions of the Bill.

The necessity of codification arose from the present state of the law, combined with the nature of the Courts. It was the fashion to speak as if the present Bill would supersede a code of clear case or statute-law. Whatever might be the case within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, there was certainly, in the parts of India with which he was acquainted, no clear body of law on the subjects dealt with in the Bill. To use the words of one of the officers, Mr. Quinton, who had recorded an opinion on the Bill—"Our Courts have to grope through the wilderness of precedents on the subject of sales and mortgages."

The progress of a difficult case was somewhat in this wise. The Court of original jurisdiction had not much legal training or learning, and, as the Government did not provide it with text-books or commentaries, or even Law Reports, its law-library was usually confined to copies of the Acts and Regulations. It was puzzled by the precedents produced by the contending parties, who, being at liberty to pick and choose among the decisions of four High Courts, had no difficulty in showing authorities for every view of the point in issue. If there was no ruling on the matter by the Court to which the Judge was subordinate, he eagerly grasped the precedent which seemed most to the purpose. On appeal, the Lower Appellate Court, which was more experienced and better informed, and received copies of the Indian Law Reports, was often compelled to differ from the Judge below. The result was a second appeal, in which the [illegible] having more information, a better library and more leisure to go [illegible] was often obliged to take a differ[illegible] from either of the [illegible].

And no one could say what [illegible] decision of the Judicial Commissioner would be, unless that Judge had [illegible] a similar case before him, or unless the matter had been decided by the Privy Council; for he also might pick and choose between the rulings of four chartered High Courts and was bound by none. He was often like a man standing at a place where four roads met, and where there was no sign-post. It might end by his following none of the made roads, but taking a straight line of his own across country. Whatever might be the result of the present state of things, it was not certainty.

How far this was a true description for Bengal and for the Courts under the Calcutta High Court, MR. CROSTHWAITE left his hon'ble friend Mr. Evans to say.

Now, he did not venture to hope that the present Bill would remove all uncertainty; and, for a time, until the meaning of each section had been thoroughly understood by the first Courts, it would probably increase litigation. But, speaking as a non-professional Judge, and even admitting, what he did not admit, that all the charges of imperfection brought against the measure were sound and true, still he said that the Bill was a step in the right direction, and he thought that he had with him the great body of the non-professional Judges, whose opinion was in this matter to his mind the best guide. For it was not to an athlete that a person would go for advice as to the best description of crutch. He could well understand the feelings of a thoroughly able and learned lawyer with regard to a Bill of this kind. It dealt with matters as familiar to him as his alphabet, and it dealt with them in a way that did not quite suit his sense of taste as a legal artist. He thought that he could have done it better himself, and he felt that the cut-and-dry sections of the law would tie his hands and prevent him from doing that perfect justice at which it was the pride of all the Judges to aim. MR. CROSTHWAITE could well understand this. But, at the same time, he was sure that for the non-professional Judge, who must, for obvious reasons, preside in the Courts for some time to come, anything was better than the present chaos, in which imperfect knowledge had to struggle with the conflict of authorities.

He would briefly notice some of the more definite objections taken to the present Bill.

It was questioned, he believed, by some whether it correctly represented existing law. This was a point on which his opinion would not be taken. But perhaps his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Evans would state his opinion on

the matter. He might quote from the notes of many of the officers who had criticised the Bill. He contented himself with citing the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field, because he believed no man was better acquainted than he was with the statute and case-law of India. He said:—

"I have again carefully examined the Bill as altered and revised, and, speaking generally, I think it has now been brought into harmony with the law of India, and will, in all probability, prove a useful measure."

It had been urged—urged indeed in a very forcible manner by the Panjáb authorities, who had exempted themselves from the operation of the law—that the Bill would interfere with and override many of the old customs so dear to the people. He had searched the papers in vain for any specific instance of a custom so overridden, and he ventured to say that such customs must be few indeed. He was speaking of the Bill apart from its saving clauses. There were many customs of inheritance, marriage, adoption and other social matters. But customs, properly so called, regarding sale or mortgage or gift, there were, he believed, none or very few.

MR. CROSTHWAITE could not help thinking that much of the outcry about custom arises from a lax and unscientific use of the word. A legal custom,—his hon'ble friend the Law Member would set him right if he was in error,—a custom, that was, which the law would recognise and the Courts act upon, must be immemorial, invariable, reasonable and established beyond doubt. Now, it could be hardly doubted that this was not the sort of custom which some of the opponents of the Bill contemplated. For example, he quoted from a letter by the Secretary of the Panjáb Government, which was printed on page 221, Vol. I, of Mr. Tupper's *Panjáb Customary Law*:—

"His Honour had always held that directly any attempt is made to legalise a custom its virtue as a custom is lost. The reason why the legislature provides for the observance of customs in judicial decisions is because such observance provides for the fluctuation of public sentiment and for the development of national ideas, and enables the Courts to take into consideration both the one and the other in adjudicating on questions of social interest. As soon as the impress of the legislature is stamped upon such customs, they become to all intents and purposes unalterable records of a state of things which may continue and may change, while a change in the body of substantive law thus formed is very difficult to effect without the pressure of an influence which a social revolution only could exercise."

Now, MR. CROSTHWAITE ventured to say, with all deference to the gentleman who wrote that letter, that the object of the legislature was not what he described. A custom fluctuating with public sentiment was a contradiction in terms. To administer civil law on the basis of the changing sentiments and imperfectly known usages of the people would lead to a confused labyrinth of decisions in which no right would be secure, and in which the unfortunate Judges, and more unfortunate suitors, must wander like the blind led by the blind.

It must be remembered that, when a Court had once decided that a custom existed, the custom was as binding and rigid in its operation as a legal enactment; nay, more so, for the legislature, especially in India, would always be more reluctant to repeal a custom than to amend one of its own laws. But, leaving this question aside, the Bill had been so framed as to save every custom or usage that could have any title to legal recognition. Mr. Tupper, than whom there could be no better authority, admitted this, although he opposed the extension of the Act to the Panjáb. On page 35, Vol. I, of *Panjáb Customary Law*, Mr. Tupper said:—

"The Transfer of Property Bill saves the provisions of any enactment not thereby expressly repealed. Sections 5 and 7 of the Panjáb Laws Act are therefore unaffected; also section 16 of the Panjáb Land-revenue Act. Accordingly, the whole of our customary law, and the existing system for enforcing it, so far as that measure is concerned, remain intact."

The same applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Central Provinces, where there was in force an enactment similar to the Panjáb Laws Act.

It was impossible, therefore, that any custom properly so-called should be overridden by the Bill.

Coming now to the personal law of the Hindús, Muhammadans and Buddhists, MR. CROSTHWAITE believed it also was perfectly safe under the Bill.

Scrupulous care had been taken not to touch the personal law of any race. MR. CROSTHWAITE, for one, would be reluctant in the extreme to do anything

that would trench on the province of Hindú law—a law for which he entertained a great respect, and which was in many ways eminently suited to the genius of the people who lived under it. The only sections which were intentionally drawn otherwise than in accordance with that law were those sections which required certain descriptions of transfers to be made by written instruments. And, in order to prevent any possible hardship to the more backward tribes from this provision, power had been given to the Local Governments to exempt the members of any race, sect, tribe or class from all or any of those provisions—a power which would, he hoped, be exercised carefully.

So far as he could discover from the papers, none of the Hindú lawyers who had criticised the Bill accused it of touching their law. The only specific charges brought against the Bill in that respect were contained in a paper forwarded to the Select Committee on the 9th instant by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham. Anything coming from a Judge of Mr. Cunningham's eminent learning and ability must have great weight. MR. CROSTHWAITE confessed, when he first read Mr. Cunningham's note, in which he represented the Bill as making piecemeal alterations in Hindú law, he was startled. But, after the best examination of the subject which he could give to it, he came to the conclusion that the matters referred to by Mr. Cunningham were unimportant. He objected to some words in section 6, which the Committee had already omitted for other reasons, but which he believed, in their intention at any rate, were not contrary to Hindú law, and came, if he was not mistaken, from the hand of a gentleman [illegible] well acquainted with Hindú law, Mr. Pitt Kennedy. Mr. [illegible] the wording of an illustration as inaccurate. That [illegible] another section to which he objected, and which [illegible] the rights of a bona fide purchaser of property subject to a charge for maintenance, was undoubtedly in accordance with existing law. The second clause of section [illegible], which dealt with the rights of a transferee of a share of a joint family dwelling-house, might be new, that was, there were no rulings to support it. But it was reasonable and in accordance with Hindú sentiment, and was, he believed, suggested by his hon'ble friend the Maháráját Jotíndra Mohun Tagore.

Mr. Crosthwaite confessed that the [illegible] of the Hon'ble Mr. Gunning[illegible] that the Bill was not [illegible] on the sacred ground of [illegible]

But [illegible] objectors arose at the last moment, represented by [illegible] Prasád, for whose opinion as a learned Hindú [illegible] This gentleman and his friends objected to the Bill, not [illegible] Hindú law, but because it did not infringe it. They wished the legislature to go behind the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of the Indian Courts, and to adopt the interpretation of Hindú law which some Pandits of Benaras thought to be right. The question which they would raise was a very large one—whether Hindús had the power of creating perpetuities or not. The Privy Council (Judicial Committee) had decided that they had no such power, and the Bill in section 14 was framed accordingly.

It was impossible, if the question was to be dealt with in the Bill at all, to do otherwise than follow the rulings of the highest Appellate Court. But there appeared to be so strong a desire on the part of the Hindús, so far as the Committee could judge, that these rulings should not be affirmed by the Legislature until the Hindús interested in them had been able to contest the point further, that they thought it best to save Hindú, Muhammadan and Buddhist law from the operation of Chapter II.

This, to a certain extent, weakened the Bill, and it was a kind of legislation which to him personally, and no doubt to others of those who had consented to it, seemed feeble and unsatisfactory. But it was clearly inexpedient to deal with a very large question of this kind, the decision of which could hardly be said to have been part of the direct object of the Bill, otherwise than with the greatest caution and deliberation. There was, therefore, no course open to the Committee but to delay the Bill and put it off *sine die*, or to exempt the personal laws of Hindús from the operation of Chapter II.

MR. CROSTHWAITE objected strongly to delay, as he thought that no advantage could possibly arise from it. The only chance of getting a more perfect law was by the experience gained in working this. A Bill of this kind lost its continuity by passing through a multitude of hands, and ran the danger of becoming a piece of patchwork. The second course had, therefore, been followed, and his hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád was now free to use his efforts to procure for the Hindús a power little consonant with the present state of things,—a task in which, considering the rapid progress now being made by his countrymen, he could hardly succeed.

As to the technicality of the Bill, of which much had been said, a law of this kind must be technical. MR. CROSTHWAITE could not understand how a law on such a subject could be written within reasonable compass without using technical terms. It was perfectly intelligible to any one who understood English and had the requisite elementary knowledge of the subjects dealt with. The best proof of this was the mass of criticisms elicited from non-professional Judges—criticisms which showed beyond doubt that they understood the Bill. And, if the Judges could not understand a Bill like this, what hope would there be of their understanding cases that would come under the law? There was, however, one thing he would like to urge on the attention of the Legislative Department. The Local Governments should be asked to take more than ordinary care in the translation of these codes. No one but a lawyer who was also a scholar could translate them accurately. But there was no difficulty in finding competent men, whether Natives of India or Englishmen, to do the work. It might perhaps be necessary to pay them somewhat more than was given to the ordinary translator. But the cost would be comparatively a mere trifle, and, as the Bills had already been translated, and only needed revision, it was a work that could not require more than a week or two to complete.

The HON'BLE MR. EVANS said he felt bound to detain the Council for a short time with a few remarks which he had to make on the subject of this Bill. But he hoped His Excellency the President would pardon him if he asked for information on a point of procedure. He wished to know whether any vote was intended to be taken on the present discussion, or whether it would be taken on the amendment which appeared in the notice-paper.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that that must depend upon circumstances. The Council would be entitled to vote on the present question, and again, subsequently, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden. At the present moment, no opposition had been expressed to the motion before the Council, and, consequently, so far as the discussion had gone, HIS EXCELLENCY supposed that no vote would be taken upon it. But, if his hon'ble friend had any general observations to make, this appeared to be the proper stage for him to make them. Mr. Plowden's motion was a definite motion for postponement, and, strictly speaking, the discussion ought to be confined to that particular question.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS continued.—He trusted the Council would not deem it a waste of time, if he briefly reviewed the circumstances which led to the introduction of this important measure. Even in England there was a steadily growing feeling in favour of codification. But there the law, though contained in that "wilderness of single instances"—the Reports—was the slow and gradual growth and development of centuries; and there the judges were all professional lawyers of eminence, familiar from long and daily practice with the principles of law and the method of applying them, and able, by lifelong study, to find their way unhesitatingly through the labyrinth of Law Reports, and they had the assistance of an able and highly trained Bar. Here matters were very different. The Hindú law relating to inheritance and some other matters remained in full vigour partly because it was intimately bound up with religion. But the greater portion of the ancient civil law of the Hindús relating to contracts—the traffic of man with man in the ordinary relations of life—had become obsolete and sunk into oblivion.

When the English began to rule this country, they found that, after securing to the people such laws as they found in living existence, there was a great void to be filled, and this they did by the simple injunction to the judges in the

Mufassal to decide all cases not otherwise provided for according to equity and good conscience. Where were the judges to look for the rules of equity? They could find little or no guidance among the collection of archaic rules and customs which stood out amidst the debris of the ancient Indian systems, and naturally fell back on the rich store-house of English law. That law, elaborated by eminent jurists in the course of centuries, with the aid of the invaluable legacy left us by the Roman Empire, was naturally resorted to by all who were in search of principles.

The whole history of our judge-made law for the last century was an illustration of this process.

Sometimes broad and general principles of universal application were laid down; sometimes narrow and technical rules peculiar to England were introduced and subsequently exploded; and still the course of formation, destruction and alteration went on till the records of it reached the unwieldy proportions of the present mass of Law Reports.

Then it was felt that something ought to be done.

Very few of the judicial officers in India were trained professional lawyers. Most of the Courts of first instance had no libraries of any sort, no text-books, no means of reference, and yet their judgments were all liable to come before higher and better-instructed tribunals, and ultimately before the High Court, where those judgments were set aside because they ran counter to rules contained in cases which the authors of those judgments had no knowledge of and no means of knowledge.

The [illegible] judicial officers in this state of things had been well [illegible] Mr. Crosthwaite and the sentiments of the [illegible] of the law could not be better represented than [illegible] been [illegible] Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán with his long and varied experience.

The law relating to the transfer of property was the subject now before the Council.

It was long ago decided by the Home and Indian Governments that the codification of this branch of law was desirable. The importance of it was manifest. Nothing could be more important than the security of titles and the avoidance of uncertainty and confusion in dealing with property. That uncertainty and confusion in matters connected with property depreciated the value of property [illegible] undeniable and self-evident.

No [illegible] the necessity of taking some steps to remedy the existing state [illegible] as to titles and mortgages in India could be given than the well-known fact that the wealthy and powerful Land Mortgage Bank (Crédit Foncier Indien) had, after some years' experience, to give up lending money on land in India, because the titles and the law and procedure as to mortgages were in so unsatisfactory a state that the high interest obtained did not cover the risk.

Taking up the present Bill, the Council would find it divided into chapters.

Chapter I called for no special remark on this occasion, except that Bombay had been exempted for the present from the operation of the Bill. This exemption was made in consequence of the Bombay Government applying at a very late period to be exempted. It had been granted by the Executive in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State not to introduce the Bill [illegible] into the territory of any Local Government which objected to it. But Mr. Evans saw no materials before the Council which would lead him to doubt the suitability of the Bill to the civilised portions of the Bombay Presidency.

In Chapter II, several rules were introduced from the Succession Act, 1865, defining the limits within which property could be tied up by settlement *inter vivos*, and laying down the rule restricting perpetuities. He had always been apprehensive that these rules would unduly extend the powers now possessed by Hindús (under the rule in the *Tagore case*) of tying up the properties after their deaths. The rule in the *Tagore case*, which prohibited gifts or bequests to unborn persons, was now the Hindú law as declared by the highest tribunal, except so far as the rules now proposed to be embodied in the Act had been made applicable to the wills of Hindús in Bengal by the Hindú Wills Act, 1870.

The Hindú Wills Act was passed before the Privy Council had finally laid down the doctrine that no interest could by Hindú law be created in favour of an unborn person, which doctrine, as they pointed out, obviated the necessity for any rule against perpetuities under Hindú law, and also explained why no such rule could be found in the Hindú law. How far the Hindú Wills Act did in fact abrogate, in the case of wills in Bengal, the rule in the *Tagore case* was a disputed point now in course of settlement by the Courts. It appeared to him that the question, whether extended powers of tying up property should be granted by legislation to Hindús, was one of grave public policy not to be lightly settled.

MR. EVANS' difficulties on this point had been removed in a singular manner. The Hon'ble Máhárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, conceiving, in common with many of their fellow-countrymen, that the rule in the *Tagore case* did not correctly represent the Hindú law, and that Hindús were by their own law empowered to tie up their property for ever without any restriction, had rejected the extensive powers conferred upon them by the Bill as too limited, and had asked that a clause should be added to Chapter II, providing that nothing contained in that chapter should affect any rule of Hindú law. As the effect of this was to leave this important question as it stood for the present, and to give an opportunity for its full consideration in future, he had gladly acceded to the proposed amendment, though regarding it from a different point of view from that taken by its proposers. For his part, he would sooner repeal the corresponding sections in the Hindú Wills Act, and stick to the rule in the *Tagore case*, with an exception in favour of bequests to, or settlements on, unborn children of a Hindú daughter to take effect on the death of the daughter.

The difficulties arising from settlements of land in England should make the Council chary of extending the existing powers of settlement in India.

The chapter on sales of immoveable property provided for written instruments and registration, and laid down rules as to the rights and obligations of buyer and seller.

He had not heard much objection to these latter, but there had been a cry raised against the supposed hardship of requiring writing in the sale of land. Speaking of the civilised parts of Bengal, and excluding any wild tribes who might be ignorant of the art of writing (and who would, as a matter of course, be exempted by the Local Government), he could safely say that his experience, and all the enquiry he had been able to make, led him to believe that this objection was purely visionary, as, in practice, all sales of land of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards were always evidenced by a written document.

On the policy of insisting on writing and registration in order to avoid confusion and uncertainty in titles, MR. EVANS need not dwell.

The chapter on mortgages was the most important in the Act. The law relating to mortgages urgently called for definition and practical amendment.

Mortgages were legislated for in Bengal as early as 1798, but, as the old Regulations gave a somewhat cumbrous and unsatisfactory procedure, and did not cover every class of mortgage, money-lenders had resorted to a simple mortgage-bond, consisting of a covenant to pay and a pledge of the property. This form of mortgage never having been legislated for, there was no protection to the debtor. The practice was for the creditor to get a money-decree, and sell up the mortgaged property without allowing any time for redemption. The sale being an ordinary execution-sale of the right, title and interest of the debtor, whatever it might be, it was usual, when the same property was pledged to different creditors in different mortgage-bonds, for each creditor to hold a separate sale and leave the purchasers to fight out in court the question of what they had bought under their respective sales. There being no machinery for bringing together into one suit the various incumbrancers on the property, endless confusion had been the result, and the decisions of the Courts upon the almost insoluble problems arising from this state of things had been numerous and contradictory. The result was that the mortgaged property could not fetch anything like its value. The debtor was ruined, the honest and respectable money-lender discouraged, and a vast amount of gambling and speculative litigation fostered.

It had been one of the objects of this chapter to remedy these and other similar evils.

MR. EVANS hoped some day, when our registration-system was improved, to see a much greater change, and to see incumbered land sold under a statutory title, leaving all disputed questions to be fought out over the proceeds in court. But, pending this, it was very necessary to do something, and what was done by this chapter would, he expected, remedy, or at least ameliorate, many of the existing evils.

It had been proposed to legalise powers to the mortgagee in the Mufassal to sell without the intervention of the Court. He was strongly of opinion that these powers, which were practically unknown in the Mufassal of Bengal, could not be safely granted except where the property was situated in the Presidency-towns or the parties were Europeans. There had been some doubt as to the validity of such powers. This chapter dealt with this vexed question, as he thought, satisfactorily. He should have preferred to see equitable mortgages abolished altogether, or at least confined to land situated within a Presidency-town. They produced great confusion in the case of land in the Mufassal, and frustrated the effects of registration.

There was little to be said of the remaining chapters, except that they made very little change in the existing law, and that the small changes made seemed desirable.

It could not be expected that a work of this kind should be free from errors, imperfections and omissions; but it had now been very long before the public, and [illegible] criticism had been received, which had led to many alterations from [illegible].

Very probably this Act, like many other Acts, would in time be altered, amended and improved as necessity arose and flaws were discovered in its working. But, after undergoing consideration and criticism for five years, it was not likely to be further materially improved unless it was subjected to the test of being worked.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that, having signed the Report of the Select Committee without dissent, he deemed it necessary to say a few words before the Bill was passed into law. In his opinion, a measure of this kind, to be complete, should, as far as practicable, embrace, within the scope of its operation, all sections of the community, and this, he thought, was the original intention when the Bill was first framed; but, unfortunately, as far as some of its provisions affected the Hindús, the Bill simply gave the sanction of law to certain principles which were laid down by the Courts of justice in later days; but these decisions, the Hindús contend, were not only based upon erroneous constructions of their law, but were also opposed to the rulings of equally high authorities of an anterior period. Some of these modern decisions imposed upon the Hindús disabilities which, he thought, no other nation in the civilised world laboured under: others, again, were so much in accordance with the theories of English law, that they might be said not to interpret Hindú law as it was, but what, according to the advanced notions of modern jurists, it ought to be, and, naturally enough, they ran counter to the thoughts, feelings and ideas of the Native community. He represented this to the members of the Select Committee, and though they were most anxious to preserve Hindú law in its integrity, they were disposed to accept the later decisions of the Courts as containing the true exposition of that law. On the other hand, the Hindú community held as strongly that these decisions, as he had stated, were based upon a misconception of the true spirit of the law, and in this opinion they were supported, not only by the learned Pandits of all parts of the country, but also by no less an authority than that eminent Sanskrit scholar, Goldstücker, who, as was well known, had declared that many of the translations of the texts of Hindú law were inaccurate; and therefore, he submitted, many of the decisions founded on these incorrect translations were necessarily inaccurate. He and his hon'ble friend Rájá Siva Prasád had brought these circumstances to the notice of the Select Committee, and took the liberty to point out the extreme hardship and injustice to which that community would be subjected should the legislature seal with its sanction those principles to which such strong objection was taken.

To institute, however, proper enquiries and to arrive at correct conclusions must necessarily be the work of a long time. It had, therefore, been agreed, as an alternative course, to exclude the Hindús, Buddhists, &c., from the operation of many of the provisions of the Bill. The effect of this would be that, when the Bill would be passed into law, it would not interfere with many of those disputed points of Hindú law as it was at present administered, though it must be observed that it would leave those points in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state, to be dealt with from time to time by particular Judges according to the light that might be in them, with the chance of those recent decisions, which had overridden the rulings of a former period, being upset in their turn by other decisions at a future time, until the legislature stepped in and, after the fullest and most careful enquiry, determined and laid down principles in accordance with the true spirit of Hindú law, and in consonance with the wants, wishes and feelings of the Hindú community whom they most concerned, and adapted as well to the condition of Indian society.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said that he did not intend to occupy much of the time of the Council, but he was afraid he should have to trespass upon their patience at some length. He would, however, be as brief as he could possibly be, and, for this and other reasons, he was not going to enter into any elaborate criticism of the Bill in its legal aspect. First of all, he had not the legal knowledge which would enable him to give an opinion deserving of the attention of the Council on the subject; in the next place, even if he had the ability, he had not had the time to go thoroughly into an exhaustive criticism from this point of view; and, lastly, the Council had now before them the opinions of certain experts in the law, by which Members of the Council could determine what the value and merits of the Bill might be. He must confess that he was somewhat surprised to find that, in the voluminous papers which had been circulated in connection with the several Bills which embodied this measure, and the history of which had been given to them by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, amongst the opinions of these experts there was an extremely valuable opinion, all reference to which had been omitted; and that was the opinion of Sir FitzJames Stephen. His opinion was that of a competent expert, and he gave his opinion in reply to a special call of the Government of India on this Bill and five other codifying Bills of the Indian Law Commission. MR. PLOWDEN supposed that nobody could deny that great weight and great value should be attached to any opinion given by such an eminent authority, and he should like to know what would be thought of the opinion which he found recorded before him. He would read the opinion of that very eminent jurist, which was given in 1879, in respect of the present Bill. He said:—"I am still, however, by no means satisfied that any part of this Bill is really wanted in India, except, perhaps, the chapter on Mortgages and, possibly, the chapter on Leases." He would now request the Council to turn to the Bill No. VII, now before them, and if they looked at it they would find that, in addition to those two chapters which Sir James Stephen did not disapprove of, there were no less than five other chapters, and of these, four were absolutely identical with four of the chapters contained in the Bill which was submitted to him for consideration, and of which he did not approve. MR. PLOWDEN also saw a note the other day, which he supposed was the same which had been just referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and which contained the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court; and what did the Chief Justice say? The Council had heard that Sir Richard Garth was in favour of the Bill, and MR. PLOWDEN concluded he was, as the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said so. But he did not gather, from what he saw of that opinion, that the Chief Justice was absolutely in favour of that Bill. Sir Richard Garth said in effect that he could not say he quite approved of the principle of the Bill as it had been framed. It went far too much into details, and would perplex Mufassal Judges in the consideration of many difficult questions. MR. PLOWDEN referred to these opinions simply because he had heard it stated lately that there was no opposition to the passing of this Bill on the evidence of experts, except the

single-handed opposition of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He thought, from the extract which he had just read from Sir James Stephen's opinion, that he was justified in saying that this was not the case; for here was a very competent man, able to give a valuable opinion, and he was not of opinion that the Bill was absolutely required. MR. PLOWDEN would not enter at any length into the remarks of Mr. Justice Cunningham. He thought that, to some extent, there was great misapprehension in parts of what Mr. Justice Cunningham said. At the same time, he thought that there were other portions of his remarks which required serious consideration before passing this measure, more especially his remarks on section 54 of the Bill. Mr. Cunningham said, in reference to that section,—

"The rule making registration in the case of every transfer of an intangible interest, though below Rs. 100, compulsory, is a serious change in the law, and, however expedient, should not be introduced without the fullest notice to the classes concerned. Every such change is an opportunity of fraud upon the ignorant and careless."

MR. PLOWDEN had listened with great interest to the observations which had fallen from Mr. Crosthwaite, to the effect that this Bill was needed. As he (Mr. Crosthwaite) was thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs amongst the agricultural population of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, he must be aware that these opportunities of fraud had arisen in other cases, and had been attended by singularly unfortunate results. There was a time when agricultural leases were not necessarily registered; then there came an alteration of the law, and from that time leases from year to year, or a term of years, were obliged to be registered. Notice of this change in the law was not given so much as it should have been to the large agricultural community in the North-Western Provinces and other places, and, sitting as a member of the Revenue Board for the North-Western Provinces, and as a Commissioner, he had found cases in which a landlord and tenant had been quite happy under an unregistered lease, and for some time that lease had been acted upon by both parties. But, all of a sudden, the landlord wanted to enhance his rent; the tenant would not agree, and then the landlord turned round and said "Your lease ought to have been registered." He brought a suit into Court, and he gained it because the lease was not registered, and the tenant could not contest his claim. Then there was another section in Mr. Justice Cunningham's remarks to which he would refer.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR here observed that he understood from His Excellency just now that Mr. Plowden's motion was to be confined to the postponement of the passing of the Bill: he submitted that he was not in order in commenting upon its general provisions.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that he was of the same opinion, but, at the same time, he thought it fair to Mr. Plowden to allow him to establish the grounds on which he rested his motion.

MR. PLOWDEN said that, if that was the case, he was perfectly willing to drop further discussion on this part of the question; it was not to the legal aspect of the Bill that he took exception; that was altogether another question. But he was bound to allude to another point, which had an important bearing upon the question which would shortly come before the Council, namely, that this Bill do pass. To make his remarks clear he must digress. The motion now against his name on the notice-paper was not that he had intended to move. As originally drafted, it stated his wish that the Bill should be considered again when the Council re-assembled in Calcutta. That would give a clear period of eight months, in which certain events, which he would call attention to, might occur. Though the motion was placed on the list of business circulated on Monday in that shape, he had subsequently ascertained from the Secretary in the Legislative Department that, in his opinion, he (MR. PLOWDEN) was out of order in bringing forward such a motion; and, accordingly, he changed the form of the motion to that in which it stood at present, and he hoped it would answer his purpose. His object, briefly stated, was to secure a further reasonable period of time within which endeavours might be made to elicit from the representatives of the Native community a larger expression of their views

on the merits of the Bill, particularly in connection with their several local customs and laws. It was not his wish to obtain further criticisms on the legal aspects of the Bill, though that might be desirable. His motion, as it stood, did not go so far as he wished; but, if it was assented to, and if, as he hoped, the facts which he had now put forward would justify the Council in accepting it, he could safely leave it to the Executive Government to determine the time which would be necessary to secure to the Bill more extended publicity, and to endeavour to elicit a larger volume of Native opinion than the Council now possessed. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had dwelt on the publicity which the Bill had obtained. He would turn to that point shortly. The Bill dealt with the every-day transactions of life of a very large community, and would affect, more or less, the affairs of a very large section of their Native fellow-subjects. Every man who had property which he wished to transfer, however small it might be, would be touched by the provisions of the Bill. In these circumstances, when he learnt that the Bill was coming on for final discussion, he made it his business to see to what extent the Bill would affect those interests, to what extent Native opinion had been obtained on it, and how far the Bill had attained practical publicity. With that object he communicated with the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and he pointed out to MR. PLOWDEN the sources from which he could obtain the information he desired, and subsequently informed him that the number of Native gentlemen who had submitted opinions on this very important measure was 19. It struck him that, considering the very large population that the Bill affected, that was a very scant expression of Native opinion. If the Panjáb and British Burma, to which the Bill was not ordinarily applicable, were left out of consideration, the Council had received one opinion to about 10 millions of people of the country. He did not call that a very large expression of opinion. He never thought for a moment that these 19 gentlemen were the only Native gentlemen who had given the Council the benefit of their opinions on the Bill, and he thought it was very natural to come to the conclusion that it was only in reference to the last Bill, which was marked No. V, which was circulated at the end of 1879, that these 19 opinions had been collected. So he turned to the sources of information to which he had been referred, and, reflecting upon the whole matter, the result of his inquiry astonished him. There were not 19 but 21 opinions, and that was all. Ever since the Bill had been before the Council in different shapes, the Government had only succeeded in eliciting from 21 Native gentlemen their opinion upon the matter. It was true the Council had opinions from a great number of officials who, from their point of view, were able to give them, but that was not what the Council wanted. They were legislating for a large Native population, and he should like to see what their opinion was on the subject.

There were one or two other points to which he should like to draw the attention of the Council. He found that, of these 21 Native gentlemen, 18 were Government officers; there were, therefore, only three independent views expressed. Then he found that, of these 21 Native gentlemen, five belonged to Bengal, four to Mysore, three to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, three to Madras, three to the Panjáb, which was out of the scope of the Bill, one to Ajmer and two to Sindh. There was not a single expression of opinion as to Bombay, and he therefore congratulated the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that he had been able to exempt Bombay from the operation of the Bill. Well, he had no doubt that he would be met with the argument that it was not a fair measure of publicity to point to the number of Native opinions that had been obtained. In fact, he had been told so. But he did not think that the gentlemen in the Council thoroughly understood what the extent of this publicity was. He would endeavour to make it clear how far the Bill had been published. He was aware that the practice was, in consonance with the standing orders of the Council, that Bills should be translated and published in the vernacular Gazettes, and he supposed it was assumed, by gentlemen who considered that sufficient publicity had been given to the Bill, that, in consequence of these translations being published, the people got a very fair view of what was going on, and that, if they wished to address the Council with reference to any objections which they might wish to offer, they would have the opportunity of doing so. But he did not think that was at all the case. It was not possible to obtain much publicity by printing Bills in the vernacular Gazettes. He was only able to ascertain, from the printers of the *Bengal* and *North-Western Provinces Gazettes*, to what extent the vernacular copies of the Gazettes were circulated to private individuals. He thought Members of Council here would be somewhat surprised to hear the result of the enquiry he had made so far as Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were concerned. He found that the number of private subscribers to the vernacular Gazettes in Bengal was 174. He also found that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of vernacular Gazettes issued to private individuals was 205. They were reckoned in this way. There were 173 private subscribers for the *Bengalí Gazette*, and there was one gentleman who took in the *Hindí Gazette*. He could obtain no information regarding the *Uriya Gazette*, but he did not think it circulated more widely than the *Hindí Gazette*. Then, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Gazette was published in Urdú, 205 gentlemen—some of these might be officials—took in that Gazette. Now, it was a matter of arithmetic. There was one vernacular Gazette issued to every 300,000 persons amongst those which were circulated to private individuals; and, if the English copies of the Gazette which were also privately circulated were added, there would be about one to every 170,000. It seemed to be utterly misleading and an abuse of terms to talk of that as publicity. There was only this small number of private persons who took in these Gazettes, and how could it be thought that publicity was obtained for these measures by appearing translations of them in the vernacular Gazettes? Then, there was another point. Hon'ble Members were not aware at what time these translations were issued. In one case, the vernacular Gazette—he thought it was the *Hindí Gazette* for Bihár—was not issued till December; so that it was impossible for a man, however anxious he might be to pay attention to a Bill of this kind, to give a competent opinion upon it by the 10th of January, which was the time when the Bill was brought forward for final consideration in the Council.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, in the papers before him, he found it recorded that the last issue of the Bill was published in the *Hindí Gazette* on the 24th September and on the 1st and 8th of October last year. He thought the Hon'ble Member was alluding to the *Maráthí Gazette*, which was the only one in which the Bill was published in December.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN resumed. It appeared from the paper before him, which he had received from the Legislative Department, that the Bill was published in the *Hindí Gazette* on the 6th of December. He thought, therefore, that he had sufficiently pointed out that there had not been real publicity, and on that ground he was anxious that the final consideration of the Bill should be postponed. There was one other point to which he would like to draw attention. He was told yesterday that the British Indian Association asked for time to consider this measure, to enable them to bring forward their objections to the Bill, and they were met with a flat refusal. He would, therefore, move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be republished.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he had no desire to bring forward any motion which should have the effect of obstructing the passing of the Bill, but he should have been very glad if the Hon'ble Member had been his way to acceding to a request which he had made to him to postpone his motion for the passing of the Bill. Of course, there might be very strong reasons for pushing on the measure with such extraordinary haste; but these reasons were entirely unknown to any one not belonging to the Executive Council. No reason of any cogency had been assigned to the Council generally. Assuming that such reasons did exist, and that they were strong reasons, he should not make any formal motion in opposition to the passing of the Bill, or urge, in support of his view, rule 29 of the Standing Order of the Council, which provides that the Report of a Select Committee should be in the hands of the Council seven days before a motion is made to pass a Bill. What he desired to say was more in the way of general remonstrance. There was, no doubt, a very strong feeling springing up in the mind of the public, and it was a feeling

which he entirely shared, that a number of measures were being hurried through the Council with unwarrantable haste. To prove how very necessary it was that due time should be given for the consideration of the Reports of Select Committees, and to show the inexpediency of hurrying Bills through Council, it was only necessary to refer to what had occurred since last week in respect to this very Bill. There was a motion on the notice-board at their last meeting that day week for passing the Bill. Fortunately, a strong difference of opinion occurred as to the working of section 69, and this difficulty—and this difficulty only—led to the postponement of the passing of the Bill into law last Thursday. The delay, however, of one week had brought forward such strong opposition to the Bill from Bombay, that, in the Bill as amended this week, Bombay was exempted from its provisions. He had not been favoured with a sight of the Bombay remonstrance, but it was evidently considered to be of such force as to compel the Government to omit Bombay.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES explained that, under the general orders of the Secretary of State to exempt any Local Government which objected to the provisions of the Bill, the objections of the Bombay Government were accepted as a matter of course.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR replied that that did not affect his position. The objection must have been held to have had some force in it, and to be a substantial objection, or it would not have come within the scope of the Secretary of State's orders. The result any way was, as it always has been of late, when opposition to legislation had been made by any body or Government, recourse was had to emasculation, and Bombay was left out of the Bill. Then, exactly the same thing happened in respect to the opposition of the Hindús in regard to certain provisions of the Bill. In consequence of the temporary postponement of the passing of the Bill last week, these objections of the Hindús had been discovered to be of importance, though they had been warned before; and a change had been introduced into section 129 which saved rules of Hindú, Muhammadan and Buddhist law. The objections were met, as usual, by the exemption of the protesting class or body, and in this way an attempt was made to disarm opposition. He thought that these facts were enough to show the danger of passing measures such as this in haste, and without giving all classes time to consider the Reports of Select Committees, and, indeed, without giving the Council itself time to consider them. If the Bill had been passed as proposed last week, very serious mischief might obviously have resulted. He again appealed to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to postpone his motion for a few weeks. He entirely sympathised in the very natural desire of the hon'ble gentleman to see measures over which he had spent so much time, and which had caused him much wearisome labour and anxiety, passed into law; but he could still do that before he left the country by the concession of a short delay. He hoped that always in future more time would be given for the consideration of measures after the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON said that he thought the request made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was a reasonable one, and the concession of further time for consideration would be in accordance with the injunction of the Secretary of State, that not only should these Bills be permissive in their application, but that they should be subjected to the closest examination before they were placed on the Statute-book. No formal suggestion of this kind had been made in Council at the last meeting, but, as regards the proposal now put forward, he was justified in saying that, in fulfilling the desire of the Secretary of State in the matter, the Government were fulfilling their own wish that important Bills of this kind should not be passed with any rapidity, and that they should yield to any reasonable request that further time should be given for the expression of Native opinion and other opinions on it.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had no objection to postpone the motion for the passing of the Bill for three weeks.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT said:—"There seems to be a very broad distinction between the suggestion thrown out by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor and the motion of my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden. That motion is one for delaying the passing of this Bill for a very lengthened period. Most of the observations made by him in support of that motion consisted of criticisms, which may be perfectly just in themselves—though I am not convinced that they are—against the whole mode of procedure of this Legislative Council in regard to the publication of Bills. He says that our methods of publication fail to secure effectual publicity, and that a very small number of persons in the country know what legislation is going on in this Council.

"That, I dare say, broadly speaking, is very true, and even with all the publicity of Parliament and the Press at home, I would venture to say that a very small numerical proportion of the people of England know what Bills are passed in Parliament. No doubt, that proportion is very much smaller in this country, and my wish is that the utmost publicity should be given to every measure brought into this Council. But when my hon'ble friend says that these Bills are only published in certain Vernacular Gazettes, and mentions the number of persons who take in those Gazettes, it appears to me that he omits from his calculation the rest of the Vernacular Press. Now, the Vernacular Press, at all events, should be acquainted with those Bills as published in the Gazettes, and if such Bills do not come into the hands of the writers in that Press, then I venture to say that those gentlemen do not give sufficient attention to an important part of their public duties. Be that as it may, however, of course the Government, and the legislature particularly, can only take certain recognised methods of affording to the public the opportunity of knowing what is going on in this Council, and it rests with the public to avail themselves of that opportunity, or not, as they think desirable. All we can do is to give to the Press and the public sufficient means of informing themselves in respect to such Bills as are before this Council, and I confess that I do not at present see how it would be possible to materially change a practice which has been in existence for a very long time in regard to the publication of such Bills.

"If, however, my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden will make suggestions with a view to obtaining greater publicity for Bills brought into this Council, we shall be glad to consider them, provided they are such as the Government can adopt.

"As regards this particular Bill, the fact is that leave was given to introduce it on the 31st of May, 1877, and that we have now arrived at the 26th of January, 1882, which is very nearly five years since the Bill was introduced. I find that the Bill has been published four successive times in such newspapers or Gazettes as the Local Governments thought fit, and it seems to me that, according to the ordinary and general modes of publication, and to the course followed with regard to other legislative measures during that period, this Bill has had a large amount of publication and has been for an unusually lengthened period before the public. I therefore very much doubt whether any further publication would be likely to elicit any additional opinion regarding the measure. I quite understand the advantage of such a delay as my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor suggests, because public attention is now directed especially to this matter, and, no doubt, within a period of three weeks, a considerable expression of public opinion, favourable or unfavourable, may be brought forward; and I think it therefore perfectly reasonable to accede to that proposal. On the other hand, I consider that such a proposal as my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden makes would fail to secure the object which he desires. If, as he proposes, the measure is postponed for another year, the result will probably be that in the interval people will not have attended to it any more than they have hitherto, and that, when it comes up again, at the last moment they will examine it as a perfectly fresh matter and start all the same objections to it over again.

"Now, I am very sensible of the necessity for affording every opportunity for the expression of public opinion on a measure of this kind, but of course no one can conceal from himself that it is perfectly possible, by postponing the consideration of such a measure till the very last moment and then asking for an indefinite delay, to bring about the same result as would be accomplished by moving for its rejection, or practically to shelve the Bill altogether. I do not for a moment say that this is the case here. Nevertheless, I quite admit that, if a case has arisen for postponement—and my hon'ble friend the Lieu-

tenant-Governor says it has—we ought not unduly to press on the progress of the measure.

"In conclusion, I would only point out that, so far as the discussion upon the Bill has gone to-day,—and it has been discussed by men of great talent and large experience,—that discussion has been favourable to the Bill as it stands. This debate will be of great advantage to the public; it will guide their opinion in respect to the Bill; it will tend to remove certain impressions which appear to exist in the public mind; and, therefore, though I cannot agree to the motion of my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden for a lengthened postponement, I am quite willing to agree that the Bill should be postponed for three weeks."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR asked the permission of His Excellency the President to say a few words on the question of publicity. Although it was quite possible that only a certain number of the vernacular Gazettes might be circulated amongst the Native community, the people who really gave publicity to Bills which were introduced into this Council were the members of the legal profession. Those who were most competent to give an opinion were the pleaders of the various Courts in the mufassal; they criticised the Bills and brought them to the notice of the zamíndárs and others who were their clients. So that, really, Bills were published to a much greater extent than appeared from the figures which had been given to the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said that, if the passing of the Bill was deferred for a period of three weeks, he was quite willing to withdraw his motion.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES wished to explain the circumstances connected with the memorandum of Sir James Stephen which the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden seemed to think had been improperly withheld from hon'ble members. In December, 1878, the Government of India, having determined to appoint a Law Commission, requested the Secretary of State to invite Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen to favour it with their opinion upon four matters, the selection of subjects for codifying, the order in which those subjects were to be taken up, the general arrangement of the Code and the applicability of its various parts,—matters on which the Government of India had, in May, 1877, fully expressed its views,—in order that that opinion might be laid before the Commission. Accordingly, in July, 1879, the Secretary of State sent the Government of India a despatch containing a minute by Sir Henry Maine and one by Sir James Stephen, the latter of which contained, not merely an opinion on the question submitted to him, but also criticisms on the Transfer of Property and the other five Bills submitted to the Law Commission. These minutes were laid before the Commission and carefully considered, and Sir James Stephen's criticisms were, MR. STOKES thought, sufficiently answered in the second part of its Report. It was not the custom of the Government of India to publish minutes made for such a purpose—certainly in the present case they should not be published without the authors' consent; for Sir Henry Maine's memorandum contained a long extract from an unprinted essay of his on the influence exerted upon law by the continental systems of land-registration; and Sir James Stephen's memorandum was hardly calculated to advance that learned judge's reputation. But, if any hon'ble member wished to see those minutes, he could do so at the Legislative Council House.

As to Sir Richard Garth's minute, which the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden seemed to think had also been kept back from the Council, all he could say was, that that minute was written last November, that the learned author, with his usual courtesy, sent him (MR. STOKES) a copy in his private capacity, that the criticisms which it contained had been most carefully considered, both by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and himself, and that some of the changes which it suggested had been made in the Bill. But Sir Richard Garth never sent his minute to the Legislative Department, and must, therefore, be taken not to have wished its publication. He had apparently modified his views as quoted by Mr. Plowden, for MR. STOKES had the best authority for saying that the learned Chief Justice now considered the Bill on the whole a very good Bill, though, of course, it had its faults, that it was calculated to do much good, and that he hoped it would be passed at once.

As to Mr. Justice Cunningham's opinions, which had been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden, MR. STOKES might add one or two remarks to those made by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite. Mr. Cunningham asserted that the definition (in section 5) of "transfer" was inaccurate, because "the following sections show that many transfers are to persons not in existence at the time of the transfer". This was not so. Interests might under the Bill be provided for unborn persons, but in such case the transfer was made to living trustees for their benefit. He said that illustration (*b*) to section 26 and illustration (*b*) to section 27 were doubtful law. The former was taken from illustration (*e*) to the Succession Act, section 115, which had been framed by the great judges and lawyers whom he (MR. STOKES) had mentioned in his former speech; the latter from the illustration to section 117 of the same Act, which again was drawn from the decision, in *Underwood* v. *Wing*, 4 D. M. G. 633, of Lord Cranworth assisted by Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Baron Martin.

Mr. Cunningham, again, said that "no question has been more fully discussed than the position of the mortgagee who has sued on his mortgage and recovered a money-decree.....The Bill simply ignores the point." He had not, MR. STOKES feared, read the Bill which he criticised. There was a section (99) solely devoted to this point and settling it, MR. STOKES ventured to think, in a satisfactory manner. Then, Mr. Cunningham said—"The question, again, as to the interest which passes at a sale in execution of an auction-decree is not free from obscurity"; and took the Bill to task for saying nothing about it. What he meant by a "sale in execution of an auction-decree" was not very apparent. He could hardly mean a sale made under a decree passed by a corrupt judge who had set his decision up to auction. He probably meant an auction-sale in execution of a decree; but to deal with this matter was outside the express scope of the Bill, and should be dealt with, if at all, by an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure. He said that Chapter VIII was "very inadequate. It lays down no general rule or principle as to transferability of actionable claims." The reason was that the rule was already laid down in its proper place, namely, section 6. Subject to the provisions in that section, clause (*h*), and in sections 131, 132 and 136, all actionable claims would be transferable except mere rights to sue for a fraud or for harm illegally caused. But MR. STOKES would not waste the time of the Council by noticing any more of these criticisms.

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN asked for leave to withdraw the Motion that the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property as amended by the Select Committee be republished.

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also asked for leave to postpone for three weeks the Motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

EASEMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd February, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 26th January, 1882.

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

The 7th February 1882.

No. 750.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of leather belting for driving machines :—

Letter from Messrs. Foy, Brothers & Co., Cawnpore, dated the 27th December 1881.
„ to the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 276, dated the 17th January 1882.
„ Military Department, „ 277, „ „ „
„ [illegible] „ 34, „ „ „

Read the Government of India observes that leather belting, suitable for all ordinary driving purposes, and quite equal to the average of imported belting, is being made of Indian leather by Messrs. Foy, Brothers & Co., of Cawnpore, among others. His Excellency in Council requests that when belting is required for the public service in India, the Local Governments and Departments concerned will make careful enquiry of local manufacturers of leather before indenting upon the India Office. Whenever such Indian-made belting is obtainable of quality suited to the work required and at a price not higher than that of imported belting, it should be purchased, and no indents for this article on the India Office should be allowed.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Military and Public Works Departments, and to Messrs. Foy, Brothers & Co.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 10th February 1882.

No. 806.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India—

Financial Resolution, No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
„ „ No. 953, dated 10th June 1881.
Circular, No. 220, dated 28th April 1881.
„ No. 621, dated 14th May 1881.

Read also communications from the Public Works Department—

No. 414—A. G., dated 11th November 1881.
No. 420—A. G., dated 16th „ „

forwarding returns showing European stores purchased locally during the last two years.

RESOLUTION.—From the returns forwarded by the Public Works Department, a list has been prepared and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which in future should be obtained of Indian manufacture, the procedure to be adopted being that laid down in the Resolutions published in the *Gazette of India* since 23rd July 1881.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

List of Articles.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1880-81.			1880-81.			TOTAL.		
	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
P. W. Stores, Madras.									
Belt, leather, 6", single	.....	200 feet ...	106 11 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Canvas, No. 2	.....	9 bolts ...	259 14 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 1	.....	5 " ...	144 6 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 4	.....	8 " ...	206 4 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Cement, Portland	.....	1 cwt. ...	3 0 0	.....	3 cwt. ...	7 4 0	.....	4 cwt. ...	10 4 0
" "	.....	.....	...	.....	10 barrels ...	111 0 0	.....	...	...
Chains, iron, galvanized, measuring 66', with arrows.	.....	2 No. ...	14 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Chains, iron, galvanized, ½"	.....	300 feet ...	81 9 0	.....	150 feet ...	31 14 6	.....	450 feet ...	113 7 6
" " ⅜"	.....	159 " ...	158 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " ⅝"	.....	.....	...	.....	250 feet ...	63 9 0	.....	...	...
" " ½"	.....	515½ feet ...	210 5 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Cock, brass, 1½" (delivery)	.....	.....	...	.....	1 No. ...	14 9 0	.....	...	...
Hides, English ...	.....	2 No. ...	[illegible] 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
House line (skeins 31)	.....	50 lbs. ...	[illegible] 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Leather delivery hose, 3", in 40' lengths.	.....	160 feet ...	[illegible] 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Ratline (coils 5) ...	.....	293 lbs. ...	100 11 6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" "	.....	7 " ...	2 4 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Rivets, iron 1½" × ½"	.....	.....	...	.....	560 lbs. ...	82 5 0	.....	...	...
Rope, Manilla, 6"	.....	2 coils ...	498 10 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 5"	.....	1 " ...	171 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 4½"	.....	1 " ...	149 9 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 3½"	.....	2 " ...	173 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 6"	.....	5 " ...	340 1 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 3"	.....	2 " ...	157 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 2½"	.....	2 " ...	114 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 2"	.....	2 " ...	91 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 2"	.....	4 " ...	123 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " 1½"	.....	8 " ...	121 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" hemp, tarred, 5"	.....	1 " ...	220 15 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 4"	.....	1 " ...	173 13 6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 4"	.....	1 " ...	158 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 3½"	.....	3 " ...	312 2 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 3"	.....	5 " ...	387 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 3"	.....	1 " ...	89 0 6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 2½"	.....	6 " ...	321 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 2"	.....	3 " ...	116 1 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 2"	.....	1 " ...	40 3 6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Spun yarn, flax	.....	123 lbs. ...	153 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " "	.....	127 " ...	65 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Tape, white fuse	.....	.....	...	.....	200 coils ...	101 4 0	.....	...	...
Twine, patent	.....	.....	...	.....	2 skeins ...	31 4 0	.....	...	...
P. W. Workshop, Madras.									
Acid, muriatic	5 pie per oz.	1 oz. ...	0 0 5	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" nitric	As. 11 per lb.	23 lbs. ...	15 13 0	As. 11 per lb.	6½ lbs. ...	4 7 6	.....	29½ lbs. ...	20 4 6
" hydrochloric	" 15 "	33 " ...	30 15 0	" 15 "	56 " ...	52 8 0	.....	89 " ...	83 7 0
" sulphuric	" 4-1 "	3 " ...	0 12 3	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Alcohol	Rs. 11-4 per gal.	10 gals. ...	112 8 0	Rs. 11-4 per gal.	10 gals. ...	112 8 0	.....	20 gals. ...	225 0 0
" absolute	.....	1 pint	0 15 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Ammonia	A. 1 per oz.	2 ozs. ...	0 2 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Baize, blue	.....	.....	...	Rs. 3 per yd.	2 yds. ...	6 0 0	.....	...	...
" green	Rs. 3 a yard	4 yards ...	[illegible] 0	Re. 1-14 a yard	1 yard ...	1 14 0	.....	5 yards ...	13 14 0
Bolts, door, iron, round, 6"	As. 4 each	7 No.	[illegible] 7	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " " 9"	.....	.....	...	As. 6 each	17 No. ...	6 6 0	.....	...	...
" " " " 10"	.....	.....	...	" 6-7 each	2 " ...	0 13 2	.....	...	...
" " " " 12"	.....	.....	...	" 2-6 "	24 " ...	3 12 0	.....	...	...
" " " " 18"	.....	.....	...	" 4 "	42 " ...	10 8 0	.....	...	...
" pinch, brass, 3"	.....	.....	...	" 2-2 "	8 " ...	1 1 4	.....	...	...
" " " 4"	As. 2-6 each	12 No. ...	1 14 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" " " 6"	" 4-8 "	6	1 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" iron, 5"	" 1 "	4	0 6 8	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Borax	As. 4-10 per lb.	20 lbs. ...	6 0 8	As. 4-10 per lb.	14 lbs. ...	4 3 8	.....	34 lbs. ...	10 4 4
Cement	Rs. 8-8 a barrel	5 barrels ...	42 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Chains, [illegible]	As. 3 a yd.	75 yds. ...	37 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" "	" 2 a foot	750 feet ...	93 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" "	" 4 per lb.	64 lbs. ...	16 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" "	" 4 "	297 " ...	74 4 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" iron, galvanized, measuring 66'	Rs. 8-12 each	12 No. ...	166 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Chalk	3 pie per lb.	45 lbs. ...	0 11 3	3 pie per lb.	40 lbs. ...	0 10 0	.....	85 lbs. ...	1 5 3
Cloth, [illegible]	As. 2 a foot	66 feet ...	8 4 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
" sheeting	.....	.....	...	As. 4 per yd.	2½ yds. ...	0 10 0	.....	...	...
Cocoanade pans	As. 12 each	4 No. ...	3 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Crucibles ...	.....	.....	...	Rs. 3-8 each	6 No. ...	21 0 0	.....	...	...
Forks, digging	Rs. 2 each	24 No. ...	72 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
French polish	As. 12 a bottle	36 bottles ...	36 0 0	As. 12 a bottle	43 bottles ...	31 8 0	.....	81 bottles ...	67 8 0
Glue	" 6 per lb.	31 lbs. ...	11 8 0	" 6 per lb.	50 lbs. ...	18 12 0	.....	81 lbs. ...	30 6 0
Handles, brass, 4"	As. 2-6 each	18 No. ...	2 13 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Hemp, ball	" 13-6 per lb.	33 lbs. ...	27 13 0	As. 13-6 per lb.	13 lbs. ...	10 15 6	.....	46 lbs. ...	38 12 6
Hides, Europe	Rs. 2-14 per lb.	165 lbs. ...	471 9 0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Hinges, brass, 1"	2 pie each	66 No. ...	0 11 0	2 pie each	472 No. ...	4 14 8	.....	538 No. ...	5 9 8

List of Articles—contd.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. Number or quantity.	1879-80. Total Cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. Number or quantity.	1880-81. Total Cost.	TOTAL. Rate.	TOTAL. Number or quantity.	TOTAL. Total Cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
Hinges, brass, 2″	8 pie each	36 No.	1 8 0	8 pie each	1,041 No.	43 6 0	.....	1,077 No.	44 14 0
,, ,, 2½″	As. 1-9 ,,	72 ,,	7 14 0	As. 1-9 each	4 ,,	0 7 0	.....	76 ,,	8 5 0
,, ,, 3″	,, 2 ,,	125 ,,	15 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, iron, 3″	,, 1-3 ,,	57 ,,	4 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 3½″	.....	.....	...	As. 1-6 each	6 No.	0 9 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, butt, 4″	.....	.....	...	As. 4 ,,	44 ,,	11 0 0	.....	...	...
Hooks, brass, 1″	.....	.....	...	As. 1-2 ,,	12 No.	0 14 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, 3″	.....	.....	...	As. 3 ,,	2 ,,	0 6 0	.....	...	...
Lamp black ,,	As. 4 per lb.	2 lbs.	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Leather, belt, 1¾″	.....	.....	...	As. 6 per foot	56 feet	21 0 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, 2¼″	.....	.....	...	As. 8 ,,	46 ,,	23 0 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, 2¾″	.....	.....	...	As. 10 ,,	122 ,,	76 4 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, single, 3″	.....	.....	...	As. 12 ,,	140 ,,	105 0 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, ,, 4″	Re. 1-7 per foot	250 feet	359 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, ,, 4½″	.....	.....	...	As. 10-7 ,,	70 ,,	45 10 10	.....	...	...
,, ,, ,, 5″	Re. 1-7 per foot	306 feet	439 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, double, 3″	Rs. 2-14-3 ,,	250 ,,	722 10 6	Re. 1-2 per foot	52 ,,	58 8 0	.....	302 feet	781 2 6
,, ,, ,, 4″	.....	.....	...	Re. 1-10 per foot	128 feet	208 0 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, ,, 5″	.....	.....	...	Rs. 2-6-6 ,,	274 ,,	658 4 4	.....	...	...
,, delivery hose, 2½″	.....	.....	...	,, 2-2-9 ,,	22 ,,	47 12 6	.....	...	...
Locks, brass, drawer, 2″	.....	.....	...	,, 2-4 each	1 No.	2 4 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, 2½″	Re. 1-6-8 each	2 No.	2 13 4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
,, iron ,, 2½″	.....	.....	...	Rs. 2-8 each	3 No.	7 8 0	.....	...	...
,, pad, iron, 2″	As. 6 each	11 No.	4 2 0	As. 6 ,,	3 ,,	1 2 0	.....	14 No.	5 4 0
,, ,, ,, 2½″	,, 6 ,,	4 ,,	1 8 0	As. 7 ,,	4 ,,	1 12 0	.....	8 ,,	3 4 0
,, brass, almirah, 2″	.....	.....	...	Rs. 2-8 ,,	2 ,,	5 0 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, ,, 3″	Rs. 2-5-6 each	7 No.	16 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, ,, 3½″	,, 2-8 ,,	1 ,,	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Long cloth	.....	.....	...	.....	1 yard	0 4 0	.....	...	...
Nitrate of copper	.....	.....	...	As. 6-6 per lb.	16 lbs.	6 8 0	.....	...	...
Nuts, hexagon, ⅛″	As. 2-9 per lb.	112 lbs.	19 4 0	6 pie each	560 No.	17 8 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, ¼″	,,	112 ,,	19 4 0	6 ,,	560 ,,	17 8 0	.....	...	...
,, ,, ⅜″	,,	224 ,,	38 8 0	A. 1 ,,	560 ,,	35 0 0	.....	...	...
Oil, linseed, boiled	,, 7-2 a bottle	390 bottles	174 11 0	As. 7-2 per bottle	361 bottles	161 11 2	.....	751 bottles	336 6 2
,, ,, raw	,, 3-9 ,,	6 ,,	1 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, kerosine	.....	.....	...	As. 2-6 per bottle	18 bottles	2 13 0	.....	...	...
Paper, sand	3 pie each	696 No.	10 14 0	4 pie each	630 No.	13 2 0	.....	1,326 No.	24 0 0

,, blotting	7 ,,	2 quires	1 12 0	As. 10 a quire	2½ quires	1 9 0	.....	4½ quires	3 5 0
,, cartridge	.....	.....	...	,, 10 ,,	80 ,,	50 0 0	.....	...	...
,, yellow	.....	.....	...	,, 4 ,,	10 ,,	2 8 0	.....	...	...
,, pink	.....	.....	...	,, 5 ,,	5 ,,	1 9 0	.....	...	...
,, green	.....	.....	...	,, 5 ,,	5 ,,	1 9 0	.....	...	...
Planes, smooth	Rs. 2-2 each	16 No.	34 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, jack	,, 2-7-6 ,,	24 ,,	59 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Rings, brass, 1¼″	A. 1 each	4 ,,	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1″	9 pie ,,	66 ,,	3 1 6	2 pie each	2 No.	0 0 4	.....	68 No.	3 1 10
,, ,, ¾″	9 ,, ,,	7 ,,	0 5 3	A. 1 ,,	14 ,,	0 14 0	.....	21 ,,	1 3 3
Rivets, iron, 2½″×½″	As. 2-2 per lb.	1,120 lbs.	150 10 0	As. 2-2 per lb.	843 lbs.	114 2 6	.....	1,963 lbs.	264 12 6
,, ,, 5″×⅜″	,, 3 ,,	560 ,,	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, galvanised	,, 2-3 ,,	60 ,,	8 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1″×⅜″	,, 2-9 ,,	560 ,,	96 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1¼″×⅜″	,, 2-9 ,,	560 ,,	96 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1½″×⅜″	,, 2-9 ,,	560 ,,	96 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1¾″×⅜″	,, 2-9 ,,	560 ,,	96 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1¼″×½″	,, 2-9 ,,	56 ,,	9 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 1″×½″	,, 2-9 ,,	56 ,,	9 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, ¾″×½″	,, 2-9 ,,	224 ,,	38 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, ½″×½″	,, 2-9 ,,	224 ,,	38 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 3″×¾″	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Rope, Manilla	As. 6 per lb.	26 lbs.	9 12 0	As. 2-9 per lb.	153 lbs.	26 4 9	.....	...	...
Salammoniac	,, 2-6 ,,	41 ,,	6 6 6	,, 6 ,,	296 ,,	111 0 0	.....	322 lbs.	120 12 0
Screw-driver, 6″	Re. 1-7 each	2 No.	2 14 0	,, 2-6 ,,	85 ,,	13 4 6	.....	126 ,,	19 11 0
,, ,, 8″	Re. 2 ,,	2 ,,	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, 10″	,, 2-10 ,,	2 ,,	5 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Seed lac	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Shell-lac	.....	.....	...	As. 6 per lb.	7 lbs.	2 10 0	.....	...	...
Shovels	Re. 1-2 each	90 No.	101 4 0	,, 5 ,,	3 ,,	0 15 0	.....	...	...
Soap, Windsor	6 pie per lb.	48 lbs.	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Spades	Re. 1-6 each	30 No.	4 8 0	.....	24 No.	0 6 0	.....	...	...
Spirits of wine	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, methylated	.....	.....	...	Re. 1-1-4 per bottle	19 bottles	20 7 9	.....	...	...
Stone, grinding, 36″×7″	Rs. 40-3 each	3 No.	120 6 0	As. 15 ,,	43 ,,	40 5 0	.....	...	...
Tanks, water	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Tape, red	A. 1 per yd.	115 yds.	7 3 0	Rs. 45 each	2 No.	90 0 0	.....	...	...
Tin, sheets, double	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, single	.....	.....	...	As. 3 each	98 No.	18 6 0	.....	...	...
,, block	.....	.....	...	,, 1-6 ,,	42 ,,	3 15 0	.....	...	...
Turpentine	As. 11-3 per lb.	87 lbs.	2 9	,, 11-3 per lb.	384 lbs.	270 0 0	.....	471 lbs.	331 2 9
Twine, Europe	,, 6-6 per bottle	50 bottles	50 0	,, 6-6 per bottle	26 bottles	10 9 0	.....	76 bottles	30 14 0
Varnish, Copal	,, 15 per lb.	150 lbs.	10 0	,, 15 per lb.	46 lbs.	43 2 0	.....	196 lbs.	183 12 0
,, Japan	,, 11 per bottle	68 bottles	3 14 4	,, 11 per bottle	2 bottles	1 6 0	.....	70 bottles.	5 4 4
Vices, bench, 5″	.....	.....	...	Re. 1-2 ,,	64 ,,	72 0 0	.....	...	...
,, hand	Re. 2 each	4 No.	8 0	Rs. 2 each	9 No.	18 0 0	.....	...	...
Wicks, cotton, large, 2½″	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
,, ,, small, 1½″	.....	.....	...	As. 12 a yard	1,258 yards	943 8 0	.....	...	...
				,, 10 ,,	351 ,,	219 6 0	.....	...	...

List of Articles—contd.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1879-80.			1880-81.			Total.		
	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.	Rate.	Number or quantity.	Total Cost.
									Rs. A. P.
Madras Harbour Works.									
Acid, carbolic							Rs. 2-8 a qrt.	2 qrts.	5 0 0
Anchors, of sizes							„ 24-8 per cwt.	15 No.	304 11 6
Axes, pick							As. 8-6 each	20 „	10 10 0
„ carpenter's							Rs. 5-4 „	2 „	10 8 0
Basin, porcelain								1 „	2 0 0
Blocks, single and double, of sizes							As. 12 to Re. 1 each	20 „	16 12 0
Bolts, thumb, brass, 3″							„ 4 each	2 „	0 8 0
„ tower, iron, 18″								1 „	0 12 0
Brad-awls							As. 3 each	2 „	0 6 0
Brown and white duck							„ 10 to Re. 1 per yd.	154 yds.	134 7 0
Buckets, iron, galvanised, of sizes							Re. 1 to 1-12 each	17 No.	27 0 0
Bunting of colours, assorted							As. 9 to 12 per yd.	445¼ yds.	276 13 6
Candles, sperm							„ 8 per lb.	61 lbs.	30 8 0
Canvas No. 2							„ 11 per yd.	88 yds.	60 8 0
Chains, iron, of sizes							Rs. 20 to 40 per cwt.	Ton 1-2-3-3	838 10 7
„ galvanised, ¼″ & ⅜″							„ 32 to 38 „	Cwt. 16-2-24	554 3 11
„ brass, ⅛″ & ⅜″							As. 4-1 per foot	77 feet	19 13 0
Clip hooks, iron							Re. 1-10-5 each	6 No.	10 0 0
Cloth, turkey-red							As. 9 per yd.	38 yds.	21 6 0
Compasses							Rs. 8 each	2 No.	16 0 0
Do.								1 „	3 0 0
Felt, sheets							As. 8 to 9 each	96 „	51 12 0
Flag, line							„ 8 per lb.	13⅓ lbs.	6 12 0
Flannel, white							Re. 1-10 per yd.	122½ yds.	199 1 0
Glue							As. 12 per lb.	16 lbs.	12 0 0
Grapnels, of sizes							Rs. 24-8 to 30 per cwt.	2 No.	47 0 0
Hammer, hand								1 „	1 0 0
„ wrench								1 „	3 8 0
Hatchets							Re. 1-8 & Rs. 2 each	2 „	3 8 0
Hemp line							„ 1-4 per lb.	10 lbs.	12 8 0
Hide, Europe							As. 10-4 per lb.	48 „	41 0 0
Hinges, stop, brass, of sizes							„ 5 to 6 per pair	7 pairs	2 5 0
„ brass, of sizes							„ 7 to 12 „	48 „	25 4 0
„ iron, 16″							Re. 1 to 1-8 „	18 „	24 0 0
„ „ 1½″ to 3″							As. 2-6 to 3 per pair	13 „	2 12 6
House line								28½ lbs.	20 12 0
Ink bottle, glass								1 No.	0 5 0
Knives, sheath							As. 10 to 12 each	5 „	3 6 0
Lamp, black							As. 5 per lb.	14 lbs.	4 6 0
Lantern, Ball's eye							Rs. 2 & 4-8 each	2 No.	6 8 0
Locks, brass, for boxes, of sizes							As. 12 to Re. 1-4 each	4 „	3 11 0
Locks, brass, for drawer & almirah							„ 14 to Rs. 3-8 „	9 „	13 7 0
Locks, iron, drawer							„ 6 each	2 „	0 12 0
Locks, pad iron, of sizes							„ 9 to Re. 1-8 each	40 „	34 5 0
Log line							As. 12 per lb.	33¾ lbs.	25 5 0
Night-caps, woollen							„ 6 each	36 No.	13 8 0
Oil feeders, patent							Rs. 2 each	5 „	10 0 0
Oil, Kerosine							As. 2 to 3-2 per lb.	900 lbs.	121 8 0
„ Rangoon							„ 2-9 per lb.	140 „	24 0 0
Pincers, 9″								1 No.	3 0 0
Pipes, gas							„ 5 to 6 per foot	140½ feet	47 6 9
Planes, iron, double, 10″							Rs. 10-8 per doz.	12 No.	10 8 0
Pliers, assorted							Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each	4 „	6 12 0
Rings, brass							6 pie each	2 „	0 1 0
Roofing, iron, galvanized							Rs. 3-10-3 each	18 shts.	65 8 3
Rope, cotton							As. 10 per lb.	11¾ lbs.	7 5 6
„ galvanized iron wire, 2″ & 2½″							Rs. 35 per cwt.	cwt. 12-2-0	437 8 0
„ hemp, tarred, 5″							„ 20 „	„ 14-0-19	283 8 0
„ Manilla, 2″							„ 38 „	„ 3-1-14	128 4 0
Rules 2 feet, four-fold							Re. 1 to 1-12 each	13 No.	19 2 0
Salammoniac							Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2 per lb.	9 lbs.	17 13 0
Sand-paper							As. 5 to 6 a doz.	18½ doz.	6 1 0
Scales with pans and weights, ¼ oz. to 7lbs.								1 set	12 0 0
Scissors, assorted							As. 2 to Re. 1 each	5 No.	1 8 0
Shirting, bleached								1 yard	0 5 0
Soap, Europe							As. 8 each	82 bars	41 0 0
Soap, Windsor brown								1 „	2 0 0
Soda, washing							„ 3 to 3-6 per lb.	252 lbs.	50 12 0
Spun-yarn, fair							As. 8 to Re. 1-2 per lb.	231 „	188 8 0
„ tarred							Rs. 35 to 38-8 per cwt.	cwt. 2-0-20	80 2 0
Sulphur							As. 8 per lb.	35 lbs.	17 8 0
Tape, measuring, 100′								1 No.	2 8 0
Tape, red							As. 1 per yard	3 yards	0 3 0
Thimbles, iron							As. 3-10 each	12 No.	2 14 0
Thread, sewing (colours assorted)							6 to 9 pie each	49 cards	1 11 0
Tin sheets, double, 17″ × 12″							As. 10 each	3 No.	1 14 0
Towels, honey-comb							Rs. 3 per doz.	2 doz.	6 0 0
Trowel, bricklayers'								1 No.	0 8 0
Tweezers							Re. 1-4 each	2 „	2 8 0
Twine, sewing, hemp							Re. 1-2 per lb.	148¾ lbs.	167 5 6
Twist, cotton							As. 10 to 12 „	76½ „	49 1 0
Varnish, black							Rs. 3½ to 4 per gal.	20 gals.	73 12 0
„ bright							„ 3½ to 4 per gal.	38½ „	135 0 0
„ copal							„ 10 to 10½ „	8 „	83 8 0
Wick for kerosine lamps							As. 1-8 to 5-4 per yard	288 yards	43 14 0

List of Articles—contd.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. Number or quantity.	1879-80. Total Cost.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. Number or quantity.	1880-81. Total Cost.	TOTAL. Rate.	TOTAL. Number or quantity.	TOTAL. Total Cost.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Public Works Department, Port Blair.									
Acid, muriatic				As. 6 per lb.	2 lbs.	0 12 0			
„ sulphuric				„ 3 „	2 „	0 6 0			
Axes, carpenter's				Rs. 2-12 each	2 „	5 8 0			
„ felling				„ 2-12 „	300 No.	825 0 0			
Belting, leather				„ 5-3-2 per foot	10 feet	52 0 0			
Blocks, wooden, large				„ 18 each	3 „	54 0 0			
Brick kiln				„ 485-9-4 each	1 No.	485 9 4			
Buckets, iron, galvanised				„ 1-3-4 „	6 „	7 4 0			
Canvas	Rs. 24 per bolt	2 bolts	48 0 0	As. 12 per yard	53 yards	39 12 0			
Case, packing				Rs. 5 each	1 No.	5 0 0			
Cement, Portland				6 pie per lb.	450 lbs.	14 1 0		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Chalk	Re. 1-8 per cwt.	6 cwt.	9 0 0	6 „ „	150 „	4 11 0	.....	7 1 10	13 11 0
„ French, packing				Re. 1-12 per lb.	7¼ „	12 11 0			
Cloth, American				As. 4-8 per yd.	40 yds.	11 11 6			
„ black				„ 5-3 „	22⅓ „	7 6 8			
„ muslin				„ 6 „	2 „	0 12 0			
Compass				Re. 1-12 each	1 No.	1 12 0			
French polish	Rs. 8-8 per gal.	4 gals.	34 0 0	As. 14 per lb.	2 lbs.	1 12 0			
Hammers, stone				Re. 1-2 each	124 No.	139 8 0			
„ sledge				Rs. 3-6-7 „	54 „	184 4 0			
Hands, punkah, brass				As. 8 each	4 „	2 0 0			
Hinges, brass				„ 5 „	1 „	0 5 0			
„ butt T, 3″ and 4″	Rs. 2-8 and 3-8 a doz.	250 pairs	60 6 8						
„ iron, of sizes				As. 1-9 each	398 No.	42 1 0			
„ „ T, 10″	Rs. 6 a doz.	60 pairs	30 0 0						
Locks, pad, iron				As. 7 each	10 No.	4 6 0			
Log-line, English	Ans. 7 per lb.	56 lbs.	24 8 0						
Long-cloth				As. 3-9 per yard	33⅓ yards	7 15 6			
Nuts, iron, of sizes	Rs. 26 to 29 per cwt.	cwt. 7-2-3	211 0 0	„ 2 each	600 No.	80 2 0			
Oakum				Rs. 3-6 per lb.	4 lbs.	0 14 0			
Oil, kerosine				Rs. 3 per tin	1 tin	3 0 0			
„ linseed, boiled				As. 4-1 per lb.	185 lbs.	47 6 7			
„ „ raw				„ 4-3 „	267 „	70 14 9			
Pincers				„ 1-10 each	1 No.	1 10 0			
Planes, plough, with bits				Rs. 13 „	1 „	13 0 0			
Powder, disinfecting				As. 3 per lb.	10 lbs.	1 14 0			
Rope, Europe				„ 4-5 „	346 „	94 8 0			
Rope, Manilla				„ 5-5 per foot	600 ft.	2 0 6			
Rules, foot				Re. 1-2 each	19 No.	21 6 0			
Sand-paper				8 pie per sheet	12 sheets	0 8 0			
Scales, copper, small				Rs. 11 each	1 No.	11 0 0			
Spade, English				„ 1-8 „	1 „	1 8 0			
Spirits of wine				Re. 1-8 per lb.	1 lb.	1 8 0			
Tape, white				Anna 1-5 per yard	34 yards	3 0 0			
Taps and dies				Rs. 100 per set	1 set	100 0 0			
Thread, reels				9 pie each	4 No.	0 3 0			
Trowels				As. 11 each	24 „	16 8 0			
Turpentine				„ 3-9 per lb.	146 lbs.	34 3 6			
Twine, Europe				„ 8-6 „	32 „	17 0 0			
Varnish				„ 14 „	1½ „	1 5 0			
Vice, bench				Re. 1-10-8 each	1 No.	1 10 8			
Washers, iron				Rs. 4-10-2 per cent.	600 „	27 13 0			
Weights, „				As. 12-8 each	12 „	9 8 0			
Wheel, punkah, brass				Re 3 „	1 „	3 0 0			
Wrenches				Rs. 6-8 „	2 „	13 0 0			
For the Telegraph Department.									
Acid, carbolic				15·375 a gal.	2 gals.	30·75			
Adzes	1·23 each	7 No.	8·62						
Axes, pick				1·125 each	50 No.	56·25			
Belts, holster, for revolver	6 each	7 No.	42						
Bill hooks	3·25 „	8 „	26						
Bolts, brass, flush	·273 „	32 „	8·75						
Call-bell				6·75 each	2 No.	13·5			
Candle-stands				2·25 „	3 „	6·75			
Canvas, Europe	·54 a yard	360 yards	195	·62 a yard	35 yards	21·75	.....	395 yards	216·75
Cement, Portland	9·65 per barrel	16 barrels	154·38	9·16 per barrel	16 barrels	146·5	.....	32 barrels	300·88
Cloth bunting	·43 a yard	40 yards	17·5	·26 a yard	437½ yards	116·45	.....	477½ yards	133·95
„ broad	1·61 „	57½ „	92·56	1·7 „	38¾ „	65·84	.....	96¼ „	158·4
„ black	·14 „	252 „	35·44						
„ blue	·2 „	24 „	4·88						
„ green	·14 „	252 „	35·44						
„ grey shirting	·216 „	36 „	7·78	·175 a yard	146½ yards	23·09	.....	182½ yards	30·87
„ red	·16 „	172 „	26·87						
Coach screws, for brackets	·25 a lb.	55 lbs.	13·75						
Cocks, brass	12·5 each	2 No.	25	15 each	1 No.	15	.....	3 No.	40
Felt	·758 „	49 „	37·15	·87 „	50 „	43·75	.....	99 „	80·9
Filters	20 „	2 „	40	13 „	2 „	26	.....	4 „	66
Firebricks	10·33 per cent.	1,058 „	109·3	10·21 per cent.	1,400 „	143	.....	2,458 „	252·3
Grindstones				58 each	3 „	174	.....	.....	.....
Hammers, claw	1·375 each	10 No.	13·75				.....	.....	.....
„ hand, heavy	1·69 „	77 „	122·38	1·63 each	111 No.	181·13	.....	188 No.	303·51

List of Articles—contd.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1879-80.			1880-81.			TOTAL.		
	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.	Rate.	No. or quantity.	Total cost.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Hammers, sledge	2·75 each	4 No.	11	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ wrench	3·765 „	48 „	180·75	3·72 each	136 No.	506·62	.....	194 No.	687·37
Handles, brass, for boxes	·508 „	217 „	110·12	·5 „	26 „	13	.....	243 „	123·12
Hemp, twine	·406 per lb.	Tons 4-3-3-21	3,819·56	·406 per lb.	Tons 2-15-1-14	2,519·55	.....	Tons 6-19-1-7	6,339·11
Hinges, brass, 2″	·078 each	192 No.	15	·098 each	44 No.	4·31	.....	236 No.	19·31
„ „ 2½″	·109 „	124 „	13·56	·107 „	472 „	50·78	.....	596 „	64·34
„ iron, 1½″	.....	.....	...	·2 „	48 „	9·5	.....	.....	.....
„ „ 2½″	.....	.....	...	·19 „	52 „	9·87	.....	.....	.....
Iron bolts, 1½″	6·74 per cwt.	Cwt. 1-3-9	12·34	7 per cwt.	Cwt. 6-2-0	45·5	.....	Cwt. 8-1-9	57·84
„ „ ⅝″	.....	...	...	6 „ „	Tons 2	240	.....	.....	.....
„ „ with nuts galvanised	4 per gross	1 gross	4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Jars, stone ware	2·92 each	6 No.	17·5	1·75 each	1 No.	1·75	.....	7 No.	19·25
Jugs, porcelain	2·37 „	4 „	9·5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Lamps, candles	.....	.....	...	3·59 each	8 No.	28·75	.....	.....	.....
„ kerosine, hanging	11·83 each	3 No.	35·5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ „ hurricane	30 „	1 „	30	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ „ complete	.....	.....	...	18·24 each	66 No.	1,203·84	.....	.....	.....
„ wall, kerosine, complete	10·623 each	33 No.	350·56	7·96 „	13 „	103·5	.....	46 No.	454·06
Lanterns, hand	3·125 „	8 „	25	3·34 „	14 „	46·75	.....	22 „	71·75
„ with reading shades	7·25 „	1 „	7·25	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ hurricane	.....	.....	...	3·276 each	19 No.	62·25	.....	.....	.....
Locks, brass, for almirahs	·75 each	3 No.	2·25	·75 „	6 „	4·5	.....	9 No.	6·75
„ „ „ boxes, 1½″	·92 „	344 „	315·74	·833 „	222 „	185	.....	566 „	500·74
„ „ „ „ 2½″	·75 „	135 „	101·25	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ „ 3″	1 „	36 „	36	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ „ 3½″	2·22 „	11 „	24·41	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ desks, 3″	·89 „	6 „	5·37	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ „ „ drawers	1 „	4 „	4	·97 each	11 No.	10·69	.....	15 No.	14·69
„ iron, „ boxes	·29 „	50 „	14·58	·29 „	26 „	7·56	.....	76 „	22·14
„ pad, iron	·57 „	108 „	61·25	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ pad, brass, ordinary	.....	.....	...	1·75 each	5 No.	8·75	.....	.....	.....
Oil, kerosine	·6 per gal.	590 gals.	355·06	·55 per gal.	695 gals.	381	.....	1,285 gals.	736·06
Oxide of iron	·09 per lb.	155 lbs.	14·69	...	.....	...	.....	...	...
Pans for commodes	1·5 each	2 No.	3	1·54 each	9 No.	13·87	.....	11 No.	16·87
Pincers	1·15 „	20 „	23	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Pipes, brass	1·19 per lb.	4⅞ lbs.	5·19	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ gas ⅝″	·25 per foot	87 feet	21·75	·28 per foot	47 feet	13·12	.....	134 feet	34·87
„ 1½″	·41 „	13⅓ „	5·59	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
„ ¾″	.....	.....	...	·34 per foot	2344 feet	78·67	.....	.....	.....
„ 3″	.....	.....	...	1·25 „	51½ „	64·37	.....	.....	.....
„ ½″	.....	.....	...	·14 „	23½ „	3·3	.....	.....	.....
„ 1¼″	.....	.....	...	·47 „	429⅝ „	203·2	.....	.....	.....
Planes, iron	4·36 per dozen	5½ dozens	24	5·75 per dozen	2 dozens.	11·5	.....	7½ dozens	35·5
„ jack	3·13 each	26 No.	81·5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Planks, deal	87 per 1,000 sq. ft.	83,485 feet	7,263·48	84·63 per 1,000 sq. ft.	104,351 feet	8,831·83	.....	187,836 feet	16,095·31
Pliers, cutting	2·39 each	302 No.	722·33	2·72 each	231 No.	629·05	.....	533 No.	1,351·38
Powder, disinfecting	·12 per lb.	Cwt. 1-2-14	21·84	12·41 per cwt.	Cwt. 6-2-16	82·44	.....	Cwt. 8-1-2	104·28
Quinine pills	·75 per dozen	12 dozens	9	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ powder	.....	...	...	7·846 per oz.	6½ ozs.	51	.....	...	...
Rope, hemp, tarred, 2″	24 per cwt.	Cwt. 1-0-7	25·5	24·98 per cwt.	Qr. 1-26	12·05	.....	Cwt. 1-2-5	37·55
„ „ „ 3″	.....	...	...	25·27 „	Cwt. 1-0-2	25·84	.....	.....	...
„ Manilla, ¾″	·38 per lb.	Qr. 1-9	14·36	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ „ ½″	43·5 per cwt.	5 lbs.	1·94	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ „ 1¼″	38·47 „	26 „	8·93	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ „ 1½″	30·88 „	Cwt. 9-0-7	279·89	31·22 per cwt.	Cwt. 7-0-18	223·55	.....	Cwt. 16-0-25	503·44
„ „ 2″	32·23 „	„ 10-1-16	335·02	31·46 „	„ 10-3-15	342·43	.....	„ 21-1-3	677·45
„ „ 2½″	31·77 „	„ 16-0-9	510·93	31·24 „	Ton 1-2-3-21	716·75	.....	Ton. 1-19-0-2	1,227·68
„ „ 3″	29·25 „	„ 3-2-14	106·04	30·33 „	Cwt. 8-3-17	269·95	.....	Cwt. 12-2-3	375·99
„ „ 3½″	31·5 „	„ 2-0-14	66·94	30·49 „	„ 2-1	68·62	.....	„ 4-1-14	135·56
„ „ 4″	30 „	„ 1-1-10	40·17	30·49 „	„ 1-0-26	37·58	.....	„ 2-2-8	77·75
Rules, 2 feet, common	·66 each	4 No.	2·5	·75 each	12 No.	9	.....	16 No.	11·5
Sand-paper	.....	...	...	·375 per dozen	35 dozens	13·12	.....	.....	...
Scales, with weights	20 each	1 No.	20	32·5 each	1 No.	32·5	.....	2 No.	52·5
„ „	.....	...	...	17 „	1 „	17	.....	.....	...
„ „	.....	...	...	52 „	1 „	52	.....	.....	...
Scissors, bent	.....	...	...	3·5 each	2 „	7	.....	.....	...
Screws, coach, 2½″	·07 each	20 No.	1·45	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
„ „ 4″	1·05 per dozen	13½ dozens	13·96	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
„ „ 5″	...	...	...	1·75 per dozen	2 dozens	3·5	.....	.....	...
„ „ 6″	·166 each	50 No.	8·33	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Screw-drivers	·71 „	12 „	8·5	·39 each	72 No.	28·5	.....	84 No.	37
„ „	·42 „	36 „	15	·19 „	42 „	7·87	.....	78 „	22·87
„ „	.....	...	...	·48 each	48 „	23	.....	...	...
Sieves, brass	4·37 each	3 No.	14·62	2·25 „	2 „	4·5	.....	5 No.	19·12
Shades, for candlesticks	1·21 „	3 „	3·62	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Soap, bar	·37 „	15 pieces	5·6	·43 each	10 pieces	4·32	.....	25 pieces	9·92
Stones, grinding	38·4 each	1 No.	38·4	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Sulphur	10·13 per cwt.	Cwt. 7-3	78·5	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Tank, iron, 400 gallons	.....	...	...	26·17 each	3 No.	78·5	.....	...	...
Tap, brass, for tank	.....	...	...	7 „	1 „	7	.....	...	...
Thread, bunting	·28 per skein	12 skeins	3·36	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...

List of Articles—concld.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1880-81. Rate.	1880-81. No. or quantity.	1880-81. Total cost.	1879-80. Rate.	1879-80. No. or quantity.	1879-80. Total cost.	TOTAL. No. or quantity.	TOTAL. Total cost.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Thread, sewing	·27 per doz.	12 doz.	3·25	.....	...	7·88	...	...
,, packing	1·97 per lb.	9 lbs.	17·75	.....	276 reels	2·12	...	...
Timber, mahogany	·468 per sq. ft.	650 sq. ft.	304·69	.....	834 sq. ft.	390·94	1,484 sq. ft.	695·63
Tin, sheet, double	·38 per sheet	100 sheets	38	.....	1,200 sheets	307·75	1,300 sheets	345·75
Turpentine	·38 per lb.	Qrs. 3-8	35·03	.....	Cwt. 1-3-25	67·52	Cwt. 2-3-5	102·55
Twine, English	68·16 per cwt.	Cwt. 1-1	92·5	.....	...	...	...	...
Varnish	.....	.....	...	.....	2 gals.	12·5	...	7·38
Vices, hand	1·75 each	1 No.	1·75	.....	3 No.	5·63	4 No.	...
,, with jaws, 4" standing	.....	.....	...	.....	5 ,,	7·5	...	11·19
Vinegar	·47 per bottle	18 bottles	8·44	.....	6 bottles	2·75	24 bottles	...
Weights, brass, for letter scales	2·75 per set	9 sets	24·75	.....	.....	...	...	...
Wicks for kerosine lamps	6·74 per gross	17 1/2 gross	117·44	7·31 per gross	10 3/4 gross	78·05	28 1/2 gross	195·49
,, Oeler's lamps	1·41 ,,	13 ,,	18·38	.....	2 ,,	2	15 ,,	20·38
,, thread for lanterns	·49 per lb.	15 lbs.	7·34	·41 per lb.	11 lbs.	4·47	26 lbs.	11·81
,, for lamps, Hink's duplex	·75 per doz.	3 doz.	2·25	.....	...	...	...	...
Stationery Stores.								
Gum pots, with gum	·197 each	48 No.	9·5	·221 each	48 No.	10·63	96 No.	20·13
Holders of steel pens	2·73 per cent.	575 ,,	15·72	3·125 per cent.	494 ,,	15·44	1,069 ,,	31·16
Ink, black, fluid	·69 per bottle	48 bottles	33	·69 per bottle	48 bottles	33	96 bottles	66
,, blue ,,	1·36 ,,	62 ,,	84·25	1·43 ,,	38 ,,	54 41	100 ,,	138·69
Inkstands, pewter	·75 each	12 No.	9	.....	.....	...	...	...
Paper, blotting	1·2 per quire	19 quires	22·75	25 per ream	Ream 1-5	30	Reams 2-4	52·75
Ruler, ebony	.....	.....	...	2 each	1 No.	2	...	...
Tape, cotton, red	·1 per bundle	400 bundles	41·68	.....	.....	...	...	...

The 10th February 1882.

No. 774.—Mr. W. S. Halsey B.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs, having been granted furlough in India, made over charge of the duties of his office to Mr. R. J. Whitten, Deputy Commissioner, before noon, on the 3rd February 1882.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 868.

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DEFINITIONS.

PAGE VIII.

In the definition of "LOCAL FUND," *strike out the sentence*—"'Local Fund' does not include a Municipality or any Trust Fund."

C. P. C.

PAGE 90.

Section 165.

Insert the following Note under this Section :—

[NOTE.—*The expression "Local Fund" does not include an Excluded Local Fund.*]

PAGE 97.

Section 177.

Insert the following Note under this Section :—

[NOTE.—The expression "Local Fund" in this Section and in Sections 180 and 181 does not include an Excluded Local Fund.]

No. 849.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 95.

Section 172, Rule 2.

For "Local Government" *in the second sentence of the Rule, substitute* "Authority who would have been competent to sanction the pension if the officer had not died."

No. 784.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 200.

Section 157, Rule 14.

Insert the following as a note under the Rule :—

[NOTE.—The expression "Allowances" in the Rule does not include Travelling Allowance.]

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 60.—STAFF CORPS—

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

Lieutenant [illegible] Richmond William Lumsden, East [illegible], Officiating Squadron Officer, [illegible] Bengal Cavalry,—24th September, 1879.

No. 61.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain C. J. Whitaker, York and Lancaster Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain H. M. Carter, vacated. Dated 16th May, 1881.

No. 62.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, half-pay, late 16th Lancers, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General H. Rowlands, C.B., V.C., who vacates on promotion to Major-General. Dated 30th January, 1882.

No. 63.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Captain J. E. Barr, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 3rd Native Infantry, is appointed to the Military Account Department as an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 7th February, 1882, and will rank next above Lieutenant G. B. Renny.

No. 64.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(*Queen's Own*) *Corps of Guides.*

Lieutenant R. G. Egerton, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant H. S. P. Davies, Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

No. 65.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

In G. G. O. No. 565 of 1881, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel W. Howey, Bengal Infantry, to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, for "Commandant" read *Lieutenant-Colonel—Commandant.*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 66.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. F. Sharpe, Bengal S.C., District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. F. Badgley, Bengal S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain A. S. McRae, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander, 22nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 240 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. Montanaro, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 16th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. Glennie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 2nd March, 1882.

Surgeon C. J. McCastie, M.D., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 67.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) *Sir* R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for eight months.

Major W. C. Ramsden, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major F. G. Oldham, R.E., (p. a.) for six months.

Major W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry, (u. p. a.), without pay, for one month.

Surgeon C. H. Beatson, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 68.—The undermentioned officers are granted extensions of furlough, without pay, to the dates specified :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. W. Ridgeway, General List, Infantry,—29th November, 1881.

Surgeon A. H. Williams, M.B.,—30th November, 1881.

No. 69.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary G. B. Bleazby, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay under subsidiary rule III of G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 70.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 6th January, 1882, page 50.

War Office, Pall Mall, 6th January, 1882.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The name of the Major-General of the Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and described in the Gazette of 4th November, 1881, as J. *C.* Gastrell, is J. *E.* Gastrell.

The name of the Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and described in the Gazette of 4th November, 1881, as P. P. Gardener, is P. F. Gardiner.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January, 1882, page 95.

India Office, 10th January, 1882.

HER Majesty has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant John Charles Frederick Gordon. Dated 10th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Napier Goldney. Dated 10th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Michael King Martin. Dated 10th November, 1881.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Vincent Garbett. Dated 17th November, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Butler Shawe. Dated 29th October, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major the Honourable George Campbell Napier. Dated 4th November, 1881.

BENGAL [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Dugald Planck. Dated 4th August 1881.

Surgeon-Major Henry Walter [illegible] C.S.I. Dated 14th November, 1881.

BOMBAY [illegible]

To be [illegible]

Lieutenant-Colonel and [illegible] Charles Remny Blair. Dated 31st October, 1881.

ERRATA.

The Christian names of the undermentioned Officers are as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazettes specified :—

* * * * *

Gazette, 6th December, 1881.—Captain *Charles* Edward Harenc, Bengal Staff Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 71.—INDIAN ARMY—

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel) George Battye Fisher, Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 5th November, 1880, under the provisions of Article 8, Clause (*f*) (1) of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January, 1878, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 72.—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Forces are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 1st July, 1881, under the provisions of Article 3, Clause (*g*) of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Griffith Turner Jones, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Shrubb Iredell, Bombay Infantry.
Patrick Chirnside Dalmahoy, Bengal Infantry.
Edward John McNair, Bengal Infantry.
Arthur [illegible], Bombay Infantry.
George Edward Henry Beauchamp, Madras Infantry.
Francis Goring Rideout, Madras Infantry.
James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Infantry.

No. 73.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Native Infantry.

Subadar Arub Ali Khan, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nehal Chund, invalided; Jemadar Hunnooman Ram, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Chund, invalided; Havildar Sewdial Ram, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hunnooman Ram, promoted,—13th December, 1881.

34th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Narain Misser, to be Subadar, *vice* Jubber Sing, transferred to Resident's Escort, Nepal; Havildar Dabee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Narain Misser, promoted,—1st February, 1881.

Jemadar Pitumber, to be Subadar, *vice* Utbul, invalided; Havildar Jowalapersaud, to be Jemadar, *vice* Pitumber, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 74.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Thomas Oldfield, Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th February, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
[illegible] *of India.*

[illegible] DEPARTMENT.

[illegible], 1882.

[illegible] Seaforth Highlanders, 1881, at [illegible] the 21st February, [illegible] estate must be [illegible] 10th April 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February 1882.

No. 48.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, State Railway Department, in Class III of Revenue Scale, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 49.—The services of Mr. T. Wood, Stock-verifier, Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, now under the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 8th February 1882.

No. 50.—ERRATUM.—Those portions of Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 394, dated 14th December 1881, and 402, dated 30th idem, relating to Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer, Class III, from 1st December, and promoting him to Officiating Superintending Engineer, Class II, from 29th November 1881, are cancelled.

The 9th February 1882.

No. 51.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 13th January 1882 :—

Names.	From	To	Nature.
Mr. F. Morrison...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade	Substantive (*pro tem.*)
„ W. F. Barrow	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent.

No. 52.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

The 10th February 1882.

No. 53.—Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is placed in charge of those portions of the offices of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, and Accountant General, Public Works Department, which have been left at Simla, with effect from the 9th February 1882.

Mr. [illegible] Smith, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 9th February 1882.

Mr. [illegible] departure on furlough of Mr. [illegible]land, R.E., Examiner of [illegible], the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *temporary* promotions in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 3rd February 1882 :—

Names.	From	To
Mr. T. Moss ...	Examiner, 2nd Class	Examiner, 1st Class.
Mr. D. C. Gordon...	Examiner, 3rd Class	Examiner, 2nd Class.
Mr. W. Palmer ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

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

CONTENTS.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
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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:—
Report of the Select Committee and the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, No. II.
Report of the Select Committee and the Indian Paper Currency Bill, No. II.
The Indian Railway Bill, 1882.

SUPPLEMENT No. 7.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 17th February 1882.

No. 55.—Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills District during the absence on furlough of Major [illegible] Michell, or until further orders.

Mr. McCabe will officiate in the 4th grade of Deputy Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th February 1882.

No. 175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act VIII of 1874, Section 2, and Act XII of 1874, Section 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of giving effect to [illegible] in the territories forming that Chief Commissionership, the powers over the said territories which at the time of the formation of the said Chief Commissionership were vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by Section 1, Act IV (B. C.) of 1873 (an Act for Registering Births and Deaths).

The 14th February 1882.

No. 186.—The Honorable James O'Kinealy, C.S., and the Honorable Mohendra Nath Bose took their seat, as Officiating Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 1st ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th February 1882.

No. 14.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend John Dunlop Briscoe, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 15.—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 W. Spencer, D.D.,—1st February 1882.

The Reverend J. A. Stamper,—7th February 1882.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th February 1882.

No. 27 *S.I.*—In obedience to the Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held in Calcutta on Wednesday, the 25th January 1882, at Government House, for the purpose of investing His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nasrat Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Bahawulpur, with the Insignia of the First Class, and of Sirdar Dewa Singh of Patiala, James Davidson Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., and Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C.S.I., with the Insignia of the Second Class; and of decorating Sirdar Bakshi Ganda Singh of Patiala, Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthala, Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, Henry Mortimer Durand, Esq., Wazirzada Muhammad Afzal Khan, Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq., and Charles Grant, Esq., with the Badge of the Third Class of the said Order.

The following Members of the Order, who were summoned, attended the Chapter:—

Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Nawab Sayyid Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
James Davidson Gordon, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Shiva Prasada, C.S.I.
Colonel Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe Macgregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Maulvi Mir Imdad Ali, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Theodore Cracraft Hope, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.
Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C.S.I.
Sirdar Bikrama Singh, Ahluwalia, C.S.I.

The seats of Members of the Order were placed on either side of the Dais, right and left, in alternate order, according to seniority.

There being no Knights Grand Commanders present, the Knights Commanders and the Companions of the Order assembled in the Council Chamber. A procession was formed of the Members of the Order according to ancient custom, and proceeded to the Throne Room, the Junior preceding the Senior Members of the Order.* All present rose and remained standing till the GRAND MASTER took his seat.

* NOTE.—As the Chapter was held at night, the GRAND MASTER determined that no Salutes were to be fired on the occasion

The following was the order of the procession:—

Spears.
Maces.
The Marshal of the Procession.
The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.
The Secretary of the Order.
Companions of the Star of India.
Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. | Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
The Military Secretary to the Viceroy. | The Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Officer bearing the Banner of the GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Grand Master, G.M.S.I.

Pages and Personal Staff of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER.

On entering the Throne Room, each Member of the Order filed off, right and left, to the seat allotted to him, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER as His Excellency passed.

The Band played the National Anthem. At its conclusion, His Excellency the GRAND MASTER ordered the Secretary to call the roll of those summoned to attend the Chapter. Each Member of the Order who was present bowed to the Grand Master as his name was called, and took his seat.

When the roll-call was over, the Secretary, by command of the GRAND MASTER, declared the Chapter open.

The Secretary then reported that the business before the Chapter was the investiture of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpur as a Knight Grand Commander, and of Sirdar Dewa Singh of Patiala, James Davidson Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., and Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C.S.I., as Knights Commanders; and the decoration of Sirdar Bakshi Ganda Singh of Patiala, Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthalla, Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, Henry Mortimer Durand, Esq., Wazirzada Muhammad Afzal Khan, Horace, Abel Cockerell, Esq., and Charles Grant, Esq., with the Badge of the Third Class of the Order under the Sovereign's Grants.

The Secretary then delivered to His Excellency the GRAND MASTER the Sovereign's Grant of the dignity of Knight Grand Commander.

The Secretary of the Order with the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders then withdrew from the Chapter in order to conduct His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpur into the presence of the GRAND MASTER.

A procession was then formed of—

Spears.
Maces.
The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, bearing the Insignia of the Order.
The Secretary of the Order.
The two Junior Knights Commanders present.
Officer bearing the further Banner of His Highness.
His Highness the NAWAB OF BAHAWULPUR.
Pages and Attendants of His Highness.

The Guard of Honor presented arms as His Highness passed. All Members of the Second and Third Classes of the Order rose and remained standing until the proclamation, hereinafter mentioned, was made.

His Highness, with the two Knights Commanders, advanced to within a few paces from the Dais, and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department placed the Insignia on the table.

The Secretary, having received from the GRAND MASTER and read the Sovereign's Grant in favor of the NAWAB OF BAHAWULPUR, conducted His Highness to the table, and the Junior Knight Commander, receiving the Riband and Badge from the Secretary, decorated the Nawab therewith, and the next Junior Knight, receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in its proper place.

The two Knights Commanders next robed His Highness with the Mantle of the Order.

This done, His Highness was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the Dais, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights withdrew to their places and remained standing.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department took from the table the Collar of the Knight Grand Commander, and, with due reverence, delivered it to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER, remaining seated, then invested His Highness with the Collar, and addressed the following admonition :

"In the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander."

When the admonition had been given, the newly-invested Knight made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was then conducted by the Secretary to his seat, in front of which he remained standing. The Officer bearing His Highness' Banner then unfurled it, the Guard of Honor presented arms, and the Secretary of the Order proclaimed the full titles of His Highness, that is to say —

His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula, Nasrat Jang, Hafiz-ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The proclamation being ended, all resumed their seats.

The investiture of the Knight Grand Commander having been accomplished, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders conducted SIRDAR DEWA SINGH from his seat to the Dais. Members of the Third Class of the Order present rose from their seats.

After SIRDAR DEWA SINGH had made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, he was conducted by the Secretary to the table. The two Junior Knights Commanders, by desire of the GRAND MASTER, on receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in the proper place. This done, SIRDAR DEWA SINGH was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the Dais, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights Commanders withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Under-Secretary then, with due reverence, delivered the Riband and Badge of the Order to the GRAND MASTER,

The GRAND MASTER next invested SIRDAR DEWA SINGH with the Riband and Badge, addressing him as follows :—

"In the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander."

The newly-invested Knight then made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was led by the Secretary to the seat appointed for him: those standing resumed their seats.

Similar ceremonies were observed on the investiture of James Davidson Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., and Lepel Henry Griffin, Esq., C.S.I., as Knights Commanders, with this exception that, after each had been led to the Dais and had made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, the GRAND MASTER conferred upon him the Title, Degree, and Honor of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after which each in turn was conducted by the Secretary to the table.

The investiture of the Knights Commanders having been finished, the Secretary presented to the GRAND MASTER the Badges of the Third Class of the Order for the Companions to be decorated.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department then conducted SIRDAR BAKSHI GANDA SINGH of Patiala to the front of the Dais, where he made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER then handed the Badge of the Third Class of the Order for SIRDAR BAKSHI GANDA SINGH to the Secretary, who attached it in its proper place. Thereafter SIRDAR BAKSHI GANDA SINGH made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was conducted by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department to the seat appointed for him.

Similar ceremonies were observed in conferring the Badges of the Third Class on Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthalla, Lieutenant-Colonel William Tweedie, Henry Mortimer Durand, Esq., Wazirzada Muhammad Afzal Khan, Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq., and Charles Grant, Esq., with this exception as regards the last named Companion, that His Excellency the GRAND MASTER himself attached the Badge.

The Secretary then represented that there was no further business before the Chapter, and the GRAND MASTER, rising, commanded him to declare the Chapter dissolved.

A procession of Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India, Knights Commanders of the Star of India, and Companions of the Star of India was thereupon formed and left the Marble Hall and returned to the Council Room in the reverse order to that in which it entered, a Grand March being performed and the Guard of Honor presenting arms.

The Secretary of the Order and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department conducted the Knight Grand Commander to his carriage.

Full dress was worn by all Officers on this occasion, and evening dress by all Gentlemen who were not entitled to wear uniform.

By Command of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 17th February 1882.

No. 220 *G. G.*—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S., Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted furlough for one year from the 16th February 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 222 *G. G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., B.S.C., Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Turkish Arabia.

No. 225 *G. G.*—Major W. F. Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

POLITICAL.

The 17th February 1882.

No. 51 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Ali Kadr Syad Hasan Ali Mirza the title of "Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad," and to direct that the said title shall, on his demise, descend to, and be held by, his lineal heirs male, in perpetuity.

No. 53 *G. P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Syed Abdul Aziz, Inspector of Police, in the Godavery District, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1882.

No. 879.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following :—

No. 24, dated 19th January 1882.
From The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of Financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1882-83, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eight pence (1*s.* 8*d.*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

Ordered that this Despatch be communicated to the Comptroller General and to the Military and Public Works Departments for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that this Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

The 15th February 1882.

No. 954.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 4.

Section 8 (b), Rule 3.

Substitute the following for the second clause of the Rule :—

"In such case, the contribution is twelve per cent. on $\frac{100}{88}$ of the pay on which the pension is to be calculated, and in no case exceeds Rupees 136 a month."

The 16th February 1882.

No. 949.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 74.

Section 137 (b).

After "Municipality," *and* "Municipalities" *in three places*, insert "the Calcutta Port Trust."

The 17th February 1882.

No. 1017.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 74.

Section 136, Rule 2.

Strike out the Rule.

PAGE 80.

Insert the following new Section :—

147A.—Members of the Port Blair Police Force are entitled to pensions and gratuities under the Rules in Sections 99—124, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service,

except that the amount of the pension or gratuity which may be granted in any case to an officer of this Force, shall not exceed three-fourths of what is admissible under the Rules in Sections 99—124.

No. 1021.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1882, 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	6,54,53,210	1,65,91,456	21,69,983	1,87,61,439
Madras	1,19,08,300	53 09,045	11,68,000	64,77,045
Bombay	3,37,68,280	98,23,475	25,81,250	1,24,04,725
Allahabad	98,68,925	1,40,43,215	...	1,40,43,215
Lahore	74,10,640	1,61,51,230	...	1,61,51,230
Calicut	16,90,045	13,18,840	...	13,18,840
Coconada	2,45,890	2,45,560	...	2,45,560
Nagpore	3,17,050	6,70,680	...	6,70,680
Kurrachee	30,44,245	34,81 940	41,400	35,23,340
Akola	2,07,360	3,17,405	...	3,17,405
TOTAL	13,39,13,445	6,79,52,846	59,60,633	7,39,13,479
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,99,966
GRAND TOTAL				13,39,13,445

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 75.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel R. S. Hill, C.B., Infantry, Commandant 1st Goorkha Regiment, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General Sir C. H. Palliser, K.C.B., retired. Dated 6th February, 1882.

No. 76.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, V.C., appointed Military Secretary. Dated 28th October, 1881.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Harbord, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de Camp, *vice* Lieutenant Durand who reverts to his appointment as Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 10th February, 1882.

No. 77.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant C. P. Triscott, R.A., to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant H. [illegible]ater, R.A., vacated on promotion to Captain.

No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant J. F. Manifold, R.A., Officiating 2nd Subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A. Mansel R.A., vacated on promotion to Captain.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Bainbridge, 2nd-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, retired.

Major B. E. Gowan, Wing Commander (on furlough) to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge.

Major A. Scott, V.C., Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Gowan.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 78.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. S. Simonds, Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for one year and 113 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland, C.B., Bengal S.C., Commandant, 19th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Campbell, Bengal S.C., Commandant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 245 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Political Agent, Manipur, Assam, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E., Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, Brigade-Major on the establishment, (p. a.) for one year and 244 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. P. Williamson, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 79.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, C.B., Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.
Major E. S. Neave, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.
Captain G. Gaisford, Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.
Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R.A. (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 80.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1882, pages 187 and 188.

India Office, 17th January, 1882.

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

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Harry John Bolton, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Dated 17th August, 1878, but to rank from 17th July, 1872.

Lieutenant Harry Leonard Dawson, from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment. Dated 19th April, 1880, but to rank from 12th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Frederick William Pakenham Angelo, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 5th May, 1880, but to rank from 8th August, 1879.

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 Henry Edward Whish, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edgar Gibson Clark, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Augustus Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Branfill Harrison, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Limond Benwell, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th November, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Nugent Norton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred George Plomer, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Waddington, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.
Surgeon-Major Frederick George Constant, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 3rd January, 1882.

BREVET.

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

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Edward Whish of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edgar Gibson Clark, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Augustus Brown, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Branfill Harrison, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Limond Benwell, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th November, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Nugent Norton, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 27th December, 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Waddington, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred George Plomer, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has, at his own request, not been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 81.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I.,—8th February, 1882.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Harry Murray MacKenzie,—8th February, 1882.
Lieutenant Henry Macan Mason,—8th February, 1882.
Lieutenant Duncan Chesney,—9th February, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Worsley, Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

No. 82.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Major-General Alexander Fraser, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, *vice* General Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 17th December, 1881.

No. 83.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Sub-Conductor Cornelius Ryan, attached to the Ordnance Depôt, Aurungabad, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

No. 84.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Nihal Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Lachman Singh, invalided; Havildar Ram Chand, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihal Singh, promoted,—15th December, 1881.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February, 1882.

DISMISSALS.

No. 6.—The services of Mr. J. Clarkson, Engineer in charge, I. G. S. *Irrawaddy,* are dispensed with.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th February 1882.

No. 56.—The following promotion and reversions are ordered, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. H. T. Gwyther	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.	1st October 1881.
„ T. R. Wynne	Executive Engineers, 4th Grade (temporary rank.)	Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.	7th November 1881.
„ E. W. Arundell			9th November 1881.
Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E.			6th December 1881.
Mr. H. H. Gahan			19th December 1881.

The 16th February 1882.

No. 57.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 177 G. G. of the 10th instant, the services of Mr. C. E. Housden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

The 17th February 1882.

No. 58.—Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class I, and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, is appointed Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, from the date on which he may relieve Major-General J. Crofton, R.E., whose period of service in the Public Works Department has expired.

The services of Major-General Crofton are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the same date.

Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, with officiating rank in class I, is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department.

No. 59.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	Present Grade.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from
Watts, G. K. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st November 1881.
White, G. G. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer 1st Grade.	1st November 1881.
Gibbs, Major G. E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	15th February 1882.
Richard, H. J....	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer 2nd Grade.	15th February 1882.
Rees, J. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer 4th Grade.	15th February 1882.

No. 60.—The services of Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, at present on the Establishment under the Director General of Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for service in the Railway Department under that Government.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

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

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.
The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—
The further Report of the Select Committee on the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Bill, and Bill (No. III).
The Report of the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, and Bill (No. II).
The British Burma Pilots Bill, 1882.

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th March 1882.

No. 492.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

No. 495.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at Calcutta.

PORT BLAIR.

Simla, the 28th March 1882.

No. 499.—The services of Surgeon W. Owen, 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st March, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 157.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. H. Young, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 7th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation. Dated 11th March, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 158.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General C. T. Stewart, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland, C.B., Bengal S.C., Commandant, 19th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 78 of 1882.)

Lieutenant G. A. McCarthy, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 39th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year; under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant W. G. Bowyer, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. H. Perkins, (m. c.) for 182 days,—the period up to the 3rd August, 1882, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 872 of 1876, and the remaining period under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe, (p. a.) for one year and 213 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon J. E. C. Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 159.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Benjamin Simpson, M.D., *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., whose tour of service has expired. Dated 31st March, 1882.

No. 160.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Native Infantry.

Havildar Chatarey Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kampta Singh, transferred to the 17th Native Infantry,—2nd January, 1881.

17th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sadhan Awusthy, from the 3rd Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Audhan Sing, invalided,—9th September, 1881.

This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 45 of 1882 which refers to Jemadar Sadhan Awusthy.

45th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nowrung Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Boota Singh, deceased; Pay and Color Havildar Dhunput, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nowrung Singh, promoted,—25th January, 1882.

No. 161.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Jemadar Shibba to be Subadar, *vice* Gulabu, invalided; Havildar Gutu, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shibba, promoted,—1st February, 1882.

No. 162.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Rivers Theodore Lewis Howe, to be Captain, *vice* Captain F. G. Teale, resigned.

REWARDS.

No. 163.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The undermentioned Native Officer is admitted to the 1st class of the Order of British India, from the date specified:—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with title "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Dhondoo Ghowray, 3rd Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Louis Gabriel, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—27th January, 1882.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 164.—Surgeon-Major George William Jameson is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th April, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PENSIONS.

No. 165.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the pension establishment:—

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary William Wilson, Public Works Department.

Sub-Conductor Alfred George Fernley, Commissariat Department.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st March, 1882.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 25th to the 31st March, 1882.

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.		
Philip Spencer (a) ...	Quartermaster.	2nd Bn., Liverpool Regiment.	2nd October, 1881.	Intestate ...	4,789 1 10	...	31st May, 1882.

(a) *Widow.*—Charlotte Spencer.
Children.—Annie Margaret Spencer.
Mary Adelaide Spencer.
Bertram Livingston Spencer.
Rose Spencer.
Kathleen Spencer.
Regina Theresa Spencer.

Erratum.—In Notification, dated the 24th March, 1882, under the column, Total unclaimed amount deposited, opposite the name of the late Sergeant Mark Kimber, Bengal Ordnance Department, for Rs. 1,403-2-1 read "Rs. 1,430-2-1."—Notification to be corrected accordingly.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 14.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

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

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
Nothing for publication.

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. 14.

PART I.

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

Simla, the 1st April 1882.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th April, 1882.

No. 3.—Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed, with effect from the 31st ultimo, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, during the absence on furlough of Major H. S. Jarrett, or until further orders.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th March 1882.

No. 492.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Simla, the 1st April 1882.

No. 508.—The services of Major H. M. S. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th March 1882.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th April 1882.

No. 110.—The following appointments are made in the Assam Commission, with effect from the 30th January 1882, the date of the death of Major M. O. Boyd, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade:—

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Captain H. St. P. Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. G. Place, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 112.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Hon'ble Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

MEDICAL.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 120.—The services of Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, M.B., 6th Bengal Cavalry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 123.—The services of Surgeon R. Macrae, M.B., Garrison Surgeon, Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 127.—The services of Surgeon W. Beatson are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

SANITARY.

The 1st April 1882.

No. 91.—The quarantine lately maintained in Egypt against vessels coming from Bombay and the Turkish Ports of the Red Sea having been withdrawn, the Notification in the Home Department, No. 85, dated the 17th ultimo, publishing rules for the imposition of quarantine against cholera in the Port of Aden, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th April 1882.

No. 459.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Morgan, 1st Class Pleader, Mercara, Coorg, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 467.—The Hon'ble W. Macpherson, C.S., took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

POLICE.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 97.—Mr. C. A. Fraser is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Syed Shams-ud-din Ali, Khan Bahadur, appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd April 1882.

No. 50.—The services of the Reverend J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 10th instant.

The Reverend H. King O'Connor is appointed to be Chaplain of Morar, *vice* Mr. Brunesson.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 54.—The Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained six months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATION.

The 1st April 1882.

No. 217.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Law, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

PATENTS.

The 3rd April 1882.

No. 321.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, 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. 126 of 1881.—Percy Swinburne, of Parbatpur, Sylhet Tea Planter, for an improved apparatus for drying tea.

No. 134 of 1881.—Cornelius Curtin Sullivan, Head Master, Thomason College, Roorkee, residing at Roorkee, in the North-West Provinces of India, for a machine for dredging and excavating wells and subsoil foundations.

No. 148 of 1881.—James Nicholas Douglas, of Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, in England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in burners.

No. 149 of 1881.—George Westinghouse, Junior, of Canal Road, Kings Cross, in the County of Middlesex, England, for an improved regulating valve for railway brakes worked by fluid pressure.

No. 150 of 1881.—George Westinghouse, Junior, of Canal Road, Kings Cross, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for working railway brakes by fluid pressure.

No. 155 of 1881.—Raymond Cahuc, of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for a new or improved explosive.

No. 14 of 1882.—Christian Louis Melosch, of Moulmein, in British Burma, Merchant, for an improved method of dressing rice and wheat and apparatus therefor.

No. 23 of 1882.—Alexander Muirhead, of 27, Regency Street, in the City of Westminster, England, and Henry Alfred Charles Saunders, of 66, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in electric telegraphs.

No. 24 of 1882.—Hiram Stevens Maxim, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, for an improved process or method of preparing carbon and other conductors, to be used for electric lighting and other purposes.

No. 28 of 1882.—The Electric Light and Power Generator Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements in electric lighting apparatus.

No. 29 of 1882.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in carbon burners for incandescent conductors for electric lamps, and in the means and methods of manufacture and treatment thereof, partly applicable to the manufacture of other carbon articles.

No. 30 of 1882.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in electric lamps and in circuits for the same.

No. 31 of 1882.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in and connected with electric lamps.

No. 32 of 1882.—James Constantien Marillier, of Nice, in the Republic of France, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, manufacturing tea.

No. 33 of 1882.—The Right Honourable William Henry, Earl Poulett, of Hinton, St. George, Crewkerne, Somerset and Grenville Hall, Droxford, Hants, England, for improved construction and arrangement of frames and trays for drying and roasting fruit.

No. 34 of 1882.—Daniel Coleman Defries, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, of No. 147, Houndsditch, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, Merchant, for improvements in pendant lamps, lanterns, or chandeliers.

No. 35 of 1882.—Alexander James Stevenson, Builder, of No. 300, Bow Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, for self-acting punkha-pulling machine.

No. 39 of 1882.—Alfred Charles Brown and Henry Alfred Charles Saunders, both of 66, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in telephonic and telegraphic signalling apparatus.

No. 41 of 1882.—Sir James Anderson, of 66, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, and Benjamin Smith, of Princes Street, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in electric telegraphs.

FORESTS.

The 31st March 1882.

No. 252F.—Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Probationer in the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 6th January 1882.

Mr. Lowrie will continue for the present to be employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 4th April 1882.

No. 258F.—The following officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are attached to the Provinces mentioned below :—

Mr. J. H. Lace	Punjab	31st December 1881
„ E. S. Carr	„	30th „ „
„ F. S. Barker	Assam	31st January 1882
„ A. G. Hobart-Hampden.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2nd „ „
Mr. C. A. G. Lillingston.	Bengal	23rd February „

Mr. Clifford will be employed in Europe on special duty for one year.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 31st March 1882.

No. 452 *G.G.*—The services of Surgeon W. Beatson, Medical Officer in charge of the Meywar Political Agency, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 476 *G.G.*—Captain N. C. Martelli, R.S.C., Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Assistant for Banswarra and Partabgarh to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, and Superintendent of the Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, is appointed temporarily to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and is posted as Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of the Rewa State.

No. 479 *G.G.*—Lieutenant H. M. Temple, R.S.C., Officiating Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam and Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

No. 482 *G.G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Robb, M.D., Medical Officer to the Political Agency at Zanzibar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 483 *G.G.*—Surgeon M. L. Bartholemeusz, M.B., is appointed Medical Officer to the Political Agency at Zanzibar.

No. 486 *G.G.*—Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, R.S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, is granted special leave of absence to Europe for six months, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 7th April 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 212 *E.G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 137 [illegible] 2nd March 1883, Mr. J. T. Christie, [illegible] Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, on Special Duty, is granted special leave for one month from the 24th March.

No. 488 *G.G.*—Misr Rama Charan, Attached to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, is granted two years' leave without allowances, with effect from the 15th March 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 490 *G.G.*—Surgeon J. Duke having returned to duty on the 9th November 1881 from the privilege leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1573 G.G. of the 18th August 1881, the unexpired portion of the leave from the 9th to the 23rd November 1881 is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY.

The 31st March 1882.

No. 51 *G.M.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, *vice* Lieutenant R. Seton Burn, deceased.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 59 *G.M.*—The services of Lieutenant C. Herbert, B.S.C., Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 62 *G.M.*—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, B.S.C., Adjutant, Mhairwarra Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, *vice* Lieutenant C. Herbert, or until further orders.

No. 64 *G.M.*—The following promotions in the Meywar Bheel Corps will take effect from the dates specified :—

From the 1st December 1881.

Jemadar Roopjee to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dowlut Mir Khan, pensioned.

Jemadar Gobinda to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Hurjee, pensioned.

Havildar Hubla to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Roopjee, promoted.

Havildar Bajjeea to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gobinda, promoted.

From the 29th December 1881.

Jemadar Sri Kissen to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bhugwandin, deceased.

Havildar Seo Narain to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sri Kissen, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 31st March 1882.

No. 87 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. C. F. de Menezes as Chancellor in Charge of the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay.

No. 90 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Acting Consular Agent for France at Rangoon.

No. 93 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 97 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Albert Gerdes as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Madras.

No. 100 *G.P.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 236 G.P. of the 17th August 1881, Mr. L. Strange has resumed charge of his duties as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras from Mr. J. R. Hunter.

No. 103 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Assistant Surgeon Abd-ur Rahim, in Medical Charge of Bassidore, the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 28 *I.J.*—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st April 1882.

No. 21.—Mr. W. S. Halsey is confirmed in the appointment of Commissioner of Inland Customs, with effect from the 12th February 1882.

The 5th April 1882.

No. 90.—Privilege leave for two months and seventeen days is granted to Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, with effect from the 1st April 1882.

Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, or until further orders.

The 7th April 1882.

No. 70.—Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S., appointed to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency, received charge of those offices after noon on the 28th March 1882.

No. 84.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution No. 724, dated 6th February 1882, regarding the supply of black writing inks of local manufacture.

Read also—

The undermentioned correspondence regarding the black writing ink manufactured by Babu Amrita Lal Roy, of No. 54, Machooabazar Street, Calcutta :—

Letter to the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, No. 2143, dated 23rd December 1881.
" from " " " No. 5895, dated 10th March 1882, in reply to the above.

ORDERED, that the letter from the Superintendent of Stationery read above be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information in continuation of Resolution No. 724, dated 6th February 1882.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 5895, dated 10th March 1882.

From—W. H. RYLAND, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta,

To—The Assistant Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.

I beg to forward herewith copy of the Chemical Examiner's report on the sample of black writing ink submitted by Amrita Lal Roy, and to state, as requested in your letter No. 2143, dated 23rd December last, that the ink is, no doubt, manufactured in India, and is of good quality, having fairly withstood the tests of the Chemical Examiner. The price is Rs. 2 per dozen quarts, and is cheaper than Dr. Waldie's ink (the cheapest of the samples formerly reported on) by 4 annas per dozen. In deciding upon the contract to be entered into for the ensuing year, full consideration will be given to the merits of Amrita Lal Roy's ink as compared with other samples tendered, from every point of view, mere cheapness not being the only desideratum.

2. This report has been kept back by me in the hope of being able also to report on Mr. George Law's sample of ink, which was not received till last month, after I had applied to him. The Chemical Examiner has not yet furnished his report, but I may mention that Mr. Law proposes to charge Rs. 12 per dozen quarts delivered at any station in the upper Provinces. Supposing the ink to be not superior to either Dr. Waldie's or Amrita Lal Roy's samples, the relative prices of the several inks delivered at the principal stations in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab would be as shown in the annexed statement. I am not yet in a position to state whether the ink is equal to Stephen's ink, and could be issued in the place of it to the officers who use the latter. The comparison, so far as it goes, including Stephen's ink, shows that Mr. Law's ink is much dearer as respects the other country-made inks, but cheaper as respects Stephen's ink.

No. 228A., dated 14th February 1882.

From—C. J. H. WARDEN, Esq., Chemical Examiner to Government,

To—The Officiating Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5048, dated 30th January 1882, forwarding one bottle of ink with the following printed label :—

"Youngman's steel jet black, writing ink, &c."

The bottle contained 15 ounces of black ink of acid re-action, and with a tar-like odour. The ink was of a good colour and flowed well.

On analysis it yielded 12·76 per cent. of solid residue by weight dried at 100° C.

The ash was equal to 1·7 per cent. by weight calculated on the ink and consisted of oxide of iron.

The action of re-agents on the ink is shown in the accompanying table.

The ink appears to be essentially a gall-ink of good quality.

Statement showing the comparative price of liquid ink delivered at the following stations.

Names of stations.	Price of Dr. Waldie's ink per dozen quarts.	Price of Amrita Lal Roy's ink per dozen quarts.	Price of G. Law's ink per dozen quarts.	Stephen's English ink per dozen quarts.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Allahabad ...	4 5 0	4 1 0	12 0 0	19 1 0	
Lucknow ...	4 9 0	4 5 0	12 0 0	19 5 0	
Agra	5 5 0	5 1 0	12 0 0	20 1 0	
Delhi	5 11 0	5 7 0	12 0 0	20 7 0	
Lahore	6 13 0	6 9 0	12 0 0	21 9 0	
Simla	8 4 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	23 0 0	

CALCUTTA; The 10th March 1882.

W. H. RYLAND,
Offg. Superintendent of Stationery.

No. 109.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the fees payable under Section 6 of the said Act on applications for Takavi advances in the distressed talukás of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, Bombay.

This Notification will remain in force till the thirty-first day of December 1882.

No. 158.—Whereas the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta contracted previous to the year 1869 Debenture Loans amounting in all to Rs. 46,99,600, and in the year 1878 Debenture Loans to the amount of Rs. 6,50,000, and paid the stamp duty chargeable on the bonds under the law in force at the time of their issue; and whereas the Commissioners have now paid to the Collector of Calcutta the sum of Rs. 1,137, being the difference between the stamp duty which was originally paid on the Debenture Bonds and that which would be payable at ½ per cent. as required by the rules promulgated in the Notification of the 13th November 1880, No. 3616, for the composition of stamp duty on debenture bonds issued by Corporate Bodies:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty on the renewal or sub-division of the Debentures referred to.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th April, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 166.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned Officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers 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:—

Lieutenant H. Swire, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
" W. W. Battiscombe, Leinster Regiment.
" E. O. Owen, Royal Highlanders.
" F. J. S. Lowry, West Yorkshire Regiment.
" G. W. Mitchell, ditto.
" J. C. Holloway, Lincolnshire Regiment.

No. 167.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Captain C. H. H. Mayne, R.A., to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain F. J. W. Eustace, who reverts to regimental duty, with effect from the 28th March, 1882.

No. 168.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major A. B. Morgan, Norfolk Regiment, to be an Assistant-Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hatchell, transferred to the Home Establishment. Dated 21st March, 1882.

No. 169.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Major W. V. Ellis, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 25th Native Infantry, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major H. O. Cumberlege, 39th Native Infantry, ordered to rejoin his regiment. Dated 8th March, 1882.

No. 170.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

MILITARY, INDIA OFFICE;
No. 78. *London, 2nd March, 1882.*

Para. 1. The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st October, 1881:—

Louis Tarleton Young.
James Barry Gibbons.
George Jolly Shand, M.D.
Donald St. John Dundas Grant.
Dirom Grey Crawford.

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 1st October, 1881, to the 6th February, 1882, inclusive.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 171.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 24th February, 1882, pages 771 to 773.

India Office, 24th February, 1882.

The Queen has approved the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Liston. Dated 7th December, 1881.
Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Fitzhugh, C.B. Dated 7th December, 1881.
Major Russell Morland Skinner. Dated 7th December, 1881.
Major Frederick Peere Williams Freeman. Dated 7th December, 1881.
Major Francis David Millett Brown, V.C. Dated 8th December, 1881.
Major William Vesey Fitzgerald Jacob. Dated 8th December, 1881.
Major Robert Wheeler. Dated 8th December, 1881.
Major Henry Morton. Dated 20th December, 1881.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Warburton. Dated 18th December, 1881.
Captain Robert Henry Francis Rennick. Dated 18th December, 1881.
Captain Alexander Innes Shepherd. Dated 20th December, 1881.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant St. John Fancourt Michell. Dated 1st December, 1881.
Lieutenant Aubrey de Vere Alexander. Dated 8th December, 1881.
Lieutenant Robert Francis Trotter. Dated 8th December, 1881.
Lieutenant Edward Archibald Young. Dated 15th December, 1881.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Battye Fisher. Dated 27th November, 1881.

To be Major.

Captain William Hope Meiklejohn. Dated 4th December, 1881.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Martin Shelley, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Augustus Buckley, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1881, and not 17th July, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 30th September, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th November, 1881.

The Queen has approved the transfer to the Half-pay List of the Indian Medical Service of the undermentioned Officer :—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Alfred John Wall. Dated 26th February, 1882.

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 Horatio Nelson Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Newton Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John William Hoggan, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Charles Henry Palliser, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Perkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Henry Beddome, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, C.I.E., of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Harry Wilson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1881.

Major and Brevet Colonel Septimus Hodgson, of the Madras Army. Dated 5th November, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Arthur Lewes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Lidderdale, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.

Surgeon-Major John Law, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st February, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army :—

Major Edwin Clarence O'Bryen Horsford, of the Bengal Army. Dated 16th December, 1881.

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

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Horatio Nelson Davies, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Newton Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John William Hoggan, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Charles Henry Palliser, K.C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Perkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 31st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, C.I.E., of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Harry Wilson, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th December, 1881.

Major and Brevet Colonel Septimus Hodgson, of the Madras Army. Dated 5th November, 1881.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Arthur Lewes, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st December, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Lidderdale, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1881.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major John Murray, M.D., of the Madras Army. Dated 1st December, 1881.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Richard Henry Beddome, of the Madras Staff Corps, is, at his own request, not granted a step of honorary rank on retirement.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st March 1882.

No. 88.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 338 of the 19th October 1880, promoting Mr. F. H. Collett to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, *for* "from 1st October 1880" *read* "from 23rd September 1880."

The 1st April 1882.

No. 89.—Mr. G. Brown, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 3rd April 1882.

No. 90.—Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, Assistant Examiner, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted leave for three months on medical certificate, under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 4th April 1882.

No. 91.—Major G. F. E. S. Neill, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough of Major-General C. T. Stewart, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 92.—Colonel J. Bonus, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, is, on return from special leave, posted to Bombay.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 15. SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

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

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th April 1882.

No. 120.—Consequent upon the appointment of Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department and Officiating Chief Commissioner of British Burma, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 4th instant.

No. 123.—The following promotions are made among Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam, with effect from the 6th August 1881, consequent upon the appointment of Mr. H. M. Hinde, to be an Assistant Commissioner :—

Babu Ráj Mohan De, B.L., Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Babu Chandra Náth Nandi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade.

Maulavi Najmul Hussain Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade.

No. 124.—The following promotions are made among Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam, with effect from the 13th January 1882, consequent upon the resignation of Mr. Kásináth Barua :—

Babu Jíban Ráy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade.

Babu Mádhab Chandra Bardalai, L.L., Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

No. 125.—The following officiating appointments are made among Extra Assistant Commissioners in Assam, *vice* Babu Fatik Chandra Barua and Babu Shambhu Náráyan Singh, detached on settlement duty :—

Babu Kánti Chandra Mukharji and Babu Nritya Gopál Cháturji to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioners, 6th Grade.

No. 126.—The following temporary appointment made by the Chief Commissioner of Assam is approved by the Governor General in Council :—

Munshi Bashíruddin Ahmad to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th Grade.

The 12th April 1882.

No. 128.—Mr. W. S. Wells is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th March 1882.

The 13th April 1882.

No. 133.—Mr. A. Brandreth is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th January 1882.

No. 139.—Subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 140.—The following promotions are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 7th February 1882, the date of the retirement from the service of Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade:—

Major G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. A. R. Birks, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Captain F. D. Raikes, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. Phayre, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 141.—The following promotions are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 9th March 1882, consequent on the decease of Major C. H. A. Gower, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade:—

Major M. Furlong, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. J. A. Duke, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. S. Copleston, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

No. 142.—The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 10th March 1882, consequent on the departure on leave of Major W. G. Hughes, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade:—

Mr. A. Hough, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Captain J. Butler, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Captain T. M. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. H. G. Batten, Assistant Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

MEDICAL.

The 10th April 1882.

No. 138.—The services of Surgeons F. F. Perry and G. W. P. Dennys are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 13th April 1882.

No. 150.—Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., is appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., with effect from the 3rd instant.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 154.—The services of Surgeon J. W. W. Macnamara are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 20th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th April 1882.

No. 511.—Consequent on, and with effect from the date of, the retirement of Mr. A. Brandreth, a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. G. R. Elsmie in the office of a Judge of that Court.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 14th April 1882.

No. 530 *G.G.*—Captain W. P. Kennedy, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent in Mahi Kantha, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, B.S.C., or until further orders.

No. 533 *G.G.*—Surgeon-Major J. Robb, M.D., Medical Officer of the Political Agency at Zanzibar, is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar in addition to his other duties, *vice* Mr. F. Holmwood, proceeded on privilege leave.

No. 535 *G.G.*—Surgeon D. Mullen, M.D., Officer in medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer in charge of the Meywar Political Agency.

No. 536 *G.G.*—Surgeon G. A. Cones, Officiating Medical Officer of the Corps of Guides, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

No. 538 *G.G.*—The following officers have been appointed to be Native Assistants to the Governor General's Agent in Biluchistan, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their respective appointments:—

Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E.
Hak Nawaz Khan.
Dewan Ganpat Rai.

No. 540 *G.G.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 396 G.G. of the 16th March 1882, for the words "one year and four months" read "twenty months."

MILITARY.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 71 *G.M.*—Lieutenant G. A. Collins, B.S.C., Wing Officer, 12th Native Infantry, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, *vice* Lieutenant R. A. Cole.

No. 74 *G.M.*—The following extract from Station Orders issued by the Officer Commanding at Deoli, dated the 6th March 1882, is confirmed:—

Major J. H. L. Greenfield, Bo. S. C., Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer from this date.

No. 76 *G.M.*—The following Regimental order by the Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, dated the 23rd January 1882, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. A. B. Dennys, Officiating Wing Officer, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, in addition to his own duties, from the above date, during the absence of Lieutenant E. S. Masters, on special duty in the district, or until further orders.

POLITICAL.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 111 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 373 G.P. of the 23rd December 1881, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. W. Loening as Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 114 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Saiyad Vilayat Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Patna, the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction.

No. 116 *G.P.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 61 G.P., dated the 24th February 1882, for "Khawaja Badr-ud-Din" read "*Khwaja Badi-ud-Din.*"

JUDICIAL.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 31 *I.J.*—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Revd. R. E. Carter to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and to grant him a license under Section 9 of the said Act, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1882.

No. 177.—Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham made over charge of the office of Assay Master, Bombay Mint, to Captain Gerald Martin after noon on the 31st March 1882.

Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew, on return from furlough, received charge of the office of Assay Master, Bombay Mint, from Captain Gerald Martin before noon on the 4th April 1882.

No. 279.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with retrospective effect, the stamp duty payable on bills of exchange drawn quarterly by the Government of Portuguese India for the money payable to that Government under Article XV of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

No. 329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty payable under the said Act on all agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th April, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 172.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps from regiments out of India, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in view to their appointment to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant H. R. Brander, Leinster Regiment.
Lieutenant H. R. Browne, Shropshire Regiment.
Lieutenant H. B. Vaughan, Leinster Regiment.

No. 173.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps from regiments out of India, 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:—

Lieutenant W. G. B. Western, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant H. Parkin, York and Lancaster Regiment.

No. 174.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Biscoe, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thompson, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 11th March, 1882.

No. 175.—Major H. I. E. Ford, R.A., Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Guldie, ordered to assume command of the 6th Dragoon Guards. Dated 11th March 1882.

No. 176.—Captain J. Keith, R.A., to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, *vice* Major M. H. Saward, transferred to the Home establishment. Dated 28th March, 1882.

No. 177.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, R.E., Deputy Quartermaster General, to officiate as Quartermaster General in India, *vice* Major-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., proceeded on furlough.

Major R. McG. Stewart, R.A., Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford.

No. 178.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Mr. H. G. Whelan, to officiate as Assistant to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. J. Whitten, or until further orders.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 179.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. C. Bunbury, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 2 years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Matthews, Bengal S. C., Deputy Judge Advocate on the establishment, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major R. P. Nisbet, Bengal S. C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 173 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major H. G. Pritchard, Madras S. C., Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, Examiner, Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts, Bengal, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, Survey of India, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

Captain W. B. Wilson, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain E. C. Elliston, Bengal S. C., (p a.) for 152 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain J. F. D. Fordyce, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 3rd Class, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. W. Hogge, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 14th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year—149 days under rule I, and the remaining period under rule VI, of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. M. Prior, Bombay S. C., Military Accountant, 3rd Class, 2nd Pay Examiner, Calcutta, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. Bennett, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon G. Price, M.D., (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 180.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. deKantzow, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside in India from the 15th February 1882, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 797 of 1872.

No. 181.—Major H. O. Cumberlege, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 33rd Native Infantry, is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for one year and 220 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 182.—Conductor P. Wyer, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under subsidiary rule III of G. G. O. No. 1316 of 1875.

No. 183.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Upperton, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the 21st February 1882. (The unexpired portion of his previous extension on urgent private affairs is cancelled.)

Captain J. F. Garwood, R.E., (p. a.) for 62 days.

Lieutenant J. F. Worlledge, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 183 days.

Sub-Conductor A. Lyttle, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

No. 184.—Conductor Edward Browne, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 185.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major James Howard Thornton, M.B., *vice* Brigade Surgeon D. B. Smith, M.D., retired. Dated 1st March, 1882.

No. 186.—NATIVE ARMY—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Maharam Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jehan Beg, invalided; Duffadar Mahomed Ismael, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Shahamut, invalided; Duffadar Goolam Ubas, to be Jemadar, *vice* Maharam Singh, promoted,—8th January, 1882.

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar, now Ressaidar, Shadul Khan, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Mahomed Noor Khan, resigned,—28th May, 1880.

No. 187.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Gopal Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 614 of 1880, is permitted to resign his appointment.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th April, 1882.

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 25th March to the 10th April, 1882 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, The Border Regiment ...	Colonel A. T. L. Chapman ...	27th March, 1882	Dum-Dum...	.....	.....
2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment ...	Lieutenant J. W. Stevenson ...	24th March, 1882	Do. ...	.....	.....

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

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th April, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 16.—Mr. A. H. E. M. McCausland, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th April 1882.

No. 93.—Mr. F. H. Kirby, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in the Punjab, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 11th April 1882.

No. 94.—The services of Mr. W. Sandford, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 12th April 1882.

No. 95.—The transfer from the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department to the Establishment of the Punjab of Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank; Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Mr. J. S. Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Sirdar Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, notified in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 304, dated 16th September 1881, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th April 1882.

No. 96.—The services of Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, at present attached to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 97.—Mr. C. J. Keene, Traffic Superintendent of the Cawnpore-Farakhabad and Muttra-Hattras Railways, is promoted from Class III to Class II of the Revenue scale of Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

No. 98.—Mr. G. J. H. M. Sherman, Storekeeper, officiating in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

No. 99.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Storekeeper in Class III of the Revenue scale, is appointed to officiate as Stock-Verifier for State Railways, *vice* Mr. T. Wood, acting as Port Storekeeper, Calcutta.

The services of Mr. Cunliffe are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 100.—Mr. W. M. Johnston, Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the public service, under Section 102 of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 101.—Major W. G. Cumming, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiating as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the rank of Temporary Superintending Engineer, Class III.

Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central India, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, British Burma, with temporary rank in Class III.

No. 102.—The services of Mr. C. C. Harold, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPT. NOTAL APR 1882

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 146.

Simla, the 15th April 1882.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Mr. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, in the place of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., incapacitated by illness. Mr. Hope has this afternoon taken his seat in the said Council.

No. 147.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, with effect from the 19th instant.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 152.

Simla, the 17th April 1882.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., received charge of the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh from the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

No. 567 G.G.

Simla, the 17th April 1882.

Consequent on the appointment of Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Mr. C. Grant, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April 1882.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 153.

Simla, the 17th April 1882.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 17th instant.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

F. C. DAUKES,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

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

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st April, 1882.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble A. B. Inglis of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th April 1882.

No. 146.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Mr. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, in the place of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., incapacitated by illness. Mr. Hope has this afternoon taken his seat in the said Council.

No. 147.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, with effect from the 19th instant.

The 17th April 1882.

No. 152.—The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., received charge of the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh from the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 153.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 17th instant.

F. C. DAUKES,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th April 1882.

No. 158.—Mr. R. S. Greenshields, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be a supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 162.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Assam Commission:—

With effect from the 29th January 1882, *vice* Mr. J. D. Anderson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner—

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

With effect from the 29th January 1882, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, on furlough—

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Major W. F. Trotter, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. A. E. Heath, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

With effect from the 31st January 1882, *vice* Major Boyd, deceased—

Mr. J. Knox Wight, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

With effect from the 16th March 1882, the date of his return from furlough—

Mr. A. C. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, on furlough.

With effect from the date of Colonel Comber, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, proceeding on furlough—

Colonel T. Lamb, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Major H. J. Peet, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Captain M. A. Gray, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

No. 165.—The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 24th instant.

No. 167.—The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to resign from the 24th instant the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Ashley Eden, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall be continued to him until the period of his embarkation for Europe.

MEDICAL.

The 20th April 1882.

No. 178.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. Jackson, Medical Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th April 1882.

No. 529.—The services of Lieutenant R. C. S. Macausland, 45th Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Cantonment Magistrate.

PORT BLAIR.

The 19th April 1882.

No. 154.—*Appointments.*—Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Third Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 6th March last, *vice* Mr. O. H. Brookes, on furlough.

Mr. M. V. Portman, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Godwin-Austen.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th April 1882.

No. 76.—The Reverend J. Lillie, Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on leave of the Reverend G. G. Gillan, M.A., or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 19th April 1882.

No. 316F.—Mahomed Anwar Khan, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Ajmere, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 333F.—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 15th instant or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Forest Surveys, during the absence on leave of Mr. Reynolds, or until further orders.

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

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 18th April 1882.

No. 256G.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., C.S.I., to be Chief Commissioner of British Burma, Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-West Provinces and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 4th instant.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 17th April 1882.

No. 567G.G.—Consequent on the appointment of Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Mr. C. Grant, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department and Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April 1882.

J. W. RIDGEWAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th April 1882.

No. 545 G.G.—Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., B.C.S., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough to Europe for seven months, under Section 46, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May 1882, or such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 547 *G.G.*—Mr. J. D. Sandford, B.C.S., Chief Judge in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class and is posted as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, during the absence on furlough of Sir J. D. Gordon, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 18th April 1882.

No. 577 *G.G.*—The following officiating promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Brevet Colonel J. G. Bell, M.S.C., Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner.

Major H. C. A. Szczepanski, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Major K. J. L. Mackenzie, M.S.C., Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Laughton, M.S.C., Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 608 *G.G.*—Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S.C., Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, officiated as Resident in the Eastern States of Rajputana from the 1st to the 17th March 1882, inclusive.

No. 610 *G.G.*—Saiyad Nur-ud-Din Khan, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 612 *G.G.*—Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, is promoted to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1881.

POLITICAL.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 120 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. Mühry as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Akyab.

No. 123 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. Mühry as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Akyab.

No. 126 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. Mühry as Acting Consul for the Kingdom of Denmark at Akyab.

No. 129 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Bancroft as Vice and Deputy Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

No. 132 *G.P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Dadabhai Palanji, late Head Clerk of the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th April 1882.

No. 6 *G.J.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 35 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest temporarily Major W. F. Hume, 11th Bombay Native Infantry, with the powers of a Magistrate of the district, to be exercised within the limits of the Baroda Cantonment.

MILITARY.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 78 *G.M.*—The following Brigade Order, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated the 28th March 1882, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant A. G. Durand, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, with effect from the 24th March 1882.

No. 80 *G.M.*—Jemadar Rughober Persad Tewarry, of the Bhopal Battalion, is promoted to the rank of Subadar, with effect from the 1st February 1882, *vice* Subadar Ajoodheah Sing, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April 1882.

No. 472.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a military commissioned, warrant, or native commissioned officer in civil or military employ travelling on duty by rail without a Government passage warrant, shall, unless he is entitled to travel free of charge, invariably make use of the Form E "on duty" certificate (copy annexed) as provided in paragraph 164* of the Transport Regulations, Part II; the authorised scale of travelling allowance being reduced by the amount by which the first class fare exceeds the second class, or the second class fare the third class, as the case may be.

2. Commissioned officers will themselves sign the Form E certificate, that for warrant officers and native commissioned officers being signed by a staff officer, or the officer under whom they are serving.

* "164. Commissioned, warrant, and native commissioned officers travelling 'on duty,' but without a Government passage warrant, or proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate and paying their own fares (whether entitled to mileage allowance or not), are to be allowed to travel in the next higher class of carriage than that for which they purchased tickets, on their producing a certificate, Form E (Appendix No. 1), signed by a staff officer directing them to travel on duty.

"I.—This, however, is subject to the limitation that commissioned and first class warrant officers only are to travel first class with second class tickets, and second class warrant and native commissioned officers second class with third class tickets."

* * * * *

"III.—This order does not apply to any class of Government servants other than those specified above, nor is it applicable to the wives and families of commissioned or warrant officers; and the certificate is not to be granted to commissioned and warrant officers travelling by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, so long as the fares are not in excess of nine pies and two pies per mile, respectively, for upper and lower classes."

FORM E.

(Referred to in paragraph 164 of Transport of Troops—By Railway.)

No._____

To

The Station Master_____

_____

_____

Station_____

Date_____

Certified that (Rank)_____(name)

_____(Corps or Department)

_____is proceeding on duty, and

is entitled to conveyance from_____to_____

in a_____class Railway carriage upon payment

of_____class fare.

_____

Signature.

No. 527.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, received charge of his office before noon 12th April 1882.

No. 568.—The services of Mr. F. C. Barnes, Assistant Comptroller General, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 24th April 1882.

No. 569.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that a public officer proceeding from one appointment to another in the public service on the occasion of his transfer either permanently or temporarily, and whether with or without promotion, shall, if he is allowed or entitled to draw pay or acting allowance during the period of transit, be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the usual rates, unless he is transferred at his own request.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st April, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 188.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps from regiments out of India, 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:—

Lieutenant P. E. Dun, South Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. J. Murphy, Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant J. L. Govan, Norfolk Regiment.

Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant E. A. Bennett, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant C. N. Watts, Derbyshire Regiment.

Lieutenant F. W. J. Caulfeild, Suffolk Regiment.

Lieutenant J. W. C. Hutchinson, King's Own Borderers.

Lieutenant C. H. C. Heyman, Lothian Regiment.

Lieutenant R. P. S. Barnett, Royal Irish Rifles.

Lieutenant A. H. G. Kemball, Lothian Regiment.

No. 189.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain A. N. Rochfort, R.A., to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff. Dated 21st April, 1882.

No. 190.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Major F. Galloway, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Officiating as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain S. Murray, R.A., vacated.

Lieutenant T. T. Vaughan, R.A., Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Galloway.

The above appointments to have effect from the 13th April, 1882.

No. 191.—Captain C. H. Scott, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, *vice* Colonel E. W. Childers, retired.

No. 192.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Ghazipore Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Captain A. R. Porter, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 28th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain L. B. Irwin, resigned.

No. 193.—NATIVE ARMY—

23rd Native Infantry.

Jemadar Soondur Sing, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 77 of 1880, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 27th February, 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 194.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major C. N. Hodgson, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 32nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. A. Ravenshaw, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 26th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major C. Kilkelly, M.B., (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause (1) of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major A. Skeen, M.B., (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., 28th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 195.—Major H. S. Marshall, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 28th Native Infantry, is granted furlough in and out of India (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 196.—Surgeon-Major J. B. White, 43rd Native Infantry, is granted furlough without pay for the 12th December, 1881, in extension of that granted in G. G. O. No. 510 of 1881.

No. 197.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major N. M. T. Horsford, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three months.

Lieutenant G. D. C. Gastrell, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for nine months.

No. 198.—Lieutenant C. B. Porter, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Native Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 243 days, under the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 7th October, 1881, with reference to G. G. O. No. 555 of 1881.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 199.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 134 of 1862, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve of the 22nd Bengal Native Infantry and the 5th Bombay Native Infantry bearing on their regimental colors and appointments the word "China," in commemoration of their services in that country in 1862.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 200.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th March, 1882, pages 1066 and 1067.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 10th March, 1882.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles John Marsden, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 1st December, 1881.

The promotions to the rank of Colonel of the undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Staff Corps are antedated to 1st July, 1881 :—

Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C.
Cecil D'Urban La Touche.
Charles Henry Clay.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps to be Colonels. Dated 1st July, 1881 :—

George Charles De Prée, Bengal.
William Peyton, Madras.
Lawrence Henry Williams, Bengal.
Alexander Wardrop, Bombay.
Thomas Bell, Bombay.
Stewart Fellows, Bombay.
George Nesbitt Stephens, Madras.
George Ralph Collier Westropp, Bombay.
Gilbert James Pasley, Bengal.
Thomas Edward Vander-Gucht, Bengal.
Brooke Rynd Chambers, Bengal.
James Vere Hunt, C.B., Bengal.
Charles Ferguson Sharpe, Bengal.
Philip Henry Farrell Harris, Bengal.
Charles Tatham Hitchins, Bengal.
Thomas Wakefield, Madras.
Seafield Falkland Murray Treasure Grant, Madras.
Henry Seymour Robinson, Madras.
Lionel Henry Planta de Hochepied Larpent, Bengal.
Alexander Howe Bramley, Bengal.
Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong, C.B., Bengal.
William Moore Lane, Madras.
Thomas Boone Everest Tennant, Madras.
Lester Horatio Sibthorpe, Bombay.
Archibald Edwards Campbell, Bengal.
Henry Crosby Barry Barnett, Madras.
George Carr Hodding, Madras.
Philip Harrison Le Geyt, Bombay.
Thomas James Watson, Bengal.
Robert Henry Cunliffe, Madras.
Robert Russell Woodhouse, Bombay.
Cecil David James Dodd, Bombay.
Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke, Bengal.
Hugh Watson, Madras.
James Houlbrooke Drummond, Bombay.
Thomas Walter Rutherfurd, Bengal.
John Shand Douglas Bolton, Bombay.
Evelyn Medows Norie, Madras.
Thomas Dennehy, Bengal.
Thomas Henry Way, Madras.
Claude Malet Ducat, Bombay.
Welby Wroughton Boddam, Bengal.
Alfred Utterson, Bombay.
Henry Rivett Mandeville Van-Heythuysen, Bombay.
Nowell Swanston, Madras.
Charles Frederic Boulton, Bombay.
James Giberne Bell, Madras.
Henry Annesley Justice, Madras.
John Bootsey Strutt, Bombay.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Thomas Palin (Bombay) has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 6th February, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 201.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Algernon Walters, Madras S. C.,—11th April, 1882.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major John Jones, M.D., *vice* Brigade Surgeon B. Simpson, M.D., promoted. Dated 1st April, 1882.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon James Frederick Parry McConnell, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1882.

Surgeon Joseph O'Brien, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1882.

Surgeon James O'Malley McDonnell, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1882.

Surgeon James Reid, M.D. Dated 1st April, 1882.

Surgeon Gilbert Proby Mackenzie, M.B. Dated 1st April, 1882.

No. 202.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Brooking Soady, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 1st April, 1882.

No. 203.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, is promoted permanently to that class, with effect from 12th March, 1882, to fill a vacancy in the establishment.

No. 204.—Captain N. Arnott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Military Works, Beluchistan, during the absence of Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., on privilege leave.

No. 205.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor John Penfold,—17th September, 1881.

Sub-Conductor John Bennie,—21st September, 1881.

No. 206.—NATIVE ARMY—

28th Native Infantry.

Havildar Jowalla Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jug Sing, deceased,—6th February, 1882.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 207.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Playfair, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th April, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 208.—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 :—

From the 8th December, 1881, in room of COLONEL E. W. DUN, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL GEORGE HEARN, MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	8th June,	1844.
Lieutenant	18th April,	1848.
Captain	24th September,	1857.
Major	8th June,	1864.
Lieutenant-Colonel	"	1870.
Brevet Colonel	"	1875.

Appointments.

Acting Adjutant, 49th Regiment Native Infantry	12th August,	1852.
Adjutant, 49th Regiment Native Infantry	7th September,	1852.
Commandant of Kurnool Horse ...	9th July,	1857.
Acting Adjutant, 49th Regiment Native Infantry	16th January,	1858.
Acting Quartermaster, 49th Regiment Native Infantry ...	1st June,	1858.
Deputy Inspector General, Mofussil Police, Southern Range ...	6th July,	1858.
Wing Officer, 15th Regiment Native Infantry	28th October,	1867.
Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 15th Regiment Native Infantry	10th January,	1868.
Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 15th Regiment Native Infantry	9th January,	1873.
Officiating Commandant, 15th Regiment Native Infantry ...	1st January,	1875.
2nd-in-Command, 12th Regiment Native Infantry	3rd May,	1875.
2nd-in-Command, 13th Regiment Native Infantry	8th January,	1876.
Commandant, 15th Regiment Native Infantry	10th October,	1876.

War Services.

Served in the second Burmese War; was present at the recapture of Billing, 19th April, 1853; was wounded by a musket ball at Billing (Medal with clasp for Pegu). Served as Commandant, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, in Afghanistan, 1880.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 209.—Under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, the following conditions regulating the tenure of regimental commands in the Native armies of India are published for general information and guidance :—

(1) All officers who now hold substantive regimental commands will be granted an extension of command without any conditions (except promotion to the rank of General Officer, or the attainment of the Colonel's allowance) to the 1st April, 1883.

(2) Subject to the above conditions, present incumbents will be eligible to retain their commands until they attain the age of 55 years, or complete a tenure of 7 years' command, whichever may happen first.

(3) Any present incumbent, who on or after the 1st of April, 1883, may not have completed 5 years' tenure of command before reaching the age of 55 years, will be eligible to complete his 5 years' tenure of command.

(4) The immediate successors of present incumbents will be eligible to hold the command of a regiment until the attainment of 55 years of age, or the completion of 7 years' tenure of command, whichever may happen first.

(5) Thereafter, the limits for regimental command will be the attainment of 52 years of age, or a tenure of 7 years, whichever may happen first.

(6) In any case of the Commandant of a regiment, other than present incumbents (paragraph 4), who is required to vacate his command under these rules before he has served for the pension granted for 32 years' service, such officer, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Madras or Bombay, and with the approval of the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, may be permitted an extension of command, not exceeding 2 years, towards his 32 years' pension service, or such less period as may be required for its completion. But no portion of such special extension of regimental service, or tenure of command, will be permitted to be passed on any leave or furlough except privilege leave.

(7) Officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Army who entered the service before 1st July 1881, who may elect, on vacating regimental commands, to remain in the service for the attainment of the highest retirement pension, or the Colonel's allowance, will be permitted the option of completing their service at home on the furlough pay of their rank, or of remaining in India on the unemployed Indian pay and allowances of their rank if unemployed.

(8) All regimental commands will continue to be vacated as at present, on promotion to Major-General or succession to the Colonel's allowance.

(9) These rules will take effect from this date, so far that any commandants of regiments hereafter appointed will be the next in succession to present incumbents referred to in paragraph 4.

(10) These rules are applicable also to the Punjab Frontier Force and the Hyderabad Contingent, and so far as regards the limit of age prescribed by them, to other regiments under the direct orders of the Government of India.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April 1882.

No. 103.—Mr. C. C. Harold, Examiner of Accounts, on special duty under the orders of the Director General of Railways, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 104.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces for employment in charge of the Railway Accounts of that Province.

Mr. H. Rainier, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 105.—Mr. A. J. Oldham, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is retransferred to Bengal as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 106.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1882:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Moberly, Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary rank, to Examiner, 2nd Class, permanent.

No. 107.—In continuation of Notification No. 106 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following further promotions in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Mr. A. T. Goodfellow ...	Dy. Exr., 2nd Grade (tempy. rank).	Dy. Exr., 2nd Grade ...	Permanent	1st April 1882.
Mr. H. C. Barnes ...	Dy. Exr., 2nd Grade (tempy. rank).	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„	1st „ „
Mr. R. A. English ...	Asst. Exr., 1st Grade (tempy. rank).	Asst. Exr., 1st Grade ...	„	1st „ „
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats ...	Asst. Exr., 2nd Grade ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	„	1st „ „
Mr. S. M. Johnson ...	Dy. Exr., 1st Grade ...	Exr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade ...	Temporary	1st „ „
Mr. W. Ogden ...	Asst. Exr., 1st Grade ...	Dy. Exr., 2nd Grade ...	„	1st „ „
Mr. R. A. English ...	„ „ 1st „ ...	„ „ 2nd „ ...	„	1st „ „

No. 108.—Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

SIA APR

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZATION.

INDIAN ARMY.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1882.

No. 210.—The Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council hereby announces certain of the measures which have been determined upon, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to the regimental organisation of the Indian Army.

2. Under the organisation now to be adopted, every Native cavalry regiment (except the four regiments of Madras Native cavalry, whose establishment will remain unaltered) will consist, as at present, of six troops organised in three squadrons, each regiment having the following establishment:—

3 Ressaldars,
3 Ressaidars,
1 Woordie-Major,
6 Jemadars,
6 Kote-Duffadars,
48 Duffadars (including 1 Farrier-Major and 1 Salootrie),
6 Trumpeters,
477 Privates (including 1 Assistant Salootrie and 6 Farriers).

In the Bombay cavalry the present establishment of commissioned and non-commissioned ranks will remain unaltered at 80, the privates being raised to 470 in number instead of to 477, the total strength in Bengal and Bombay being thus 550 of all ranks.

The establishment of the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) will remain unaltered.

3. Every Native infantry regiment will consist, as at present, of eight companies, each company having the following establishment:—

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
5 Havildars,
5 Naiks,
2 Drummers,
90 Privates,

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making a total per regiment of 832 Natives of all ranks.

The Madras regiments will retain their extra Havildar-Major as at present.

4. The three regiments of Assam Light Infantry will retain their present strength of 912 of all ranks. The five Goorkha regiments will also retain that strength for the present.

5. The establishment of regiments being fixed as above stated, and as the total strength of the army is to remain substantially unchanged, this measure of reorganisation involves the reduction of four regiments of cavalry and eighteen of infantry.

6. The Governor General in Council has determined that of the four cavalry regiments to be reduced, three shall be reduced in the Bengal Army, including the Punjab Frontier Force, and one in the Bombay Army. Of the eighteen regiments of infantry to be reduced, six shall be reduced in the Bengal Army, including the Punjab Frontier Force, four in the Bombay Army, and eight in the Madras Army.

The present and future establishments of the Indian Army will therefore be as follows:—

	Present Estabt.	New Estabt.
Cavalry—		
Bengal (excluding Cavalry of the Corps of Guides)	24	21
Madras	4	4
Bombay	7	6
	35	31
Infantry—		
Bengal (including Infantry of the Corps of Guides)	61	55
Madras	40	32
Bombay	30	26
	131	113
Total ...	166	144

7. In the Bengal Presidency the following are the regiments selected for reduction:—

Cavalry.

16th Cavalry.
17th „
4th Punjab Cavalry.

Infantry.

34th Native Infantry.
35th „ „
36th „ „
37th „ „
41st „ „
3rd Punjab Infantry.

8. This reduction will be carried out under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Punjab Government, in the following way:—

9. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who wish to remain in the service and are physically fit and otherwise well suited for it will be transferred to other regiments by troops and companies, as far as practicable, under subsidiary orders which will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief and the Punjab Government.

10. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who wish to take their discharge, or who from physical or other causes are not well suited for the service, will be discharged on the following rates of pensions and gratuities:—

I.—The superior rates of pensions specified in paragraph 611 of the Pay Code, volume II, to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 25 years of service and upwards.

II.—The ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 14 years' service, and have less than 25 years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay (including good-conduct pay) for every two years' service.

III.—To officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension and a bonus of three months' pay (including good-conduct pay).

IV.—To non-commissioned officers and men of 5 and less than 10 years' service, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, together with an additional bonus of three months' pay as above.

V.—To non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.

11. In the case of the cavalry, the gratuities will be calculated on the rates of ordinary and not net pay.

12. In those regiments in which, in consequence of the transfers made from the regiments reduced, the strength of Native officers or non-commissioned officers may become in excess of the regular authorised establishment, pensions and gratuities under the above scale may be offered to deserving Native officers and non-commissioned officers of such regiments to the extent of the numbers in excess in these ranks, so that the strength of Native officers and non-commissioned officers may thus be at once brought down to the fixed authorised establishment. Should this reduction however not be completely effected, and any supernumeraries be still left, they will be absorbed by making only two promotions for every three vacancies, every third vacancy being absorbed.

13. Native commissioned officers of cavalry regiments of 25 years' service and upwards, pensioned under the terms of paragraph 13, will receive a gratuity of 12 months' pay, in addition to the higher rate of pension.

14. Free passes by rail to their homes will be given to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who take their discharge on pension or gratuity under these orders.

15. In the cavalry regiments about to be reduced, where the chunda (remount) fund of a regiment after the disposal of all its horses (under subsidiary orders to be now issued) is unable to meet the entire cost of defraying the horse price of men discharged and transferred, the sums necessary for this purpose will be granted by the Government of India, under orders which will be issued hereafter.

16. In order to complete the horse price of men who are transferred to other corps, and who have not as yet paid up their full horse price in their present corps, loans will be granted, to Commanding Officers of regiments receiving men transferred, of the amount of such horse price still due, to be repaid without interest at Rs. 2 per man per mensem.

17. Such assistance will be granted to the equipment funds of cavalry regiments reduced as will permit of their paying up in the ordinary way, to men discharged, the proper value of their equipments, the sale proceeds of which will be carried to the credit of the State.

18. The certified actual cost involved in change of uniform and equipment will be allowed to soldiers transferred to other regiments. The necessary changes in the uniforms of the infantry troops transferred will be made at the public expense.

19. The following regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies have been selected by the Governments of those Presidencies respectively for reduction:—

Madras Army.

The 34th Native Infantry.
„ 35th „
„ 36th „
„ 37th „
„ 38th „
„ 39th „
„ 40th „
„ 41st „

Bombay Army.

The 3rd Sind Horse.
„ 6th Native Infantry.
„ 11th „
„ 15th „
„ 18th „

20. The reductions will be carried out under the foregoing rules, as far as possible, by the transfer of soldiers from regiments to be reduced to those which are to be retained; those, however, who wish to take their discharge from the regiments reduced being allowed to do so with pensions and gratuities as above laid down.

21. Consequent upon the increase in the strength of Native regiments, the establishment of European officers will now be fixed at eight officers per regiment, or one more than the present establishment; the additional officer to be appointed in the rank of wing or squadron officer. This augmentation will at once absorb a part of the junior officers of the reduced regiments, while the total establishment of European officers serving on regimental duty with the Indian Army will remain almost unaltered. With respect to the senior officers of these regiments, the following terms are offered, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, to such of them as may retire from the service within three months from the date of their regiments being broken up:—

I.—To officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they may be entitled, not in excess of 456*l.* 5*s.* a year, with the value of their Colonel's allowances on the scale allowed by G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

II.—To officers of from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they may be entitled, with free passages as above.

22. The new organisation of Cavalry and Infantry will have effect from 1st July 1882.

23. The reduction of the regiments hereby ordered will be completed during the month of June 1882, and the transfers of men who elect to serve in other corps will be made on the 30th June 1882, under orders which will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governments respectively concerned.

24. Officers of the regiments to be reduced who desire to avail themselves of the offer contained in paragraph 21 should notify their intention to the Adjutant General on or before the 30th September 1882.

25. The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity to announce, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the grant of good-conduct pay to non-commissioned officers as follows:—

To Duffadars and Havildars—

	Rs.	
After 2 years' good service in that grade ...	1	per month.
„ 4 „ „ ...	2	„
„ 6 „ „ ...	3	„
„ 8 „ „ ...	4	„

To Naiks—

After 2 years' good service in that grade ...	1	„
„ 4 „ „ ...	2	„

26. Subsidiary orders regulating the above grant will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governments concerned respectively. It will take effect from the 1st of July 1882, when those non-commissioned officers who have already completed any of the above periods of service will at once receive the corresponding rate of good-conduct pay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

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

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April 1882.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a *Levée* at "Peterhoff" at 10 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th May 1882, being Her Majesty's Birthday.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and address to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday, the 18th May 1882; and in doing so, to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them, and who must themselves attend the *Levée*. Presentation cards will then be forwarded to them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the *Levée* are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names *legibly* written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering "Peterhoff," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

The *Levée* will be closed by the Native Officers of the Detachments of the 4th Goorkhas and 32nd Pioneers being presented by their Commanding Officers to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th April, 1882.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble L. Forbes of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 26th April 1882.

No. 640.—Notice is hereby given that the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept on Wednesday, the 24th May 1882.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th April 1882.

No. 173.—The Hon'ble Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th April 1882.

The 28th April 1882.

No. 178.—Mr. C. G. Plumer, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg during the deputation on other duty of Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., B.L., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 27th April 1882.

No. 112.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, No. VIII of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, to be substituted for those bearing the same numbers which were published in the Notification of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 298 (Commerce and Trade), dated 8th August 1877 :—

IV.—Every such ship shall be fitted with not less than two privies, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible, and with one additional such privy for every 100 passengers, or part of that number, carried in excess of 100, but no privies shall be allowed in the between-decks.

A proportion of such privies, in any case not less than one if there be any females among the passengers, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of females, such proportion corresponding, as nearly as may be, to the proportion of female to male passengers.

V.—Every such ship shall be provided with not less than two places for washing, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as prescribed in the case of privies in Rule IV, shall be set apart exclusively for females. A sufficient number of hand-pumps shall also be provided for supplying sea water for purposes of ablution.

VII.—Every such ship shall be provided with not less than two cabooses, or cooking ranges, on deck, properly housed and covered, to which passengers can have ready access. The ranges shall be made of substantial plate iron lined inside with bricks, and raised at least 4 inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and an additional range shall be provided for every two hundred passengers carried in excess of one hundred. Cooking on board in the passengers' own stoves is prohibited.

The crew of the vessel shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges set apart for passengers during the period passengers are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th April 1882.

No. 564.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Jones Quain Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* the Hon'ble C. Pontifex, on furlough.

PATENTS.

The 24th April 1882.

No. 446.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, 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. 125 of 1881.—William Elmore, of 91, Blackfriars Road, London, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in, or applicable to, dynamo-electric machines.

No. 127 of 1881.—Percy Swinburne, of Parbatpur, Sylhet, Tea Planter, for an improved apparatus for withering tea leaf.

No. 136 of 1881.—Socrates Keats, of Leeds, in the County of York, Machinist, and Arthur Keats, of Worship Street, in the City of London, Accountant, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 141 of 1881.—George Speirs Alexander Ranking, of Segowlie, in the East Indies, Doctor of Medicine, Batchelor of Arts, Surgeon of Her Majesty's 6th Bengal Cavalry Regiment. Memorandum to specification of his invention for facilitating and expediting the process of indigo manufacture, and also for increasing the yield of the dye.

No. 146 of 1881.—Edward Monson George, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, Sutna. Memorandum to specification of his invention for a portable tubular wire fence.

No. 162 of 1881.—Walter Thomson and James Mylne, Zemindars and Indigo Planters, Beheea, Zillah Shahabad, in the East Indies, and James Bingham Alliott, Engineer, of Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar-cane.

No. 170 of 1881.—Aukhil Charun Doss, son of Madhub Chunder Doss, 24, Amherst Street, Calcutta, for punkha-pulling.

No. 22 of 1882.—Thomas Lawrie, of Heathfield House, Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, England, for an improved method of emptying receptacles for sewage, mud, &c., and improved machines for such purpose, together with apparatus that can be applied to this and other purposes.

No. 26 of 1882.—Arthur Shanks, Civil Engineer, of 18, Strand Road, Howrah, for improvements in the manufacture of cheap and portable mills for extracting juice from sugarcane and other substances.

No. 27 of 1882.—William Ross, a pensioned Sergeant of the late Bengal Artillery, residing at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, Madras Presidency, for "Asphalithos."

No. 44 of 1882.—Natham Thompson, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New York, in the United States of America, but at present of 23, Southampton Buildings, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in stoppers and in caps or covers for bottles, jars, and other hollow articles.

No. 45 of 1882.—John George Farthing, Mechanical Engineer, of Surrey, London, at present Resident Engineer, Bengal Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, Sealdah, Calcutta, for condensing or cooling air, vapour, ether, and other gases by spraying them and by spraying the water used upon cus-ons, and so rendering it more powerful than if used alone.

No. 47 of 1882.—Walter Francis Reid, of Stow Market and David Johnson, of Chester, both in England, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives.

No. 48 of 1882.—William Augustus Leggo, of Harsdale, in the County of West Chester, and State of New York, United States of America, for a new or improved system of automatic rapid telegraphy and apparatus and materials to be employed therewith.

No. 49 of 1882.—Joseph V. Nichols, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, for improvements in electric lamps or lighting apparatus.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 28th April 1882.

No. 655 *G.G.*—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) O. B. C. St. John, C.S.I., R.E., is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd Class, supernumerary to the Establishment, with effect from the 14th November 1881.

No. 658 *G.G.*—Lieutenant T. C. Pears, B.S.C., Attaché in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant for Banswara and Partabgarh to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana, and Superintendent of the Operations for the Control of the Moghyas.

No. 660 *G.G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to be an Attaché in the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

No. 662 *G.G.*—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, B.S.C., Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer in the Bhopal Political Agency from the 23rd January to the 1st of May 1882.

No. 664 *G.G.*—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Baghelkhand Political Agency.

POLITICAL.

The 28th April 1882.

No. 135 *G.P.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 45 G.P. of the 10th February 1882, Mr. H. Reinhold, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office from Mr. Oscar Trefftz on the 18th April 1882.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th April 1882.

No. 49 *I.J.*—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned

officers of the Central India Agency to be Justices of the Peace for the whole of British India :—

Captain Crawford Boyd Cooke, Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Captain Jasper Burne, 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April 1882.

No. 670.—Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce during the absence on deputation of Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 28th April 1882.

No. 749.—Mr. D. M. Barbour assumed charge of the Office of Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, before noon on the 28th April 1882.

R. LOGAN,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 28th April 1882.

The following Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information :—

No. 650.

C. P. C.

PAGE 76.

Section 140.

Substitute the following for the last sentence in Clause (a) of this Section :—

"Second Class Sergeants get pension as Havildars, Third Class Sergeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys."

No. 643.

C. L. C.

PAGES 143 AND 144.

Section 17.

Substitute the following for Clause III of this Section :—

III.—A Civil Officer, or a Military Officer in Civil employ, who, under the orders of the Secretary of State, is detained in Europe on civil duty, or permitted to remain on special civil duty, beyond the period of his leave, is entitled—

(*a*) if on any leave other than Privilege Leave—to an allowance not exceeding two-thirds of his pay and allowances in India ;

(*b*) if on Privilege Leave—to an allowance not exceeding half his pay and allowances in India,

for the period during which he is so detained or permitted to remain on special civil duty.

No. 740.—Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Assistant Comptroller General, having been granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year, made over charge of his duties to Mr. J. Taylor, Assistant Comptroller General, after noon on the 15th April 1882.

The 26th April 1882.

No. 745.—The services of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, M.A., B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 28th April 1882.

No. 751.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule shall be substituted for Rule 44 of the Rules under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, published by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under Notification No. 10, dated 1st February 1879 :—

"44. On all salt manufactured in British Burma, an excise duty shall be levied at the rate of three annas per maund of 82 2/7 pounds avoirdupois."

No. 761.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1882, 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 ...	6,88,04,550	1,54,31,039	31,02,036	1,85,33,074
Madras ...	1,46,10,605	82,84,105	11,40,000	94,24,105
Bombay ...	3,50,13,590	1,23,37,257	53,82,828	1,77,20,085
Allahabad ...	86,57,430	1,24,39,855	...	1,24,39,855
Lahore ...	73,05,105	1,61,70,055	...	1,61,70,955
Calicut ...	13,17,300	10,17,095	...	10,17,095
Kurrachee ...	30,73,210	37,22,285	40,400	37,62,685
TOTAL ...	13,90,71,780	6,94,02,590	96,65,264	7,90,67,854
Add—Amount of Calcutta-Nagpore Coin held at Bombay ...				3,060
				7,90,71,814
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...				13,90,71,780

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1882.

ORGANISATION.

No. 210.—INDIAN ARMY—

The Most Hon'ble the Governor General in Council hereby announces certain of the measures which have been determined upon, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, in regard to the regimental organisation of the Indian Army.

2. Under the organisation now to be adopted, every Native cavalry regiment (except the four regiments of Madras Native cavalry, whose establishment will remain unaltered) will consist, as at present, of six troops organised in three squadrons, each regiment having the following establishment :—

3 Ressaldars,
3 Ressaidars,
1 Woordie-Major,
6 Jemadars,
6 Kote-Duffadars,
48 Duffadars (including 1 Farrier-Major and 1 Salootrie),
6 Trumpeters,
477 Privates (including 1 Assistant Salootrie and 6 Farriers).

In the Bombay cavalry the present establishment of commissioned and non-commissioned ranks will remain unaltered at 87, the privates being raised to 463 in number instead of to 477, the total strength in Bengal and Bombay being thus 550 of all ranks.

The establishment of the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) will remain unaltered.

3. Every Native infantry regiment will consist, as at present, of eight companies, each company having the following establishment :—

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
5 Havildars,
5 Naiks,
2 Drummers,
90 Privates,

104

making a total per regiment of 832 Natives of all ranks.

The Madras regiments will retain their extra Havildar-Major as at present.

4. The three regiments of Assam Light Infantry will retain their present strength of 912 of all ranks. The five Goorkha regiments will also retain that strength for the present.

5. The establishment of regiments being fixed as above stated, and as the total strength of the army is to remain substantially unchanged, this measure of reorganisation involves the reduction of four regiments of cavalry and eighteen of infantry.

6. The Governor General in Council has determined that of the four cavalry regiments to be reduced, three shall be reduced in the Bengal Army, including the Punjab Frontier Force, and one in the Bombay Army. Of the eighteen regiments of infantry to be reduced, six shall be reduced in the Bengal Army, including the Punjab Frontier Force, four in the Bombay Army, and eight in the Madras Army. The present and future establishments of the Indian Army will therefore be as follows :—

	Present Estabt.	New Estabt.
Cavalry—		
Bengal (excluding Cavalry of the Corps of Guides)	24	21
Madras	4	4
Bombay	7	6
	35	31
Infantry—		
Bengal (including Infantry of the Corps of Guides)	61	55
Madras	40	32
Bombay	30	26
	131	113
Total ...	166	144

7. In the Bengal Presidency the following are the regiments selected for reduction :—

Cavalry.
16th Cavalry.
17th ,,
4th Punjab Cavalry.
Infantry.
34th Native Infantry.
35th ,, ,,
36th ,, ,,
37th ,, ,,
41st ,, ,,
3rd Punjab Infantry.

8. This reduction will be carried out under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Punjab Government, in the following way :—

9. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who wish to remain in the service and are physically fit and otherwise well suited for it will be transferred to other regiments by troops and companies, as far as practicable, under subsidiary orders which will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief and the Punjab Government.

10. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who wish to take their discharge, or who from physical or other causes are not well suited for the service, will be discharged on the following rates of pensions and gratuities :—

I.—The superior rates of pensions specified in paragraph 611 of the Pay Code, volume II, to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 25 years of service and upwards.

II.—The ordinary rates of pensions to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 14 years' service, and have less than 25 years' service, with a bonus of one month's pay (including good-conduct pay) for every two years' service.

III.—To officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension and a bonus of three months' pay (including good-conduct pay).

IV.—To non-commissioned officers and men of 5 and less than 10 years' service, a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, together with an additional bonus of three months' pay as above.

V.—To non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service, a gratuity of six months' pay.

11. In the case of the cavalry, the gratuities will be calculated on the rates of ordinary and not net pay.

12. In those regiments in which, in consequence of the transfers made from the regiments reduced, the strength of Native officers or non-commissioned officers may become in excess of the regular authorised establishment, pensions and gratuities under the above scale may be offered to deserving Native officers and non-commissioned officers of such regiments to the extent of the numbers in excess in these ranks, so that the strength of Native officers and non-commissioned officers may thus be at once brought down to the fixed authorised establishment. Should this reduction however not be completely effected, and any supernumeraries be still left, they will be absorbed by making only two promotions for every three vacancies, every third vacancy being absorbed.

13. Native commissioned officers of cavalry regiments of 25 years' service and upwards, pensioned under the terms of paragraph 10, will receive a gratuity of 12 months' pay, in addition to the higher rate of pension.

14. Free passes by rail to their homes will be given to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who take their discharge on pension or gratuity under these orders.

15. In the cavalry regiments about to be reduced, where the chunda (remount) fund of a regiment after the disposal of all its horses (under subsidiary orders to be now issued) is unable to meet the entire cost of defraying the horse price of men discharged and transferred, the sums necessary for this purpose will be granted by the Government of India, under orders which will be issued hereafter.

16. In order to complete the horse price of men who are transferred to other corps, and who have not as yet paid up their full horse price in their present corps, loans will be granted, to Commanding Officers of regiments receiving men transferred, of the amount of such horse price still due, to be repaid without interest at Rs. 2 per man per mensem.

17. Such assistance will be granted to the equipment funds of cavalry regiments reduced as will permit of their paying up in the ordinary way, to men discharged, the proper value of their equipments, the sale proceeds of which will be carried to the credit of the State.

18. The certified actual cost involved in change of uniform and equipment will be allowed to soldiers transferred to other regiments. The necessary changes in the uniforms of the infantry troops transferred will be made at the public expense.

19. The following regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies have been selected by the Governments of those Presidencies respectively for reduction :—

Madras Army.

The 34th Native Infantry.
" 35th " "
" 36th " "
" 37th " "
" 38th " "
" 39th " "
" 40th " "
" 41st " "

Bombay Army.

The 3rd Sind Horse.
" 6th Native Infantry.
" 11th " "
" 15th " "
" 18th " "

20. The reductions will be carried out under the foregoing rules, as far as possible, by the transfer of soldiers from regiments to be reduced to those which are to be retained; those, however, who wish to take their discharge from the regiments reduced being allowed to do so with pensions and gratuities as above laid down.

21. Consequent upon the increase in the strength of Native regiments, the establishment of European officers will now be fixed at eight officers per regiment, or one more than the present establishment; the additional officer to be appointed in the rank of wing or squadron officer. This augmentation will at once absorb a part of the junior officers of the reduced regiments, while the total establishment of European officers serving on regimental duty with the Indian Army will remain almost unaltered. With respect to the senior officers of these regiments, the following terms are offered, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, to such of them as may retire from the service within three months from the date of their regiments being broken up :—

I.—To officers of over 32 years' service, the pension to which they may be entitled, not in excess of 456*l.* 5*s.* a year, with the value of their Colonel's allowances on the scale allowed by G. G. O. No. 1 of 1881, together with a bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments and free passages to England for themselves and their families.

II.—To officers of from 20 to 32 years' service, a bonus equal to 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, in addition to any pension to which they may be entitled, with free passages as above.

22. The new organisation of Cavalry and Infantry will have effect from 1st July 1882.

23. The reduction of the regiments hereby ordered will be completed during the month of June 1882, and the transfers of men who elect to serve in other corps will be made on the 30th June 1882, under orders which will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governments respectively concerned.

24. Officers of the regiments to be reduced who desire to avail themselves of the offer contained in paragraph 21 should notify their intention to the Adjutant General on or before the 30th September 1882.

25. The Governor General in Council takes this opportunity to announce, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the grant of good-conduct pay to non-commissioned officers as follows :—

To Duffadars and Havildars—

	Rs.
After 2 years' good service in that grade ...	1 per month.
" 4 " " ...	2 "
" 6 " " ...	3 "
" 8 " " ...	4 "

To Naiks—

After 2 years' good service in that grade ...	1 "
" 4 " " ...	2 "

26. Subsidiary orders regulating the above grant will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Governments concerned respectively. It will take effect from the 1st of July 1882, when those non-commissioned officers who have already completed any of the above periods of service will at once receive the corresponding rate of good-conduct pay.

The 28th April, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 211.—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 Frank Herbert Hancock, Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th Native Infantry,—9th March, 1881.

No. 212.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Major T. A. St. Quintin, 10th Hussars, to be Remount Agent at the Presidency, *vice* Major W. A. Roberts, R.A., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

No. 213.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Major W. G. Smith, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissary General, to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major E. M. L. Marriott, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major C. Case, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Barton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. M. FitzGerald, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

With effect from the 30th March, 1882, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel O. M. Graham, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, retired.

No. 214.—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 :—

Surgeons James Barry Gibbons; George Jolly Shand, M.D.; Donald St. John Dundas Grant; Dirom Grey Crawford,—arrived at Bombay 13th April, 1882.

No. 215.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenants H. Melvill and J. G. Downing, probationers for the Military Accounts Department, are confirmed in their appointments as

Assistant Military Accountants, with effect from the 2nd and 11th April, 1881, respectively.

No. 216.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made with effect from the 19th July, 1881, the date of joining :—

Shahzada Sharyar, to be Jemadar, on probation *vice* Shaikh Ameeroollah, invalided.

No. 217.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Edward William Charles Hay Miller, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel T. Wakefield, deceased.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 218.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. W. Rutherfurd, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 33rd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 307 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Graham, Bengal S. C., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal Railway, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 15th Native Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary L. Lesmond, Barrack Master, 1st Class, Military Works Department, (m. c.) up to the 16th September 1882, under the regulations of 1854.

Conductor J. Grant, Public Works Department, attached to Engineer Park, Sappers and Miners, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor R. Miller, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, British Burma, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 219.—Major F. B. J. Jerrard, West Riding Regiment, Inspector and Adjutant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days.

No. 220.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 583 of 1881, Lieutenant G. B. Crawley, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 243 days, with effect from the 28th October 1881, under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 221.—Sub-Conductor H. G. Hein, Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 222.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Brigade Surgeon A. J. Dale, M.B., (p. a.) for three and a half months.

Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 223.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 24th March, 1882, page 1333.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 24th March, 1882.

MEMORANDUM.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on 1st March, 1882, of Major-General J. A. Wright, Bengal :—

Colonel Augustus Ritherdon, Madras, to be Major-General. Dated 2nd March, 1882.

The undermentioned Officer on the Unemployed Supernumerary List to be Major-General. Dated 2nd March, 1882 :—

Colonel William Alexander Riach, Madras.

INDIAN FORCES (Local Service).

The undermentioned Officer to be Major-General. Dated 2nd March, 1882 :—

Colonel Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor, Bombay Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 224.—The following extracts from a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

MILITARY, No. 85. INDIA OFFICE ; *London, 2nd March, 1882.*

Para. 3. * * * I have thought it necessary to obtain an authoritative decision on the general question, that is to say, whether a Lieutenant-Colonel should reckon as qualifying service any period that may elapse between the actual date borne by his appointment and the date of his taking up the duties of his appointment.

4. Having caused an inquiry to be addressed to the Horse Guards on the subject, I have been informed that the practice in the British Army is to reckon service as qualifying for the rank of Colonel from the day after the date of the *London Gazette* notifying the appointment, or from the date specified in the *Gazette*.

5. I request that a similar practice may be adopted in calculating the service of officers of the Indian Army, the actual date borne by an appointment being taken as the commencement of the service qualifying an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for the Brevet rank of Colonel.

6. I have also been informed that no change has been made in respect of the mode of reckoning leave as part of the period qualifying for the rank of Colonel.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HARTINGTON.

No. 225.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Ellison Bates,—20th April, 1882.

To be Major.

Captain William Maitland Meacham,—17th April, 1882.

No. 226.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Wussawa Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Manowur Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Chait Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Wussawa Singh, promoted; Duffadar Joomeh Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Wazir Ally, invalided; Duffadar Bhaie Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chait Singh, promoted,—1st November, 1880.

No. 227.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Duffadar Nihal Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Singh, deceased,—11th March, 1882.

5th Punjab Cavalry.

Kote-Duffadar Heerah Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahe Sing, dismissed,—15th March, 1882.

No. 228.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Henry Masters Cardew, to be Captain, *vice* Captain W. M. Johnston, resigned.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Stuart Lane, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th April, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 230.—Major James Hector Charles Greenhill Lassalle, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th April, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1882.

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 11th to the 24th April, 1882 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major M. O. Boyd ...	30th January, 1882.	Silchar ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	Captain C. C. Whistler ...	11th April, 1882	Fort Asseergurh.	.....	.....

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th April, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 17.—Mr. B. Blair, Engineer in charge I.G.S. *Dagmar*, is granted 12 months' furlough, under Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May, 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1882.

No. 109.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 204, dated 21st April 1882, Captain N. Arnott, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan in regard to Civil Works.

No. 110.—Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, during the absence of Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major A. G. Begbie, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and *ex-officio* Under Secretary, Public Works Department, until further orders.

The 25th April 1882.

No. 111.—Major J. H. Western, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in the Punjab, with temporary

rank, Class III, from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel G. Swinton, R.E., may go on furlough.

The 26th April 1882.

No. 112.—Lieutenant P. T. Buston, R.E., Adjutant, Sappers and Miners, is graded as an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from 3rd March 1882.

No. 113.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted as noted below:—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. S. Atkin.
„ G. T. Anthony.
„ G. P. Horst.

Punjab.

Mr. F. W. Vyall.
„ J. M. Taylor.

British Burma.

Mr. C. F. McLeod.

Assam.

Mr. J. Leonard.

Central India.

Mr. D. M. Litster.

The 27th April 1882.

No. 114.—Captain M. Laugharne, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and posted to Assam.

The 28th April 1882.

No. 115.—Pundit Premnath, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, during the absence of Major Begbie, R.E., and pending the arrival of Mr. Macpherson, or until further orders, placed in charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, as Officiating Examiner.

No. 116.—Colonel J. Browne, C.S.I., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Railway Branch to the Punjab.

TELEGRAPH.

The 28th April 1882.

No. 117.—Captain H. L. Wells, R.E., Assistant Director, Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Director of the Persian Section during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 184.

Simla, the 1st May 1882.

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 Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Ilbert has on the afternoon of 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 in Council,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.*

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MAY 13

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

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

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Nothing for publication.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May, 1882.

No. 6.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Simla, 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 DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st May 1882.

No. 184.—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 Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Ilbert has on the afternoon of this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 2nd May 1882.

No. 185.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1882, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 4th May 1882.

No. 188.—Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th April 1882.

No. 193.—The following permanent and temporary promotions are made in the British Burma Commission, with effect from the 1st April 1882 :—

Mr. H. Buckle, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Major R. C. Evanson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Major M. C. Poole, Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Major M. Furlong, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Major G. Alexander, Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.

The 5th May 1882.

No. 195.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. C. Daukes, or until further orders.

Mr. Martindale assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 4th May 1882.

No. 195.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon T. Mathew, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 6th April 1882.

No. 199.—The services of Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens, Officiating Medical Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th May 1882.

No. 617.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act :—

Mr. Sarandra Kishun Dutt, Pleader, Jubbulpore.

Mr. Balwant Rao Govind, Pleader, Nagpur.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th May 1882.

No. 84.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 222, dated the 30th December 1881, regarding the transfer of the services of the Reverend T. F. Dale from the Bombay to the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, *for* "5th August last," *read* "5th September last."

FORESTS.

The 29th April 1882.

No. 870F.—Major F. Bailey, R.E., temporarily appointed by the Notification of this Department No. 927F., dated the 11th October last, to be Officiating Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, will revert to his substantive appointment of Conservator of Forests of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Director of the Forest School.

Major G. J. vanSomeren, Officiating Conservator of Forests of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Director of the Forest School, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 5th May 1882.

No. 716 *G.G.*—Major A. L. Playfair, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, held temporary charge of the office of Resident at Gwalior, in addition to his own duties, from the 19th to the 30th January 1882 and from the 8th February to the 2nd March 1882, inclusive.

No. 718 *G.G.*—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Principal of the Residency College, Indore, is granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for 18 months, under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 24th April 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 720 *G.G.*—The leave for three months on urgent private affairs granted, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. W. B. Jones, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in Foreign Department Notification No. 414 G.G. of the 17th March 1882, is commuted to three months' furlough, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 722 *G.G.*—The special leave of absence to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs granted to Lieutenant J. H. Sadler, B.S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, in Foreign Department Notification No. 486 G.G. of the 6th April 1882, is commuted to furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 724 *G.G.*—Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, B.S.C., Political Assistant of the 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.*, and Superintendent of the Rajputana State Railway Police, is granted furlough for one year, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th April 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 726 *G.G.*—Mr. J. R. Fitzgerald, C.S., Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class and Officiating 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Resident at Hyderabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 729 *G.G.*—The portion of Foreign Department Notification No. 479 G.G. of the 6th April 1882, posting Lieutenant H. M. Temple, B.S.C., as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is hereby cancelled, and Lieutenant H. M. Temple is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

POLITICAL.

The 5th May 1882.

No. 141 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Aga Abdul Hussein Shirazi as Acting Consul General for Turkey at Bombay.

No. 144 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 36 G.P. of the 3rd February 1882, Her Majesty's Government confirms the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. W. Loening as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

No. 763 *E.P.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 380, dated 2nd December 1881, the services of Major J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 13th April 1882.

MILITARY.

The 5th May 1882.

No. 89 *G.M.*—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant J. A. Bell, B.S.C., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd May 1882.

No. 54 *I.J.*—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. D. O. Fox to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and to grant him a license, under Section 9 of the said Act, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th May, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 231.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian 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 Henry Twigg, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 43rd Native Infantry,—26th December, 1880.

No. 232.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps from regiments out of India, 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 :—

Lieutenant R. L. Retallack, East Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant A. E. S. Searle, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant A. B. Elton, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant G. S. Hogge, Border Regiment.

No. 233.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab :—

Lieutenant A. H. Mason, R.E., to be Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Dated 12th April, 1882.

No. 234.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. de C. Morton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major W. J. Boyes, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 16th April, 1882.

No. 235.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Veterinary Surgeon W. H. Kemp, Army Veterinary Department, to the veterinary charge of the Reserve Remount Depot, Saharanpur, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G. Kettlewell, appointed to the Veterinary School, Lahore. Dated 10th December, 1881.

No. 236.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following officers of Royal Engineers having been placed at the disposal of the Military Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, are posted as follows :—

Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, as Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant H. L. C. H. Stafford, as Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 237.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stewart, Bengal S. C., Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Rawal Pindi, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon A. J. Willcocks, M.B., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary M. Moloney, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, (m. c.) for one year, under the regulations of 1868.

No. 238.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. I. Robinson, Cavalry, Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 239.—Conductor J. Hogan, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) from the date of quitting station to the 27th March, 1882, inclusive, under rule XXVI of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 457 of 1881.)

No. 240.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. Hill, Madras S. C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for 182 days.

No. 241.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Willoughby-Osborne, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major A. J. D. Hawes, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three months.

Major C. O. W. Apperley, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant A. C. Bruce, R.E., (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

No. 242.—In G. G. O. No. 180 of 1882, *for* "15th February, 1882," *read* "15th May, 1882."

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 243.—In G. G. O. No. 418 of 1881, opposite to 11th Bengal Native Infantry, *for* "Afghanistan, 1879-80," *read* "Afghanistan, 1878-80."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 244.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Jasper Burne,—6th May, 1882.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Reginald Campbell Hadow,—27th April, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Millett, Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vansittart Riddell, Bengal Infantry,—16th July, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Rowband, Bengal Infantry,—30th August, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell Mark Prendergast, Bengal S. C.,—1st October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hastie Inglis, Bengal Infantry,—3rd October, 1881.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cunliffe Low, C.B., Bengal Cavalry,—8th February, 1882.

No. 245.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, Bengal S. C., to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, is antedated to the 11th July, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 246.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The promotions of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W. Swinnerton and Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W. Allum to the grades of Deputy Commissary and Assistant Commissary, respectively, as notified in G. G. O. No. 482 of 1881, to bear date the 1st February, 1881.

No. 247.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Syud Abdul Aziz, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Mahomed Uslum Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," seconded ; Jemadar Pertab Singh, to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Syud Abdul Aziz, promoted ; Duffadar Sheodurshun Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Pertab Singh, promoted,—7th March, 1881.

This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 411 of 1881, which refers to Duffadar Sheodurshun Singh.

Duffadar Shera Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Alustoo Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1881.

7th Native Infantry.

Pay and Color-Havildar Ramburn Opudhia, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Zeman Khan, resigned,—8th November, 1881.

Pay and Color-Havildar Bhawanibuccus Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Judnath Sing, transferred to the 17th Native Infantry ; Pay Havildar Mahomed Yar Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ruchpal Sing, transferred to the 17th Native Infantry,—12th February, 1882.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 248.—Surgeon C. H. Beatson has been placed on temporary half-pay, with effect from the 8th May, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 249.—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 :—

From the 9th December, 1881, in room of Major-General H. H. A. Wood, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL GEORGE FORBES HOGG, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Date of Commissions.

Ensign	...	3rd March, 1848.
Lieutenant	...	26th December, 1854.
Brevet Captain	...	16th February, 1861.
Captain	...	5th February, 1862.
Major	...	3rd March, 1868.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	15th August, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	3rd March, 1874.
Brevet Colonel	...	10th March, 1875.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 1st Bombay Fusiliers, from 9th April, 1848, to September, 1855.

Commanding 4th Company, Sappers and Miners, from September, 1855, to 7th November, 1856.

Quartermaster and Interpreter, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, from 8th November, 1856, to 13th March, 1862.

Acting Staff Officer, Hyderabad, from 14th March, 1862, to 12th September, 1862.

Regimental duty, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, from 13th September, 1862, to 5th June, 1863.

2nd-in-Command, Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, 6th June, 1863, to 31st December, 1863.

Junior Wing Commandant, Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, 1st January, 1864, to 24th October, 1865.

2nd-in-Command, Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, 25th October, 1865, to 11th February, 1867.

2nd-in-Command, 1st Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, 12th February, 1867, to 31st May, 1868.

Officiating Commandant, Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, from 1st June, 1868, to 31st December, 1869.

2nd-in-Command, Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, 1st January, 1870, to 8th May, 1874.

Officiating Commandant, 1st Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, from 9th May, 1874, to 26th February, 1876.

2nd-in-Command, 1st Belooch Regiment, Native Infantry, from 1st March, 1876, to 31st March, 1876.

Officiating Commandant, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, from 1st April, 1876, to 19th June, 1876.

Commandant, 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, from 20th June, 1876, to date.

War Services.

Served in the 1st Fusiliers with the Bombay Column, Army of the Punjab, in 1848-49 ; present at the siege and capture of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army (Medal and two clasps). Served in the 2nd Belooch Regiment with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-57, at the occupation of Karrack, with the expedition to Borazjoon, and at the battle of Khooshab (Medal, with clasp). Also on field service in 1857-59 on the Derajat Frontier. Served in China with the same regiment in 1862-64 against the Taepings around Shanghai, and at Quinson in support of Colonel Gordon's operations before Soochow. Served with the 1st Belooch Regiment throughout the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-68 ; present at the action of Arogee on the 10th, and storming of Magdala on the 13th April, 1868 (mentioned in despatches, medal, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st May, 1882.

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 24th April to the 1st May, 1882 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, The Border Regiment.	Lieutenant L. R. Finch ...	23rd April, 1882.	Dum-Dum	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 21st April to the 1st May, 1882.

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.							
Edward C. Waud ...	Lieutenant ...	1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.	17th November, 1881.	Will left	601 10 11	...	1st July, 1882.
Arthur Gibbings ...	Major ...	Ditto	27th October, 1881.	Intestate	196 9 9	...	Ditto.
Charles W. A. Arthur ...	Captain ...	1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.	7th March, 1882.	Ditto	8 14 11	...	Ditto.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th May, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 18.—Mr. R. W. Laing, Engineer, attached to I.G.S. *Teesta*, is granted 18 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 127, Chapter X, Civil Leave Code.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th May 1882.

No. 118.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Gulliver, Major-General H. W., R.E.	Chief Engineer, Class II	Chief Engr., Class I ...	Feb. 20th, 1882	Permanent.
Mayne, Colonel J. O., R.E. ...	Tempy. Chief Engr., „ II	„ „ „ II ...	„ 20th „	„
deBourbel, Colonel B., R.E. ...	Offg. „ „ „ II	„ „ „ II ...	„ 20th „	Temporary.
Peile, Colonel F. W., R.E. ...	„ „ „ „ I	„ „ „ I ...	Mar. 12th „	Permanent.
Furnivall, W. C. ...	Chief Engineer, „ III	„ „ „ II ...	„ 12th „	„
Trevor, Colonel S. T., R.E.	Tempy. Chief Engr., „ III	„ „ „ III ...	„ 12th „	Sub. *pro tem.*
Meddley, Colonel J. G., R.E....	Chief Engineer, „ II	„ „ „ I ...	„ 12th „	Temporary.
Trevor, Colonel S. T., R.E. ...	Substantive *pro tem.* Chief Engr., Class III.	„ „ „ II ...	„ 20th „	„
Lindsay, Lieut.-Col. J. G., R.E.	Supdg. Engineer, Class I	„ „ „ III ...	„ 20th „	„
Garbett, H. ...	Offg. Supdg. Engr., „ I	Supdg. „ „ I ...	Jan. 11th „	„
Harrison, Major C. W. I., R.E.	„ „ „ „ II	„ „ „ II ...	„ 11th „	„
Moncrieff, Major C. C. S., C.S.I., R.E.	Supdg. Engineer, „ II	„ „ „ I ...	Feb. 20th „	Sub. *pro tem.*
Martin, E. J. ...	Tempy. Supdg. Engr., „ II	„ „ „ II ...	„ 20th „	„
Parker, W. H. ...	Supdg. Engineer, „ II	„ „ „ I ...	„ 20th „	Temporary.
Wilson, J. H. ...	„ „ „ III	„ „ „ II ...	„ 20th „	„
Thomason, Colonel G. S., R.E.	Tempy. Supdg. Engr., „ I	„ „ „ I ...	Mar. 12th „	Sub. *pro tem.*
Cregreen, A. C. ...	Supdg. Engineer, „ III	„ „ „ II ...	„ 12th „	„
Anley, G. A. D. ...	Exe. „ 1st Grade	„ „ „ III ...	„ 12th „	Permanent.
Heywood, Major J. M., R.E. ...	Supdg. „ Class II	„ „ „ I ...	„ 20th „	Temporary.
Manderson, Major T. C., R.E.	„ „ „ III	„ „ „ II ...	„ 20th „	„
Geoghegan, H. T. ...	„ „ „ II	„ „ „ I ...	Apl. 2nd „	„
Anley, G. A. D. ...	„ „ „ III	„ „ „ II ...	„ 2nd „	„
LaTouche, H. C. D. ...	Tempy. Supdg. Engr. „ III	„ „ „ II ...	„ 6th „	„

No. 119.—Mr. H. E. Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Railway Branch, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

No. 120.—The following promotions are made in the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from 1st January 1882 :—

TEMPORARY.

From Class I, Grade 2, to Class I, Grade 1.

Mr. H. M. Mathews ... During such time as he holds the posts of Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley and Engineer-in-Chief of the Rangoon and Sittang Valley Railway, or until further orders.

Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E. During such time as he holds the post of Manager, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, or until further orders.

PERMANENT.

From Class II to Class I, Grade 3.

Mr. F. N. Gütersloh ... Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Mr. A. W. Rendell ... Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal State Railways.

Mr. I. O'Callaghan ... Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

From Class III to Class II.

Mr. A. B. Thomson ... Locomotive Superintendent, N. W. Provincial State Railways.

Mr. C. M. Davies ... District Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Mr. G. M. Drury ... Traffic Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. W. E. Hartt ... District Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

Mr. J. M. Rutherford Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway.

From Class IV to Class III.

Mr. G. Hawkes ... Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope ... Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways.

Mr. G. S. Leonard ... Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. W. Sandford ... District Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway.

No. 121.—Mr. J. J. Jones, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Railway Branch, attached to the Locomotive Department of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, is transferred to Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 24th November 1879.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS

No. 686.

Simla, the 8th May 1882.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the appointment of the Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E., to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Sir Steuart Bayley has on the afternoon of 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 in Council,

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

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

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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, as published under Rule 22 :—

Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th May 1882.

No. 696.—The services of the undermentioned Civilians of the Punjab Commission are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay :—

Mr. W. W. Drew, B.A.
" E. L. Cappel.
" D. C. Johnstone.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th May 1882.

No. 698.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the appointment of the Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E., to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Sir Steuart Bayley has on the afternoon of this day, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 206.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 12th February 1882.

No. 210.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 110, dated 5th April 1882, for "Mr. *W. G.* Place," read "Mr. *G. W.* Place."

MEDICAL.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 203.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. J. Durant, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th May 1882.

No. 640.—The Hon'ble J. Q. Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 646.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act:—

Mr. E. E. Heinig, Special Sub-Registrar, Benares Municipality.
Mr. W. H. Lyons, Special Sub-Registrar, Allahabad Municipality.
Kazi Muhammad Sharif, Special Sub-Registrar, Mirzapur Municipality.
Kazi Basit Ali, Special Sub-Registrar, Agra Municipality.
Taffazzul Husain, Special Sub-Registrar, Muttra Municipality.
Abdul Subhan, Special Sub-Registrar, Brindaban Municipality.
Jamna Prasad, Special Sub-Registrar, Bareilly Municipality.
Bushir-ud-din, Special Sub-Registrar, Pilibhit Municipality.
Muhammad Aziz-ul-Hasan, Special Sub-Registrar, Bisalpur Municipality.
Manj Husain, Officiating Registrar, Lucknow Division.
Lalta Prasad, Registrar, Fyzabad Division.
Kazi Saiyid Muhammad, Registrar, Sitapur Division.
Muhammad Muzaffar Husain, Registrar, Rae Bareli Division.
Mr. E. Newton, Vakil, Dehra Dun.
Babu Dangar Mal, Pleader, Meerut.
Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, Pleader, Naini Tal.

EDUCATION.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 290.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857 the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Government High School, Fyzabad, to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts Standard, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

FORESTS.

The 8th May 1882.

No. 384F.—Mr. D. Brandis, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, on special duty, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 10th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 11th May 1882.

No. 392F.—Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Central Provinces, is transferred to Assam.

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

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 12th May 1882.

No. 177S.—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, under Section 60, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th May 1882, or from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 179S.-71-5.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, A.R.S.M., F.R.S., F.G.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 51, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th April 1882.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 12th May 1882.

No. 767 *G.G.*—The services of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 769 *G.G.*—Surgeon R. Caldecott, Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Indore, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 771 *G.G.*—Mr. H. Harrison, Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, at Okhamandel, *vice* Major Walter Scott, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 773 *G.G.*—The services of Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, being no longer required by the Mysore State, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

POLITICAL.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 152 *G.P.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 45 G.P. of the 10th February 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Oscar Trefftz as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

MILITARY.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 92 *G.M.*—Lieutenant J. A. Bell, B.S.C., Officiating Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 14th April 1882.

No. 94 *G.M.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 14th March 1882:—

Jemadar Boyroo Bux, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Ramdut Patuck, deceased.

Havildar-Major Gopal Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Boyroo Bux, promoted.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th May 1882.

No. 10 *E.J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 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, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is pleased to empower Major A. H. Mayhew to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874), over all persons within the district of Quetta, and to commit persons for trial to the officer for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan as the Court of Session.

No. 11 *E.J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 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, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is pleased to empower Rao Sahib Utam Chand Sati Das to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874), over all persons within the district of Quetta, and to commit persons for trial to the officer for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan as the Court of Session.

No. 14 *E.J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 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 empower Major A. H. Mayhew to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874), over all persons within the districts of Sibi and Pishin, and to commit persons for trial to the officer for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General for Biluchistan as the Court of Session.

No. 15 *E.J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 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 empower Rao Sahib Utam Chand Sati Das to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Acts X of 1872 and XI of 1874), over all persons within the districts of Sibi and Pishin, and to commit persons for trial to the officer for the time being holding the office of Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan as the Court of Session.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1882.

No. 812.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution	No.	3574,	dated	3rd November	1880.
„	„	953,	„	10th June	1881.
„	Circular	220,	„	28th April	„
„	„	621,	„	14th May	„

Read also the undermentioned correspondence with the Government of the Punjab, regarding the stores purchased in India during the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 for the Public Works Department, Punjab:—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab,	No.	275,	dated	4th February	1882.		
„	to	„	„	1401,	„	8th March	„
„	from	„	„	815,	„	27th	„ „

RESOLUTION.—From the returns received with the letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 815, dated the 27th March last, a list has been prepared and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which should, in future, be procured of Indian manufacture, if they can be obtained of sufficiently good quality and at a price not higher than that of imported articles of the same classes.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Government of the Punjab and to the other Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

List of Articles.

Names of Articles.	1879-80 AND 1880-81. Rate.	Number or Quantity.	Total Cost. Rs. A. P.
Bolts	4 to 10 annas each ...	No. 36	17 0 0
„ iron	Re. 1-9-1 each ...	„ 53	83 3 0
„ „	Rs. 20 per maund ...	Mds. 54	1,080 0 0
„ „ galvanised ...	3 pie each ...	No. 1,030	16 0 0
„ and Nuts	Re. 0-1-1 each ...	„ 700	67 1 0
Cash Boxes	Rs. 14 each ...	„ 2	28 0 0
Cement, Portland	Rs. 4-1 to 8-3 per barrel	Barls. 23	206 9 0
Chains, iron	Rs. 25 each ...	No. 2	50 0 0
„ „	Re. 0-4 „ ...	„ 12	3 0 0
Chalk	Re. 1-8 per maund ...	Mds. 11-25	17 8 0
Chests, Treasure	Rs. 50 each ...	No. 2	100 0 0
Gutters, iron, galvanised ...	Re. 0-12 & 1-5-4 per ft.	Ft. 927	802 0 0
Hasps	Re. 0-12 each ...	No. 36	27 0 0
Hinges	Re. 0-2-11 to 0-5-0 each	„ 218	54 14 7
Holdfasts	Re. 0-6 to 1-8-7 each...	„ 988	866 10 3
Locks	.....	„ 1	2 0 0
Nuts, iron	Re. 0-4 each ...	„ 28	7 0 0
Pegs „	Re. 0-4 „ ...	„ 120	30 0 0
Pick-axes	Rs. 2 & 2-8 each ...	„ 35	76 8 0
Phowrahs	Re. 1-1-8 & 1-4 each...	„ 111	130 0 0
Rails, iron	Rs. 3 per maund ...	Mds. 295	885 0 0
Rings „	Re. 0-3 each ...	No. 4	0 12 0
Rivets and Washers	Re. 0-6 per lb. ...	lbs. 243	91 0 0
Scale with Weights	.....	No. 1	20 0 0
Spirit-levels	Rs. 11-8 each ...	„ 2	23 0 0
Tape, measuring, 50' to 100' ...	Re. 1 to Rs. 10-8 each	„ 50	190 15 0
Taps and Dies	.....	Set 1	125 0 0
Varnish	Rs. 5-2-8 per gallon ...	Gals. 12	72 9 0
„ Copal	Re. 1-4 per lb. ...	lbs. 187	234 0 0
Washers, iron	Re. 0-12 per seer ...	Seers 31	23 0 0

The 12th May 1882.

No. 813.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores required for the public service in India :—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
„ „ „ 953, „ 10th June 1881.
Office Memo. to the Public Works Department, No. 137, dated 22nd April 1881.
„ „ „ „ „ „ 1844, „ 20th July „

Read also—

Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 171 A.-G., dated 10th April 1882, forwarding Returns showing European stores purchased locally during the last two years for the General Branch of the Department, Hyderabad.

RESOLUTION.—From the returns received from the Public Works Department, a list has been prepared, and is appended to this Resolution, showing the articles which in future should be procured of Indian manufacture, if they can be obtained of sufficiently good quality and at a price not higher than that of imported articles of the same classes.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public Works Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The Gazette of India:

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

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

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The Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act, 1882.

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. 20.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th May 1882.

No. 760.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exclude uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th May 1882.

No. 216.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Assam Commission, with effect from the date on which Mr. C. Donovan, C.S., proceeds on furlough :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. T. J. Murray, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Captain H. St. P. Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade (Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade), to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd (Officiating 1st) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. W. Place, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Porteous, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 19th May 1882.

No. 822 *G.G.*—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., R.S.C., Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class and Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties.

No. 824 *G.G.*—The services of Major the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, on special duty under the Foreign Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 17th April 1882.

No. 823 *G.G.*—Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, R.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, and Officiating Assistant for Banswara and Pertabgarh to the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana

and Superintendent of the Operations for the Control of the Moghyas, held temporary charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, in addition to his other duties, from the 18th August to the 29th October 1881, both days inclusive.

No. 828 *G.G.*—Colonel J. D. Hall, Bo. S. C., Commandant Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the office of the Political Agent, Bhopal, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th February to the 27th March 1882, inclusive, during the absence of Colonel W. Kincaid, on special duty with Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.

No. 830 *G.G.*—The following temporary promotions in the Berar Commission are made, with effect from 31st March 1882, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major H. DeParny Rennick, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class :—

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Syed Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadoor, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

No. 832 *G.G.*—Dastur Edalji Bahmanji, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro. tem.*, in the Berar Commission, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 834 *G.G.*—Major J. E. P. Mosley, B.S.C., Commandant of the Biluch Guides, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 837 *G.G.*—Assistant Surgeon Abdul Rahim Hákim, Khan Bahadur, in Medical charge of Bassadore Station, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

POLITICAL.

The 19th May 1882.

No. 155 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Frame as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon.

No. 864 *E.P.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Agent of the British Government at the Court of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.

MILITARY.

The 19th May 1882.

No. 99 *G.M.*—Surgeon J. Scully, Indian Medical Department, Probationer, Assay Department, is appointed Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, but to continue to act in his present appointment until further orders.

No. 102 *G.M.*—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, 1st Battalion (the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment), is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, or until further orders.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May 1882.

No. 1101.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 1065, dated 21st February 1882, regarding the supply of swords of Indian manufacture.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 255, dated 3rd May 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 21st February 1882, read above, the Governor General in Council requested that in future swords required for the Police and other Departments might be procured of Indian manufacture in communication with the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, if they could not be made within the local limits of the presidency or province concerned. As, however, it has since been ascertained that swords can be extensively manufactured in the North-Western Provinces as well as in the Punjab, and that skilled workmen can now be found in almost every district in the North-Western Provinces, the Governor General in Council requests that when it is found more convenient to obtain swords from the North-Western Provinces than from the Punjab, the necessary steps to procure them may be taken in communication with the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

ORDERED, that the foregoing be communicated to the Military Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, in continuation of Financial Resolution No. 1065, dated 21st February 1882, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 19th May 1882.

No. 1131.—The following addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

C. L. C.

PAGE 165.

Section 75.

Insert the following as Rule 7 (a) :—

7 (*a*). A Military Medical Subordinate employed in the Civil Department may, when on privilege leave, draw the special allowances of his appointment, such as house-rent, horse allowance, &c., provided that they are not drawn by any officer during his absence.

No. 1170.—Mr. A. H. H. Munrowd having been appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, received charge of his appointment before noon on the 4th May 1882.

No. 1190.—Mr. Stephen Jacob, B.C.S., received charge of the office of Accountant General, Bengal, before noon on the 11th May 1882.

No. 1195.—Mr. P. Stracey, Head Assistant in the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Mackey, or until further orders, received charge of his office after noon on the 2nd May 1882.

No. 1209.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1882, 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 ...	6,97,29,540	1,78,58,610	34,77,939	2,13,36,549
Madras ...	1,54,73,490	90,37,325	11,00,000	1,01,37,325
Bombay ...	3,89,36,600	1,10,54,335	78,36,315	1,88,90,650
Allahabad ...	57,52,680	1,00,12,440	...	1,00,12,440
Lahore ...	80,16,515	1,64,77,575	...	1,64,77,575
Calicut ...	16,09,370	9,86,100	...	9,86,100
Kurrachee ...	34,88,065	41,28,575	40,000	41,68,575
TOTAL ...	14,19,99,180	6,95,44,960	1,24,54,254	8,19,99,214
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,99,966
GRAND TOTAL ...				14,19,99,180

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th May, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 265.—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 St. George Loftus Steele, North Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—10th March, 1880.

Lieutenant William David Thomson, Royal Irish Rifles, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—13th September, 1880.

Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Blyth, Royal Highlanders, Officiating Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers,—20th January, 1881.

No. 266.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., deceased.

No. 267.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. G. B. Hervey, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 28th March, 1881.

No. 268.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain W. L. C. Gordon, R.A., Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Factories, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain C. H. Scott, R.A., appointed Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore.

No. 269.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Infantry.

Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer, 2nd Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major H. Crocker, M.D., transferred.

No. 270.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

James Stuart Brooke, Esq., and John Joseph Ardavon Vincent Constantine Raye, Esq., to be Honorary Surgeons.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 271.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., Bengal S. C., Commissioner, Punjab, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, and Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan, (p. a.) for 179 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. O'L. L. Prendergast, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Cantonment Magistrate, British Burma, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon K. MacK. Downie, M.D., (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon H. K. McKay, 32nd Native Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 272.—Major (Brevet Colonel) J. Browne, C.S.I., R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,

Public Works Department, is granted an extension of special leave, under Public Works Department Resolution No. 1605-27 E.G., dated the 3rd September, 1879, to the 9th January, 1882.

No. 273.—Conductor J. Rogers, Army Clothing Department, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 91 days, with effect from the 9th February, 1882, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 274.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major H. W. Clarke, R.E., on urgent private affairs without pay, for thirty days.

Major D. H. Robertson, General List, Infantry, private affairs, for five days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 275.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 31st March, 1882, page 1471.

"INDIA OFFICE,
31st March, 1882.

"The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Henry Manley Briscoe, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 19th May, 1881, but to rank from 18th May, 1881.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward William Fane Martin, from the Border Regiment. Dated 14th November, 1879, but to rank from 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant John Graham Smith, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 25th September, 1880, but to rank from 21st September, 1876.

Second Lieutenant Julian Henry Young, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 7th March, 1880.

Lieutenant William Annesley Burton Dennys, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 30th October, 1880, but to rank from 14th July, 1880.

Lieutenant John Lampen, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 6th November, 1880, but to rank from 21st August, 1880.

The promotion in the East Surrey Regiment of Lieutenant Ernest Hunter Rodwell, who was admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in the *London Gazette* of the 11th November, 1881, having been since post-dated to the 24th September, 1879, he will rank as a Lieutenant in the Staff Corps from that date, instead of from the 8th August, 1879, as stated in that Gazette.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th April, 1882, pages 1696 and 1697.

INDIA OFFICE,
14th April, 1882.

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

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Thompson, Madras Cavalry. Dated 1st February, 1882.

Surgeon-Major Edric Selous, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 1st February, 1882.

Surgeon-Major George Coates Bell, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 13th April, 1882.

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

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thompson, Madras Cavalry. Dated 1st February, 1882.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Theobald Ringer, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 21st September, 1881.

Brigade-Surgeon Clarence Cooper, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 27th December, 1881.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Simon Mackertich, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment (since deceased). Dated 6th September, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Dugald Campbell, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 20th October, 1881.

Surgeon-Major Frederick George Constant, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 3rd January, 1882.

The Queen has approved of the admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons.

Dated 1st October, 1881.

Bengal.

Louis Tarleton Young.
James Barry Gibbons.
George Jolly Shand, M.D.
Donald St. John Dundas Grant.
Dirom Grey Crawford.

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

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur Robert Chapman. Dated 4th January, 1882.

Major Edward Christopher Codrington. Dated 4th January, 1882.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Seymour Duncan Barrow. Dated 4th January, 1882.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant George Hand More-Molyneux. Dated 5th January, 1882.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Astell Franks. Dated 1st January, 1882.

To be Majors.

Captain Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither. Dated 2nd January, 1882.

Captain Henry John Lawrence. Dated 4th January, 1882.

Captain William Loch. Dated 4th January, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major David Boyes Smith, M.D. Dated 21st September, 1881.

BREVET.

The following promotions, dated 1st July, 1881, to take place in succession to General Officers removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List in the *London Gazettes* of the 4th and 29th November, 1881:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Victor Edward Law, Madras Cavalry.
Harry Cavaye Stevens, Madras Cavalry.

Captains to be Majors.

Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, Bengal Infantry.
Everard Neal Digges La Touche, Bengal Infantry.
Robert Edward Seymour Smyth, Bengal Infantry.
George Michell Devereux Hill, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Henry Hinde, Bengal Infantry.
Charles Hyder Forster, Bengal Infantry.
Alfred James Stead, Bengal Infantry.
Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry.
Edward Millett Forbes, Bengal Infantry.
Reginald Hennell, Bombay Infantry.
James Eyles Gordon, Bombay Infantry.
Walter Stuart Hore, Bombay Infantry.
Arthur Benjamin Clare, Bengal Infantry.
William Laing, Bombay Infantry.
William Hope Meiklejohn, Bengal Infantry.
Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither, Bengal Infantry.
Henry John Lawrence, Bengal Infantry.
William Loch, Bengal Infantry.
Binfield Wemyss, Bengal Infantry.
Allen Scott Roberts, Bengal Infantry.
Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, Bengal Infantry.
Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, Bombay Infantry.
Charles Theodore Echalaz, Bombay Infantry.
William Cunningham Morris, Bombay Infantry.

Note.—The above Officers, with the exception of Captains Wemyss, Roberts, and Welchman, have since been promoted to the substantive rank of Major.

ERRATUM.

The date of promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Lewis Maltby Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, is *10th* July, 1881, and not *14th* July, 1881, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 30th September, 1881."

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

No. 276.—Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is permitted to assume the surname of *Horton-Bennett* in lieu of that of "Bennett."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 277.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edward Temple,—15th May, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Hughes, Bengal S. C.,—15th May, 1882.

No. 278.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—The following temporary promotions and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Lieutenant G. Davidson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	17th February, 1882.
Captain S. J. Lambert, R.E.	Do.	Do.	27th February, 1882.
Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, R.E.	Do.	Do.	11th March, 1882.
Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E.	Do.	Do.	13th March, 1882.
Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E.	Temporary, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	30th March, 1882.

No. 279.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th Native Infantry.

Havildar Hur Dial, to be Jemadar, *vice* Deboo Khutree, deceased,—19th May, 1882.

PENSIONS.

No. 280.—Sub-Conductor Thomas McEwan, Military Works Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

No. 281.—1st Class Apothecary John Casey, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 282.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 210 of 1882, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Commandants and Wing and Squadron Commanders of Native Regiments will be eligible for the special terms of retirement offered in paragraph 21 of the G. G. O. above quoted, to the extent to which such retirements may not be availed of in each army respectively by the Commandants and Wing and Squadron Commanders of the regiments to be reduced.

2. Each vacancy created in a corps to be retained, consequent on Commandants or Wing or Squadron Commanders accepting retirement on these terms, will be filled up by the appointment of an officer in a corresponding regimental rank from one of the reduced regiments, who has elected to continue in the service.

3. Commandants thus appointed from reduced regiments to corps to be retained will count their previous command service in the former towards the limited tenure of command laid down in G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882.

4. The total number of the special retirements offered are as follows:—

		Commandants.	Squadron or Wing Commanders.
For Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force	Cavalry	3	9
	Infantry	6	12
For Madras Army ...	Infantry	8	16
„ Bombay Army ...	Cavalry	1	3
	Infantry	4	8

5. In the event of the number of applicants for such of these retirements as may not be accepted by the officers of the reduced regiments in the respective ranks being in excess of the number then remaining available, the preference will be given according to length of service.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th May, 1882.

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 2nd to the 15th May, 1882 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Loch ...	12th April, 1882	Sitabuldi ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	Major H. L. Smith ...	23rd April, 1882	Poona ...	.....	.....

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 2nd to the 15th May, 1882.

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.
Francis Edward Charles Hood (*a*).	Surgeon ...	Army Medical Department.	15th February, 1882.	Intestate	Rs. 1,462-12-9	...	15th July, 1882.

(*a*) *Brothers*—Gerald C. Hood, address, Post Office, Sydney; Godfrey C. Hood; Colin C. Hood; Donald W. C. Hood; Basil W. C. Hood.
Sisters—Florence M. Hood; Annettie L. J. Wormald.

W. M. LEES, *Colonel*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th May, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 19.—The services of Lieutenant Channer, R.N., having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India by Her Majesty's Government for employment in the Marine Survey Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint him to be an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, *vice* Navigating-Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N.

Lieutenant Channer joined his appointment on the 24th April, 1882.

No. 20.—Mr. Burnett Ashburner, to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1882.

No. 136.—Mr. H. M. Mathews, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway, and Engineer-in-Chief, Sittang Valley Railway, is granted six months' furlough to Europe from the 5th May 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same under Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. Rigg, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief during Mr. Mathews' absence, or until further orders.

While officiating for Mr. Mathews, Mr. Rigg will draw the pay of Class I, Grade 3, of the Revenue scale.

The 16th May 1882.

No. 137.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Martin, E. J. ...	Sub. *pro tem.* Supdg. Engineer, Class II.	Supdg. Engineer, Class I ...	26th April 1882	Officiating.
Swinton, Lieut.-Col. G., R.E.	Tempy. Supdg. Engr., Class III	" " " II ...	26th " "	"
Sergeaunt, Major R. A., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	" " " III ...	17th March "	Temporary.
Walker, F. B. ...	" " 1st "	" " " III ...	19th April "	Officiating.

No. 138.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 763E.P. of the 5th instant, the services of Major J. A. Armstrong, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

The 17th May 1882.

No. 139.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 773G.G. of the 12th May 1882, Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to Central India.

No. 140.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated in Class II from the 5th to the 17th March 1882, both days inclusive, during which period he held charge of the Traffic Department of the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways.

The 18th May 1882.

No. 141.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Storekeeper in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways and Officiating Stock Verifier for State Railways, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways.

The 19th May 1882.

No. 142.—Major F. J. Home, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary rank, is promoted to officiate in Class II, with effect from 6th May 1882.

No. 143.—Mr. R. C. Williams, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, with effect from 10th May 1882.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1882.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th May 1882.

No. 36 S.I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.

The Nawab Ikbal-ud-Daula, formerly of Oudh, now residing at Baghdad in Turkish Arabia.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur, C.S.I.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, R.E., C.S.I., late Resident in Southern Afghanistan.

To be Companions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The Hon'ble William Hudleston, Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

Charles Paget Carmichael, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

Edward Francis Harrison, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, and formerly Comptroller General.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th May 1882.

No. 25 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:—

The Right Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, Governor of Madras.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, LL.D., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The Hon'ble Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

No. 26 I.E.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

William Mackinnon, Esq., Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Ráná Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, Talukdar of Khajargaon, Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Commissioner, Rae Bareli District, Oudh.

Sayyid Lutf Ali Khan of Behar, Bengal.

Deputy Surgeon-General William James Moore, Indian Medical Department, Bombay Presidency.

Edward Ronald Douglas, Esq., Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

Moung Shway Kyee, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Amherst, British Burma.

By Order of the Grand Master,

C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 24th May 1882.

No. 159 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Partab Singh Bahadur, of Orchha, in Bundelkhand, the honorable title of "Sawai," as a hereditary distinction.

No. 160 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Rai Kishen Kumar, Rais of Sahespur, in the Muradabad District, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

No. 161 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Chaudhari Khaslat Hosain, Talukdar of Kakrali, in the Hardoi District, Oudh, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

No. 162 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kumar Purno Chandar Singh, of Kandi, in the Murshidabad District, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

No. 163 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Munshi Fazl Hosain, of Lucknow, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 164 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Khan Sahib Karsetji Palanji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, Bombay Circle, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 165 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to continue to Hukm Chand, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, on his retirement from the public service, the title of "Rai Bahadur," and to confer on him the designation of "Honorary Assistant Commissioner," as personal distinctions.

No. 166 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Babu Brij Bhukhan Lal, of Lucknow, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 167 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Lachhman Singh, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Bombay Division, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 168 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Pandit Sundar Lal, Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 169 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Jadu Nath Rai, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 170 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Prasanna Kumara Banarji, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 171 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Moro Gopal, Chief Constable of the Sholapur Police, Bombay, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 172 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sodhi Man Singh, Jagirdar of Butar, in the Firozpur District, and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, the title of "Sardar Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 173 G.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Moro Krishna Dabholkar, eldest son of the Jagirdar of Akolner and Khedle Parmanand, in the Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.*

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№ 22.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 27th May 1882.

No. 617.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentleman the privilege of private *entrée* to Government House:—

Brevet Colonel J. J. McL. Innes, R.E., V.C., as Inspector General of Military Works.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th May 1882.

No. 742.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act I of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act) to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 758.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the province of Sind, except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said province.

No. 759.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882) to—

The Jhansi division, comprising the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalatpur (except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said division, and Sections 15, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 652); and to pargana Jaunsár Báwar in the Dehra Dún district and the scheduled portion of the Mirzapur district (excepting Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said districts).

No. 760.—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 Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces, except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force, and so much thereof as authorises the sale of immoveable property in execution of a decree, not being a decree directing the sale of such property.

No. 761.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the

Chief Commissionership of Coorg, except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force.

No. 762.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature), except Sections 1 and 3 of the said Act, which are 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 Dhálbhoom in Singbhoom; and
the Mehal of Ungool.

No. 763.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the Districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Goálpára (excluding the Eastern Duars), Sylhet, and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills), except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said districts.

POLICE.

The 29th May 1882.

No. 171.—*Appointments.*—Major H. A. Hammond, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel D. MacNeill, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Hammond.

Sirdar Ratan Singh, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 100.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Arthur E. Stone to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 1st April 1882.

PATENTS.

The 29th May 1882.

No. 542.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, 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. 128 of 1881.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in stoves or heating apparatus.

No. 129 of 1881.—James Hewitt Barry, of 5, Lyons Range, Calcutta, Engineer, and a Member of the Firm of Barry and Company, of the same place, Merchants and Agents, for an improved method of obtaining a hot gas, or a hot mixture of gas and air, and of applying the same to the purpose of drying tea, coffee, grain, and other vegetable substances.

No. 132 of 1881.—Cursetjee Sorabjee Jassawalla, of Back Road, Marine Lines, Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Coptractor, for a supporting and self-regulating wheel, and apparatus connected therewith, suitable to be added to all ordinary two-wheeled conveyances.

No. 163 of 1881.—John Milton Bibbins, of Williamsport, in Lycoming County, and State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, but at present of the Office for Patents, 323, High Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in locks and dams.

No. 168 of 1881.—Charles Francis Brush, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America, for improvements in reflectors.

No. 9 of 1882.—Hurry Mohun Ghose, of Batra, in Howrah, in Zillah Hooghly, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in sugarcane-crushing mills.

No. 21 of 1882.—James Alfred Briggs and Henry Albert Martin Fenner, Gentlemen, both of Bombay, in the Empire of India, for an improved refrigerating railway carriage adapted for use in India.

No. 25 of 1882.—Alonzo Moore and John Cairns, both residing at Bangkok, Siam, for a new and improved centrifugal and centripetal rice, seed, and grain separator.

No. 36 of 1882.—Walter Ducát, Major, Royal Engineers, of Poona (near Bombay), for a safety semi-brougham cab.

No. 52 of 1882.—Thomas Allison Readwin, Mineral Surveyor, of Bloomsbury Square, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in ore-grinding and amalgamating machines.

No. 53 of 1882.—Frederick Settle Barff, of Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, for a new compound to be employed in the preservation of organic substances.

No. 56 of 1882.—John Ambrose Fleming, of the University, Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in the preparation of materials to be employed for the purposes of electric insulation.

No. 61 of 1882.—Joseph Wilson Swan, of the Town and County of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in secondary cells and batteries or apparatus for storing electricity.

No. 62 of 1882.—Joseph Wilson Swan, of the Town and County of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in secondary cells and batteries or apparatus for storing electricity.

No. 64 of 1882.—John Ambrose Fleming, of the University, Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in the preparation of materials to be employed for the purposes of electric insulation.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 2nd June 1882.

No. 941 *G.G.*—Major G. H. Trevor, M.S.C., Political Agent of the 1st Class and 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

POLITICAL.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 184 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Oscar Trefftz as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

No. 187 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alfred Zunini as Honorary Vice-Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

The 2nd June 1882.

No. 191 *G.P.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 70 G.P. of the 3rd March 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. S. I. Fressanges to act as Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 69 *I.J.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab.

The 2nd June 1882.

No. 72 *I.J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being Resident of the Western Rajputana States, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the Maharaja of Jodhpore and the Rao of Sirohi.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May 1882.

No. 1467.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Bo.C.S., C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, before noon on the 22nd May 1882.

R. LOGAN,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The 2nd June 1882.

No. 1480.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council directs that the Notification of the 9th September 1881, No. 2967, remitting the stamp duty on all leases or counterparts of leases executed at the time of settlements made directly by Government with the existing occupants of land, shall have retrospective effect in respect of Ilam leases granted previous to the publication of the said Notification under the Ilam Rules to occupants of land taken for the cultivation of tea in the Sylhet Distriet of Assam.

T. C. HOPE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 298.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps from regiments out of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, in view to their appointment to the Staff Corps of that presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieutenant G. V. Burrows, Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant W. Browne, Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant L. R. Tuson, Cheshire Regiment.
Lieutenant E. S. Strickland, North Staffordshire Regiment.
Lieutenant E. C. W. M. Kennedy, Yorkshire Regiment.

No. 299.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State probationers for the Indian Staff Corps from regiments out of India, 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:—

Lieutenant J. Davies, Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant C. H. Woodhouse, Royal Sussex Regiment.
Lieutenant R. T. Doveton, Royal Sussex Regiment.
Lieutenant M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, Hampshire Regiment.
Lieutenant C. E. Mardall, Shropshire Regiment.

No. 300.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Bellew Judge, Leinster Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Goorkha Regiment,—12th February, 1881.

No. 301.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Captain G. Henry, R.E., Officiating Garrison Instructor, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major P. W. Watts, resigned. Dated 5th May, 1882.

CLOTHING.

No. 302.—G. G. O. No. 1031 of 1878, making applicable to India Clause 76, War Office Army Circulars, dated 1st April, 1878, "Annual Report on Clothing," is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 303.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) M. G. Gerard, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for one year and 172 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain M. A. Gray, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Assam, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major R. C. Chandra, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician of the College Hospital, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 304.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 4 of 1882, Lieutenant W. H. Allen, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 213 days, with effect from the 16th January, 1882, under the ruling on rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 305.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 25th April, 1882, page 1847.*

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 25th April, 1882.

BREVET.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Bengal Establishment to have honorary rank conferred on them, with effect from the 24th November, 1881 :—

To be Captain.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary Richard Moncks.

To be Lieutenants.

Deputy-Assistant Commissaries David Marshall, John Halliday, James Brown, Thomas Shanahan, Thomas Scott, Charles Dodge, and Francis Fraser.

The rank of Honorary Lieutenant J. Lucas, Bombay Establishment, is antedated from the 31st August, 1881 (as notified in the *London Gazette* of 29th November, 1881), to 11th August, 1881."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 306.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Arthur Francis Lambe,—27th May, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Patrick Roddy, V.C., Bengal Unattached List, in succession to Major-General J. A. Wright, Bengal S. C., deceased. Dated 2nd March, 1882.

No. 307.—INDIAN ARMY—

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Cunliffe Martin, C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) Richard Graham Birch, late 1st European Light Cavalry.

From the 13th April, 1882, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Loch, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

No. 308.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Native Infantry.

Color-Havildar Anunt Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramruttun Singh, deceased,—19th January, 1882.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 309.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Welland Hoggan, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd May, 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 310.—With reference to paragraph 32 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 407, dated 8th December, 1881, published in G. G. O. No. 10 of 1882, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, a General Officer of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers will be eligible to retire with the extra annuity available under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 6th September, 1875, provided he has completed 5 years' service in the ranks of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Major-General, combined.

REWARDS.

No. 311.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 542 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on Quartermaster Sergeant Thomas Lowe, European Invalid Battalion, an annuity of £10, with effect from the 16th April, 1881, *vice* Sergeant-Major John Campbell, deceased.

This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to Quartermaster Sergeant Lowe, notified in General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated the 20th March, 1865.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th May, 1882.

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 16th to 29th May, 1882 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Horse Artillery ...	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dixon ...	16th May, 1882	Kasauli ...	...	...
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain C. J. R. Fulford ...	4th May, 1882	Peshawar ...	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from the 16th to 29th May, 1882.

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.		
[illegible]	Major ...	1st (King's) Dragoon Guards.	27th October, 1881.	Intestate	666 9 7	...	...
Edward C. Wand (b) ...	Lieutenant ...	Ditto	17th November, 1881.	Will left	3,414 1 8	...	...
James Lewis (c) ...	Captain ...	2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	21st December, 1881.	Intestate	501 12 8	...	29th July, 1882.

[illegible]

W. M. REES, *Officiating Secretary to the [illegible]*

PUBLIC (MILITARY) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 145.—The following Assistant Engineers, [illegible] in Her Majesty's Indian Marine to be [illegible] 1st April, 1882 :—

[illegible], P. Brown.
Mr. R. M. Beale.
Mr. J. Brown.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1882.

No. 146.—Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., Manager [illegible] State Railway, is [illegible] temporarily from Class I, 2nd Grade, 1st Grade, of the Revenue Scale, with [illegible] 6th May 1882.

No. 147.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. [illegible], R.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, 2nd Grade, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, [illegible] temporarily promoted to Chief Engineer, with effect from 27th May 1882.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 148.—Mr. C. L. [illegible], 2nd Grade, is transferred to Class [illegible] Railway Revenue Establishment, with [illegible] 1st January 1882.

The 2nd June 1882.

No. 149.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Department Notification No. [illegible] August 1881, for "[illegible] leave."

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

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The Indian Ports Act, 1882.

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The Petroleum Bill, 1882.

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 8th June 1882.

No. 865.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule for the grant of licenses for the importation into British India, by land or river, of arms, ammunition, or military stores, shall be inserted after Rule 6B of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the said Act, and published in the Notification mentioned in the margin:—

No. 1601, dated the 30th August 1879.

6 C. Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor General in Council is to issue licenses under Rule 5), ammunition, or military stores, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned; or, if such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned to a Presidency Town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 5; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bonâ fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition, or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. In cases in which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent to the Railway authorities at the place to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are to be conveyed by Railway. The Railway authorities shall in such case satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which must be produced by him, and also that the license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the officer granting

it. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the Railway authorities shall give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate. Nothing in this rule applies to import into the district of Ajmere.

The licenses shall be prepared in the following form :—

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores by river or land.

Name and residence of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms. Description.	Arms. Number.	Ammunition or military stores. Description.	Ammunition or military stores. Weight or Number.	Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
										From the _____ of _____ 188 . to the _____ of _____ 188 .

(Signature.)

Seal.

The _____ 188 . *Magistrate of the* _____ *District*

or

Commissioner of Police _____

Endorsements to be printed on the reverse of the above form :—

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped, at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the cases of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must, within six days of their reaching British territory, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail this license must be shown to the Railway authorities of the station of delivery.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the following Rules shall be substituted for Rules 7A, 8, 9 and 10 of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 25th November 1881 :—

(7A.) Nothing in Rule 5, 6, 6C or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses—

(*a*) to import any arms, ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India;

(*b*) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition, or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary General to the Government of Portuguese India.

(8.) Persons desirous of transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify—

(*a*) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported or exported; the route of transport, import, or export; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey:

(*b*) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition: or

(*c*) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. [If so, such evidence of such consent must be produced.]

(9.) Persons transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

(10.) In the case of transport, or import by land or river, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the Magistrate of the district, or, in the case of a Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river—(1) the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf; (2) the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering British territory, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th June 1882.

No. 243.—Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 26th March 1882.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th June 1882.

No. 782.—The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th June 1882.

No. 108.—The following extract from a despatch* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

* No. 50 ($\frac{\text{Public}}{\text{Ecclesiastical}}$), dated 11th May 1882.

"I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Reverend John Miller Strachan, M.D., to be Bishop of Rangoon, in succession to the Right Reverend J. H. Titcomb, D.D., who has resigned that office and his chaplaincy on the Bengal Establishment.

"The Queen has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Dr. Strachan to be a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Establishment, with effect from the date of his arrival at Rangoon."

FORESTS.

The 6th June 1882.

No. 476 *F.*—Mr. J. C. Murray, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 26th May 1882.

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

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 9th June 1882.

No. 965 *G.G.*—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. B. Smith, C.S.I., Madras Infantry, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 967 *G.G.*—The following appointments are made in the Political Department :—

Captain W. Loch, Bo. S. C., Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be an Additional Political Agent, 3rd Class. Captain Loch is posted as Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar and Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, B.C.S., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, B.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Lieutenant Ramsay is posted as 4th Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Biluchistan.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, B.S.C., Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Herbert is posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

No. 970 *G.G.*—The portion of Foreign Department Notification No. 1891 G.G. of the 21st October 1881 relating to the appointment of Major J. R. McK. Homfray, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, is hereby cancelled.

No. 972 *G.G.*—The services of Mr. R. Warder, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties in [illegible].

JUDICIAL.

The 9th June 1882.

No. 77 *I.J.*—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the gentlemen named in the margin, connected with the Mysore Wesleyan Mission, to be Marriage Registrars in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and under Section 9 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to license them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Revd. J. Hudson.
" J. A. Vanes.
" W. H. J. Picken.
" E. R. Eslick.
" A. Burnet.
" E. Roberts.
" G. W. Sawday.
" E. H. Hocken.
" H. Haigh.
" H. Gulliford.
" A. P. Riddette.
" D. A. Rees.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1882.

No. 1566.—Privilege leave for one month and eight days is granted to Mr. T. C. Hope, Bo.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the 5th June 1882.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce during the absence on leave of Mr. Hope, or until further orders. Mr. Barbour assumed charge of the said office before noon on the 5th June 1882.

R. LOGAN,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The 10th June 1882.

No. 1591.—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I., the following confirmations are made, with effect from the 26th March 1882, inclusive:—

Mr. F. R. Hogg, B.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr. H. E. M. James, Bo.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Post Master General, Bengal.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, B.C.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Post Master General, Bombay.

The 9th June 1882.

No. 1603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage, or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—

(1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers;

(2) or persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IX of the Ecclesiastical Fee Rules published on the 29th September 1869, and may grant exemption from the payment of fees under Rule IV of those rules.

No. 1650.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1882, 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 ...	6,72,86,710	1,73,89,496	42,51,668	2,16,41,164
Madras ...	1,56,43,185	88,35,975	10,80,000	99,15,975
Bombay ...	4,51,99,590	2,35,32,786	86,01,524	3,21,34,310
Allahabad ...	61,98,420	88,73,890	...	88,73,890
Lahore ...	77,01,180	1,02,28,940	...	1,02,28,940
Calicut ...	12,81,475	14,46,860	...	14,46,860
Kurrachee ...	34,15,380	24,45,635	36,200	24,81,835
TOTAL ...	14,67,25,940	7,27,53,582	1,39,72,392	8,67,25,974
Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act				5,99,99,966
			GRAND TOTAL ...	14,67,25,940

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th June, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 312.—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 Gibbon Turner, R.A., Officiating Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, —27th March, 1881.

Lieutenant Stephen Francis Biddulph, Border Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—30th April, 1881.

No. 313.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Wolseley, York and Lancaster Regiment, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Dyson-Laurie, appointed to command the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment. Dated 29th May, 1882.

No. 314.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. J. H. Bond, Bengal S. C., Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, 26th Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 15th May, 1882, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 315.—Lieutenant R. B. Shawe, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 17th May, 1881.

No. 316.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant G. C. Atkinson, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 31st Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. Harris, transferred to the 1st Infantry, and during the period Colonel D. Shaw, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, officiates as Commandant, 1st Infantry.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant T. H. Plumer, Madras S. C. Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain H. M. Mason, Officiating as Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Hatton, Madras S. C., Officiating Wing Officer, 41st Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant A. Adye, on furlough.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant C. M. Maguire, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 20th Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain W. H. Salmon, Officiating as 2nd-in-Command 1st Infantry.

No. 317.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers.

Major H. M'L. Hutchison, West Yorkshire Regiment, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Graham, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 318.—CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS—

Mr. J. T. Macnair, to be Lieutenant, in the Mounted Company,—15th May, 1882.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 319.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel W. E. D. Broughton, Infantry, (p. a.) under the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. S. Ibbard, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. W. R. Chester, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 26th Native Infantry, (p. a.) for 1 year and 115 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. T. Bingham, Bengal S. C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, British Burma, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 320.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Boyle, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Major H. M. Ramsay, General List, Infantry, (u. p. a.), without pay, for 100 days.

Major H. W. Clarke, R.E., (u. p. a.), without pay, for thirty days.

Lieutenant F. G. L. Mainwaring, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant C. B. Porter, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

No. 321.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. Hill, Madras S. C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave for 182 days to study the Native languages. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 240 of 1882.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 322.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 2nd May, 1882, pages 1998-99.

"*India Office, 2nd May, 1882.*

Her Majesty has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I. Dated 8th February, 1882.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Harry Murray MacKenzie. Dated 8th February, 1882.

Lieutenant Henry Macan Mason. Dated 8th February, 1882.

Lieutenant Duncan Chesney. Dated 9th February, 1882.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

To be Major.

Captain and Brevet Major Binfield Wemyss. Dated 20th January, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Dated 5th January, 1880.

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel) George Battye Fisher, Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.

Dated 1st July, 1881.

Griffith Turner Jones, Bengal Infantry.
Francis Shrubb Iredell, Bombay Infantry.
Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy, Bengal Infantry.
Philip Story, Bengal Infantry.
Edward John McNair, Bengal Infantry.
Arthur Phelps, Bombay Infantry.
Augustus Drummond Grant, Madras Infantry.
George Edward Henry Beauchamp, Madras Infantry.
Francis Goring Prideaux, Madras Infantry.
Edward George Dixon, Madras Infantry.
Henry Russell Gastrell, Bengal Infantry.

William Christopher Chowne, Bengal Infantry.
James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Infantry.
Richard Worsley, Bengal Infantry.

To be Major.

Captain (now Major) Charles James Abbott Yates, Bombay Infantry, in succession to Major-General J. Cockburn Hood, Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

"London, Gazette," dated the 5th May, 1882, page 2078.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 5th May, 1882.

MEMORANDUM.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Moon, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 2nd February, 1882.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

General Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal. Dated 1st April, 1882.
Major-General Charles Curtis Drury, Bengal. Dated 24th March, 1882.
Colonel John Gray Touch, Madras. Dated 27th March, 1882.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., and Major-General C. C. Drury :—

To be General.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal. Dated 1st April, 1882.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General (Supernumerary) Thomas Fourness Wilson, C.B., C.I.E., Bengal, as a Supernumerary in his new rank. Dated 1st April, 1882.
Major-General Alfred William Lucas, C.B., Bombay. Dated 1st April, 1882.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel John Irvine Murray, C.B., Bengal. Dated 24th March, 1882.
Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bombay. Dated 1st April, 1882.

The following promotions to take place on the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Dated 1st April, 1882.

Major-General John Henry Melville Babington, Madras.
Major-General Charles Campbell McCallum, Madras.
Major-General Thomas Greenaway, Madras.
Major-General Charles Malcolm Barrow, C.B., Bombay.
Major-General Daniel Boyd, Bombay.
Major-General Francis Young, Madras.
Major-General John Colpoys Haughton, C.S.I., Bengal.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Percy Fortescue Gardiner, Bengal. Dated 24th March, 1882.
Colonel Thomson Gillilan, Madras. Dated 1st April, 1882.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General David Scott Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th March, 1882.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., and Lieutenant-General D. S. Dodgson, C.B. :—

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General David Brown, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th March, 1882.
Major-General John Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1882.

The following promotions to take place on the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General Douglas Hamilton, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th March, 1882.
Major-General George Staple Dobbie, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1882.
Major-General Arthur Newbolt Rich, Madras Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1882.
Major-General Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1882.
Major-General William Warden Anderson, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 1st April, 1882.
Major-General John Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st April, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 323.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward Delves Broughton, Infantry,—dated 5th June, 1882.

No. 324.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, *vice* General G. Campbell, C.B., deceased. Dated 26th April, 1882.

No. 325.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, K.C.B., Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 7th June, 1882.

No. 326.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Native Infantry.

Havildar Parag Dechit, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalka Ram, invalided,—1st May, 1882.

41st Native Infantry.

Havildar Mothie Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dumbur Sing, deceased,—16th April, 1882.

44th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Joy Chund Thakoor, to be Subadar, *vice* Nukched Sing, invalided; Havildar Pertab Sing Rai, to be Jemadar, *vice* Joy Chund Thakoor, promoted,—11th April 1882.

PENSIONS.

No. 327.—Conductor William Benjamin Mason, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 323.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ellison Bates, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 21st April 1882, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 329.—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 :—

From the 15th December, 1881, in room of Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES HILLS, K.C.B., V.C., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant	...	11th June, 1853.
Lieutenant	...	8th September, 1857.
Captain	...	24th November, 1862.
Brevet Major	...	19th January, 1864.
Major	...	5th July, 1872.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	15th August, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	31st December, 1878.
Brevet Colonel	...	14th February, 1876.
Major-General	...	10th July, 1879.

Appointments.

Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy	...	1859 to 1862.
Assistant to Resident at Nepal	...	1862 to 1863.
Brigade Major to Inspector General, Royal Artillery for India	...	1864 to 1869.
Commandant, Peshawar Mountain Battery	...	1869 to 1873.
Officiating Assistant Adjutant General	...	1875 to 1876.
Assistant Adjutant General (includes the time 13th October, 1878, to 10th July, 1879, when he was Assistant Adjutant General, Kandahar Field Force)	...	1876 to 1879.
Military Governor of Kabul	...	1879 to 1880.
Commanding 3rd Division, or Northern Afghanistan Field Force	...	1880 to 1881.

War Services.

Served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, and was present in the action on the Hindun, the battles of Badli-ke-Serai and Najafgarh, the siege and capture of Delhi (severely wounded), and the siege and capture of Lucknow; also during the campaign in Rohilkand, including the capture of Bareilly and the action of Mohamdi, (*V.C., medal and two clasps, and brevet of Major*). Served during the campaign in Abyssinia from the 6th February, 1868, with No. 5-25th R. A., Mountain Battery, and was present at the capture of Magdala, (*medal and brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel*). Served during the Lushai Expedition, 1871-72, in command of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, (*C.B., India medal and clasp*). Served during the campaign of 1878-79 in Southern Afghanistan as Assistant Adjutant General of the Kandahar Field Force; joined the Kuram Field Force during the advance on Kabul in September, 1879, and served with it at the action of Charasia, the occupation of Kabul, and in the operations at and in the vicinity of that place in December, 1879, including the defence of the Sherpur Cantonment; afterwards commanded the 3rd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, during the operations in the Logar Valley, and in the withdrawal of the British Forces from Kabul to Peshawar, (*K.C.B.; medal and two clasps*).

From the 17th December, 1881, in room of Lieutenant-General A. Fraser, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) THOMAS GILBERT KENNEDY, C.B., BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	24th December, 1849.
Lieutenant	...	3rd October, 1852.
Captain	...	24th December, 1861.
Brevet Major	...	19th January, 1864.
Major	...	24th December, 1869.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	16th May, 1870.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	24th December, 1875.
Brevet Colonel	...	16th May, 1875.

Appointments.

Officiating Commandant, Guide Cavalry	...	1854 to 1855.
Officiating Adjutant, Corps of Guides		1855.
Commandant, Fort Abazai	...	1855.
Officiating Commandant, Guide Cavalry	...	1855.
Officiating Adjutant, Corps of Guides		1855.
Doing duty, Sind Rifle Corps	...	1856.
Adjutant, 6th Punjab Infantry (late Sind Rifle Corps)	...	1856 to 1857.
Officiating Commandant, Guide Cavalry	...	1857.
Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Corps of Guides	...	1857 to 1860.
Officiating Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	1860.
2nd-in-Command, Corps of Guides	...	1860-61.
Officiating Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry	...	1861 to 1862.
2nd-in-Command, Corps of Guides	...	1862 to 1863.
Officiating Commandant, and Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry	...	1863 to 1880.
Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force	...	7th September, 1880, to date.
Commanding Mahsud-Waziri Expeditionary Force	...	12th March, 1881, to 18th May, 1881.

War Services.

Served with the Miranzai Field Force in the expedition into the Kuram Valley, October to December, 1856. Accompanied the Corps of Guides to Delhi in 1857, and served at the siege and capture of that place (severely wounded) and at the action of Narnoul, in which he was again wounded, (*medal and clasp, and brevet of Major*). Served subsequently in the Sittana Expedition, 1858; in the Kabul Khel-Waziri Expedition in 1859, including the action of Maidani; in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition in 1860, including the forcing of the Barárá Pass; and in the Daur Valley Expedition, 1872, (*India medal, with clasp for the North-West Frontier*). Commanded the 2nd Punjab Cavalry throughout the campaigns of 1878-80 in Afghanistan, and was present in the skirmish at Saif-u-din, the occupation of Kandahar, the action of Shahjui, the battle of Ahmad Khel, and actions of Arzú and Patkao Shana, (*medal and clasp, and C.B.*). Commanded the expedition sent in April and May, 1881, against the Mahsud-Waziris.

From the 30th December, 1881, in room of Major-General H. K. Burne, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) SIR CHARLES JOHN STANLEY GOUGH, K.C.B., V.C., BENGAL CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	...	20th March, 1848.
Lieutenant	...	1st September, 1849.
Captain	...	29th June, 1857.
Brevet Major	...	20th July, 1858.
Major	...	13th October, 1870.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	24th January, 1867.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	16th July, 1876.
Brevet Colonel	...	28th November, 1875.

Appointments.

Officiating Interpreter and Quartermaster, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry ...	1848 to 1849.
Interpreter and Quartermaster, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry ...	1849 to 1856.
Adjutant, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry ...	1856 to 1857.
Doing duty (Volunteer) with the 1st Punjab Cavalry (siege of Delhi) ...	1857.
Doing duty with the Guide Cavalry (siege of Delhi) ...	1857.
Doing duty, Hodson's Horse ...	1857 to 1858.
Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Macduff ...	1863.
Officiating Commandant, 18th Bengal Cavalry ...	1863 to 1864.
Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry	1864 to 1879.
Brigadier-General Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Khyber Division ...	1879 to 1880.
Brigadier-General Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, Northern Afghanistan Field Force ...	1880 to 1881.
Brigadier-General Commanding Khyber Brigade ...	1880.
Brigadier-General Commanding Hyderabad Contingent ...	29th April, 1881, to date.

War Services.

Served during the campaign in the Punjab, 1848-49, and was present at the action of Rámnagar, the passage of the Chenáb, the action at Sadúlapur, and the battles of Chiliánwálá and Gújerát, (*medal and two clasps*). Served during the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857-58, and was present at the siege and capture of Delhi, the actions of Kharkauda, Rhotak, Narnoul, Gangiri, Patiáli, Mainpuri, Shamshabad (wounded) and Mianganj, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, (*medal and two clasps, V.C., and brevet of Major*). Served in Bhutan in 1864-65, and was present at the capture of Dalimkot, (*India medal and clasp*). Served during the campaigns of 1878-80 in Afghanistan; commanded the Cavalry Brigade of the 1st Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, at the capture of Ali Masjid, 21st November, 1878, and the whole of the troops engaged at the action of Fatehabad, 2nd April, 1879; commanded the brigade of the Khaibar Division, pushed forward to the relief of Kabul in December, 1879, and was present in the actions near Jagdalak and in the march to Kabul; commanded the artillery and infantry of the force under Major-General Ross, detached to meet the Ghazni Field Force, April, 1880, and was present in the skirmishes near Shekábád, and afterwards commanded the force employed in the Paghman and Koh Daman districts, (*medal and two clasps, and K.C.B.*).

From the 31st December, 1881, in room of Colonel Sir C. H Palliser, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

COLONEL JULIUS GEORGE MEDLEY, ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ENGINEERS.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd-Lieutenant ...	11th June, 1847.
Lieutenant ...	1st August, 1854.
Captain ...	27th August, 1858.
Brevet Major ...	28th August, 1858.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ...	14th June, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	2nd January, 1871.
Brevet Colonel ...	2nd January, 1876.
Colonel ...	10th May, 1881.

Appointments.

Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department ...	1850 to 1853.
Executive Engineer, 4th Grade ...	1853.
Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade ...	1855.
Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade ...	1856.
Garrison Engineer at Delhi ...	1858.
Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore ...	1858 to 1860.
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Calcutta ...	1862.
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department ...	1862.
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Roorkee ...	1863 to 1871.
Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, 1st Punjab Circle ...	1873 to 1877.
Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore ...	1877.
Chief Engineer, 3rd Class ...	1877.
Chief Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary) ...	1877.
Chief Engineer, 2nd Class (permanent) ...	1879.

War Services.

Served as Field Engineer with the force under Brigadier N. B. Chamberlain against the Bozdars on the Derajat Frontier in March, 1857, and was present at the storm and capture of the Khanband heights on the 7th March, and in the subsequent operations, (*India medal, with clasp for North-Western Frontier*). Served with the army before Delhi from the 1st August, 1857, to end of the siege, and was severely wounded in the assault, 14th September. Served with Sir Thomas Seaton's force in the Doab in December 1857, and was present at the affairs of Gangiri and Patiáli. Served under Sir James Outram at the Alumbagh, Lucknow, in February, 1858, as Field Engineer, and with the army under the Commander-in-Chief during the siege of Lucknow in March, 1858, as Directing Field Engineer, (*medal and two clasps, and brevet of Major*).

From the 14th January, 1882, in room of Lieutenant-General W. Olpherts, C.B., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL ANNESLEY CHARLES CASTRIOT DERENZY, C.B., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon ...	29th July, 1851.
Surgeon ...	12th October, 1863.
Surgeon-Major ...	29th July, 1871.
Deputy Surgeon-General ...	12th November, 1877.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery...	January, 1852.
Medical Store-keeper, Rangoon ...	8th December, 1853.
Regimental duty, 15th Bengal Native Infantry ...	7th April, 1857.
Regimental duty, 1-1 Horse Artillery ...	7th February, 1858.
Medical charge, Simla ...	17th April, 1858.
Regimental duty, 27th Foot ...	1859.
Regimental duty, 2-2 Horse Artillery ...	12th December, 1859.
Regimental duty, 29th Bengal Native Infantry ...	4th October, 1861.
Regimental duty, 4th Sikhs ...	.....
Regimental duty, 10th Bengal Native Infantry ...	.....
Civil Surgeon ...	1867.
Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab ...	10th March, 1868.
Deputy Surgeon-General, Eastern Frontier District ...	11th November, 1877.
Deputy Surgeon-General, Punjab Frontier Force ...	21st March, 1880, to date.

War Services.

Served with the Bengal Artillery during the campaigns of 1852-53 in Burma, and was present

at the capture of Martaban, the operations at Rangoon, April, 1852, and the occupation of Prome, (*medal and clasp*). Was with the late 15th Native Infantry when that corps mutinied at Nasirabad in May, 1857. Served at the siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858 (*medal and clasp*). Served also in the expedition against the Nagas in 1879-80, and was present at the capture of Konoma, (*India medal ; C.B.*).

From the 1st March, 1882, in room of General Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL STEPHEN CHAPMAN TOWNSEND, C.B., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	...	1st June, 1852.
Surgeon	...	1st April, 1864.
Surgeon-Major	...	1st June, 1872.
Deputy Surgeon-General	...	18th December, 1878.

Appointments.

General duty, Burma Field Force	...	1852 to 1853.
Doing duty, Bengal Artillery, and in medical charge of Artillery recruits proceeding from Dum-Dum to Upper Provinces	...	1853 to 1854.
In medical charge 26th Native Infantry	...	1854 to 1856.
In medical charge 7th Irregular Cavalry	...	1856 to 1859.
In medical charge 2nd Irregular Cavalry	...	1859.
In joint medical charge, Simla	...	1859 to 1861.
F Battery, 5th Brigade, R. H. A.	...	1862.
Civil employ	...	1865 to 1878.
Deputy Surgeon-General, Rawalpindi Circle	...	1878 to 1880.
Principal Medical Officer, Kuram Division, Kabul Field Force	...	1879.
Surgeon-General, Punjab	...	1st April, 1880.

War Services.

Served during the campaign of 1852-53 in Burma, (*medal*). Served as Principal Medical Officer of the Kuram Field Force during the latter portion of the campaign of 1878-79 in Afghanistan. Served during the earlier part of the advance on Kabul, September, 1879, as Principal Medical Officer of the Kuram Division, Kabul Field Force, and was severely wounded in action in the Hazar-Darakht defile, (*medal ; C.B.*).

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th June, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 25.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine :—

Mr. F. O. Gadsden, Assistant Engineer, 1st class, to be Engineer,—1st May, 1882.

Mr. W. W. Newman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, —1st April, 1882.

Mr. W. Sutherland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st class, —24th May, 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1882.

No. 150.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in and to the classes of Superintending Engineers :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Martin, E. J. ...	Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class I ...	Supdg. Engr., Class I ...	Temporary	27th May 1882.
Holmes, Lt.-Col. W. B., R.E.	Supdg. Engr., Class II, temporary rank.	„ „ „ I ...	Officiating	27th „
Home, Major F. J., R.E. ...	Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class II ...	„ „ „ II ...	Temporary	27th „
Wickes, T. H. ...	Supdg. Engr., Class III, temporary rank.	„ „ „ II ...	Officiating	27th „
Walker, F. B. ...	Offg. Supdg. Engr., Class III...	„ „ „ III ...	Temporary	27th „
Dibblee, F. L. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	„ „ „ III ...	Officiating	27th „

No. 151.—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Sections 102 and 109 of the Civil Pension Code.

The 6th June 1882.

No. 152.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from British Burma to Central India.

The 7th June 1882.

No. 153.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, temporarily attached to the Simla Imperial Circle, is replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 24.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

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

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PART I.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th June 1882.

No. 899.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Honorary Surgeons to His Excellency, and also upon the undermentioned gentlemen:—

(1) Moorshidzadah Jehan Kudr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali, Bahadur.
(2) Shahzadah Muhammad Furrukh Shah.
(3) The Hon'ble Rai Kristo Das Pál Bahadur, C.I.E.

ESTABLISHMENTS,

The 14th June 1882.

No. 251.—Major M. M. Bowie, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Inspector General of Police and Prisons in those Provinces, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Loch, deceased.

The 15th June 1882.

No. 254.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Freeman Norris, Esquire, Q.C., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pontifex.

MEDICAL.

The 15th June 1882.

No. 236.—The services of Surgeon-Major C. E. W. Bensley, lately Civil Surgeon of Nuddea, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th June 1882.

No. 825.—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 Governor General in Council, to extend so much of Section 23 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869) to the Province of Sind as provides that the Subordinate Judges shall hold their Courts at such place or places as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The 14th June 1882.

No. 835.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XV of 1873 (The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873), except Sections 34 and 35, to the Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

No. 843.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act:—

Babu Peary Lal Roy, B.L.		
„ Dinovandhu Sen, B.L.	...	Pleaders, Burrisal.
Munshi Abdus Sobhan Khan		
Babu Ram Charan Chakravarti	...	„ Balasore.
„ Hari Hur Mukherjee		
„ Kulada Prosad Mukherjee	...	„ Bankoora.
„ Krista Chundra Dass	...	Pleader, Bishenpore.
„ Dhone Krishna Ghose, M.A., B.L.		
„ Jogendronath Bose, M.A., B.L.	...	Pleaders, Soory.
Mr. J. Dacosta		
Babu Mohendro Nath Banerjee	...	„ Bhaugulpore.
Syed Waquar Hossein	...	Sub-Registrar, Colgong.
Babu Sres Chandra Sen		
Moulvie Motaraf Ali Khan	...	Pleaders, Bogra.
Babu Ram Lal Mukherjee		
„ Indranath Banerjee	...	„ Burdwan.
„ Aghore Nath Chatterjee	...	Pleader, Culna.
„ Pran Krishto Banerjee	...	„ Cutwa.
„ Umesh Chundra Mukherjee	...	„ Ranigunge.
„ Pran Hari Lalla	...	Government Pleader, Chittagong.
„ Chaitanya Charan Datta	...	Pleader, Chittagong.
„ Jogendro Nath Banerjee	...	Government Pleader, Moteeharee.
Moulvie Ibrahim	...	Pleader, Moteeharee.
Munshi Goruk Persad	...	Revenue Agent, Bettiah.
Babu Nilmadhub Bose, B.A., B.L.		
„ Haribalabha Bose, B.A., B.L.	...	Pleaders, Cuttack.
„ Sarat Chandra Bose		
„ Trailakya Nath Bose	...	„ Dacca.
„ Eshwar Chunder Sen	...	Pleader, Manickgunge.
„ Chandra Kanta Pain, B.L.		
„ Mohendra Nath Banerjee, B.L.	...	Pleaders, Darjeeling.
„ Bishnoo Chandra Das	...	Pleader, Siliguri.
„ Besumbur Sirkar	...	„ Kurseong.
Munshi Mahomed Ali Khan		
Babu Mahim Chandra Ghatak	...	Pleaders, Dinagepore.
Munshi Behari Lall		
„ Fazl Kari	...	„ Durbhunga.
Mahomed Manir	...	Sub-Registrar, Rowserah.
Babu Taranath Chakravarti, M.A., B.L.	...	Government Pleader, Furreedpore.
„ Umesh Chandra Sen, L.L.	...	Pleader, Furreedpore.
„ Dwarkanath Sen	...	Sub-Registrar, Saidpore.
Moulvie Mazhar Imam		
„ Khyrat Ahmud	...	Pleaders, Gya.
Munshi Bany Pershad	...	Pleader, Jehanabad, Gya.
Moulvie Monwar Ali	...	Sub-Registrar, Sherghotty.
Rai Jadu Nath Mukherjee	...	Government Pleader, Hazaribagh.
Babu Hari Charan Mittra	...	Pleader, Hazaribagh.
„ Ishan Chunder Mittra		
„ Shib Chunder Chatterjee	...	Pleaders, Hooghly.
„ Kader Nath Chatterjee	...	Pleader, Serampore.
„ Boykantha Nath Rai	...	„ Jehanabad, Hooghly.
„ Upendra Chandra Mittra		
„ Nursing Dutt	...	Pleaders, Howrah.
„ Dukhina Persad Bose		
„ Peary Mohun Guha	...	„ Jessore.
„ Prio Nath Banerjee, B.L.	...	Government Pleader, Julpigooree.
„ Harish Chandra Das, B.L.	...	Pleader, Julpigooree.
„ Sarada Kumar Aykat	...	„ Ranchi.
„ Mohendra Nath Banerjee	...	Government Pleader, Maldah.
„ Janaki Nath Neogi	...	Pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Maldah.
„ Hungsessur Mukherjee	...	Government Pleader, Purulia.
„ Nanda Lal Ghose	...	Pleader Purulia.
„ Nobin Chunder Banerjee		
„ Bhoobun Chunder Banerjee	...	Pleaders, Midnapore.
Babu Pyari Lal Ghose	...	Pleader, Ghatal.
„ Khirod Nath Sing	...	„ Tumlook.
„ Okhil Chunder Mullick		
„ Dhiraj Karan	...	Pleaders, Monghyr.
Shah Mahomed Kasim	...	Sub-Registrar, Shaikparah.
Burkhurdar Hossein Khan	...	Sub-Registrar, Lakhiserai.
Moulvie Syet Ali Hyder	...	Pleader, Jamooee.
Babu Moti Lal Banerjee		
„ Shosi Vusan Mukherjee	...	Pleaders, Berhampore.
„ Upendra Sundar Thakur	...	Pleader, Kandi.
„ Krishna Ballau Roy	...	„ Jangipore.
„ Ramgati Banerjee	...	Sub-Registrar, Baloochar.
„ Khetter Mohan Gangooly	...	Pleader, Mozufferpore.
„ Preonath Mukherjee, B.A., B.L.	...	Government Prosecutor, Mozufferpore.
Munshi Achai Kumar	...	Pleader, Hajipore.
Babu Kali Sunker Guha		
„ Gunga Das Guha	...	Pleaders, Mymensingh.
„ Kylash Chundra Sircar	...	Pleader, Sherepore.
„ Hari Charan Guha	...	„ Jamalpore.
„ Tarak Chundra Guha		
„ Govinda Chandra Chatterjee	...	Pleaders, Noakholly.
„ Ram Chandra Mukherjee		
„ Mritanjay Roy	...	„ Kishnagarh.
„ Jadub Chandra Paramanik	...	Sub-Registrar, Santepore.
„ Tarak Govindo Moitra	...	Sub-Registrar, Comercolly.
„ Trailokhya Nath Mittra	...	Pleader, Kooshtia.
„ Jadu Nath Mazoomdar	...	Meherpore.
„ Ram Gopal Munshi, L.L.	...	Pleader, Ranighat.
„ Govind Charan, M.A., B.L.	...	„ Bankipore.
Moulvie Khodabaksh Khan	...	Government Pleader, Bankipore.
Babu Jogendra Nath Lahooree	...	Pleader, Pooree.
„ Mohim Chandra Joordar, B.L.	...	Government Pleader, Pubna.
Babu Mohim Chundra Mozumdar, L.L.	...	Pleader, Pubna.
„ Jadub Chundra Chowdry	...	„ Serajgunge.
Mr. A. deSouza		
Babu Bhuban Mohan Sanyal	...	Pleaders, Purneah.
„ Mohendra Nath Sanyal, B.A., B.L.	...	Government Pleader, Rampore Beauleah.
„ Hari Charan Maitra, L.L.	...	Pleader, Rampore Beauleah.
„ Behary Lal Sanyal	...	„ Nattore.
„ Shyama Mohan Chakravarti, B.L.		
„ Chandra Kanta Ray	...	Pleaders, Rungpore.
„ Durga Prosad, B.L.		
„ Roghubans Sahoy, B.L.	...	„ Chupra.
Mahomed Maheeuddin		
Mahomed Saeed	...	„ Sewan.
Babu Koylas Chandar Banerjee, M.A., B.L.	...	Pleader, Arrah.
„ Avinash Chandar Ghose	...	Government Pleader, Arrah.
Mahomed Abdurrahman	...	Mukhtiar, Bhubooah.
Babu Hardhan Singh	...	Pleader, Buxar.
Ahmed Ali Khan	...	„ Sasseram.
Moulvie Mustafha Buksh Khan	...	Sub-Registrar, Juggadispur.
Babu Ramjiban Sirkar	...	Pleader, Chyebassa.
„ Mohini Mohun Burdhar, B.L.	...	Government Pleader, Comillah.
„ Kailas Chandra Dutt, M.A., B.L.	...	Pleader, Comillah.
„ Doya Das Dutta	...	„ Brahmenberiah.
„ Grish Chandra Mukherjee		
„ Asutosh Mukherjee	...	Pleaders, Alipore.
„ Umesh Chunder Chatterjee	...	Sub-Registrar, Cossipore.
„ Rosick Lall Banerjee	...	Pleader, Baraset.
„ Peary Mohun Chatterjee	...	Sub-Registrar, Naihati.
„ Dwarkanath Ghose	...	Sub-Registrar, Joynuggur.
„ Kunja Behary Nag, B.L.	...	Pleader, Basirhat.
„ Bidhu Bhusan Banerjee, M.A., B.L.	...	„ Satkira.
„ Jogendro Chunder Mukherjee	...	Sub-Registrar, Maniknuggur.

Police.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 907.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. C. Perreau, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, with effect from the 28th March last, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. J. Porter, or until further orders.

Mr. G. M. S. Carter, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. J. C. Perreau.

Mr. H. N. K. J. Davies, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Carter.

FORESTS.

The 14th June 1882.

No. 511*F.*—The Notification of this Department, No. 384F., dated the 8th ultimo, granting three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr. D. Brandis, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, on special duty, is hereby cancelled.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 521*F.*—Mr. B. A. Rebsch, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Oudh, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st June 1882.

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

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 13th June 1882.

No. 215*S.***-71-10.**—Mr. W. T. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, availed himself on the 25th April of the six months' sick leave granted in Notification No. 179, dated the 12th instant.

Consequent on his departure, Mr. F. R. Mallet is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent until further orders, and Dr. O. Feistmantel to officiate as Assistant in the 1st Grade.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 14th June 1882.

No. 997 *G.G.*—The services of Colonel C. R. Blair, Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th June 1882.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 1013 *G.G.*—Mr. F. T. Hewson, B.C.S., Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, officiated as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class from the 29th April to the 24th May 1882, or such subsequent date as he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

No. 1015 *G.G.*—Major R. Bullock, M.S.C., Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 28th March to the forenoon of the 5th April 1882.

POLITICAL.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 196 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Sturges Lyon as Acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

No. 199 *G.P.—Erratum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 172 G.P., dated 24th May 1882, conferring upon Sodhi Man Singh the title of "Sardar Bahadur," *for* "Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner" *read* "Honorary Assistant Commissioner."

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June 1882.

No. 1765.—Ordered, that the following correspondence regarding the supply of black writing ink of Indian manufacture for use in Government offices in Madras be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

R. E. HAMILTON,
for *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Financial Department, No. 374, dated 19th May 1882.

Read the following:—

No. 182, dated 10th May 1882.

From—J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Superintendent of Stationery, Madras,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

In forwarding the enclosed report from the Committee for Examining Inks, I beg to add, first, that G. D. Iyah Pillai, whose tender for black ink is recommended for acceptance, is the well-known Madras Ink-maker referred to in the correspondence noted in the margin.

G. Os. 22nd February and 27th August 1881, Nos. 308 and 1578.

2. As regards price, his rate is 6 annas per dozen papers. The last invoice price of the ink-powders received from England is 1*s.* 1*d.* per dozen. Amrita Lall Roy of Calcutta, whose ink forms the subject of the Proceedings of the Government of India, communicated in Madras Government Proceedings, 28th ultimo, No. 344, just received, is one of the tenderers to supply Madras with black ink, and he offers to do so at 8 annas 3 pies per dozen papers. Iyah Pillai's ink is preferred by the Committee to his. The Calcutta price of his ink in bottle, as stated in the Proceedings of Government of India above referred to, is Rs. 2 per dozen quarts. A dozen powders produce six quarts, and the cost of a dozen quarts of Iyah Pillai's ink, exclusive of bottles, will be 12 annas.

Report from (Major E. A. BRUCE, Deputy Assistant Commissary General; C. D. MACLEANE, Esq., Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue; Surgeon T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S., Chemical Examiner; E. M. PALMER, Esq., Assistant Accountant General; and J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Superintendent of Stationery) the Committee for Examining Inks, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,—dated 10th May 1882.

With reference to G. O., 31st October 1881, No. 2100, we beg to report that the following tenders were opened, at the Stationery Office on 15th February last, for the supply of black and red inks of Indian manufacture:—

Names of Tenderers.	For black ink-powder, 3,640 dozen of 1¾ ounces each paper.		For red ink-powder, 30 ounces in papers, 1 doz. = 1 oz.		Value of Tender.	Bank's receipt for deposit as security.
	Per doz. rate.	Rs. A. P. 0 10 5	Per oz. rate.	Rs. A. P. 0 13 7		
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. G. D. Iyah Pillai ...	Doz.	0 6 0	...	...	1,365 0 0	70 0 0
2. M. Narasimooloo Chetty ...	,,	0 5 0	Oz.	0 2 6	1,142 3 0	64 0 0
3. Gooerdondoss Birjubookoondoss & Co.	,,	0 6 6	,,	...	1,478 12 0	75 0 0
4. Theagaroya Moodelly ...	,,	0 6 0	Doz.	0 7 6	.....	100 0 0 Money order
5. Mr. Kelkar, Poona ...	,,	0 7 0	,,	...	.....	80 0 0 Calcutta Currency Notes
6. Amrita Lall Roy, Calcutta ...	,,	0 8 3	,,	...	.....	95 0 0

2. Narasimooloo Chetty and Theagaroya Moodelly, who alone tendered for red ink, made each a pint of his ink in our presence. The former acknowledged his powder to be fuchsine, and the latter his to be ponceau. There was thus really no tender for red ink of Indian manufacture.

3. The samples of black ink furnished with the above tenders were tried by us and tested by Dr. Rogers, Chemical Examiner, whose report on these and on the inks specified in the margin is herewith forwarded. Dr. Rogers also laid before the Committee specimens of writing executed with the various inks, which had been submitted to a considerable number of tests, showing how they had borne them. We beg to recommend the acceptance of the tender of G. D. Iyah Pillai, whose we consider to be on the whole the best of the inks tendered; and we do not think that an ink inferior to this should be supplied to public offices.

Morrell's registration black ink.
Dr. Waldie's black ink, tested under instructions domi-officially received from Government.

No. 77, dated 6th May 1882.

From—SURGEON T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.C.S. (*London*), Chemical Examiner, Madras,
To—The Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.

As requested at the last meeting of the Committee, I have the honour to submit a brief abstract of the conclusions arrived at from the results of the various tests and trials which were for the most part shown to the Committee.

2. The two inks tendered in solution were both of excellent quality, but "Waldie's Black Writing Ink" was superior to "Morrell's Registration Ink."

3. The seven samples of inks tendered in powder are decidedly inferior in quality to "Morrell's" ink.

The results obtained with Iyah Pillai's ink were in every respect slightly superior to those obtained from the other six samples.

And Iyah Pillai's ink keeps much better than the other six samples, which grow mouldy after a very brief exposure.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The Government sanction the acceptance of Iyah Pillai's tender for the supply of black ink. It is noted that there was no tender for red ink of Indian manufacture, the samples produced being merely fuchsine and ponceau powders.

No. 375.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

No. 1733.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty chargeable under the said Act on Bills of Lading executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th June, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 330.—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 Eyre Sullivan Taylor, Derbyshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 35th Native Infantry,—16th August, 1880.

Lieutenant Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell, South Yorkshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th Native Infantry,—23rd February, 1881.

Lieutenant Henry Bulckley Burlton Watkis, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st Native Infantry,—22nd April, 1881.

Lieutenant George Trenchard Pickard-Cambridge, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Native Infantry,—15th May, 1881.

Lieutenant Herbert Hugh Dobbie, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st Native Infantry,—29th May, 1881.

No. 331.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :—

Lieutenant *Lord* A. F. Compton, 10th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain C. W. Muir. Dated 1st May, 1882.

Captain C. W. Muir, Bengal S. C., to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant A. W. Perry, resigned. Dated 1st May, 1882.

No. 332.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade Surgeon J. Tulloch, M.D., Army Medical Department, officiated with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, Rawalpindi Division, from the 9th July, 1881, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., C.B., transferred to the Home Establishment, and pending the appointment of a successor.

No. 333.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers having been placed at the disposal of the Military Department by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, are posted as follows :—

Lieutenant F. J. Anderson, as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant H. Mullaly, as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 334.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Samuel Durrell, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from the 24th November, 1881.

No. 335.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant A. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, with effect from the 1st July, 1881, *vice* Captain E. C. Wace, R.A., vacated on promotion.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 336.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Conolly, Bengal S. C., Commandant Meywar Bheel Corps, (p. a.) for one year and 61 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major R. Lidderdale, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Keane, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 337.—Conductor J. Rogers, Army Clothing Department, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) to the 30th May, 1882, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 273 of 1882.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 338.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 12th May, 1882, page 2222.*

"INDIA OFFICE,
12th May, 1882.

Her Majesty has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officers to the Half-Pay Lists of the Staff Corps and of the Indian Medical Service respectively.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Alexander James Corse-Scott. Dated 21st April, 1882.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Charles Henry Beatson. Dated 8th May, 1882.

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 16th May, 1882, pages 2294 and 2295.*

INDIA OFFICE,
16th May, 1882.

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 Henry Thomas Oldfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th February, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Ernst Britten, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Eden, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th March, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Vibart, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st April, 1882.

Major George Constable Gregory, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th March, 1882.

Major George David Reid, of the Bengal Infantry. Dated 16th November, 1881.

Major Arthur Charles Mottet, of the Madras Infantry. Dated 29th March, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Smith Daniell, of the Bombay Cavalry. Dated 11th May, 1882.

Brigade Surgeon David Boyes Smith, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 1st March, 1882.

BREVET.

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

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Thomas Oldfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th February, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Ernst Britten, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1882.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Eden, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th March, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Vibart, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st April, 1882.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Constable Gregory, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th March, 1882.

Major George David Reid, of the Bengal Infantry. Dated 16th November, 1881.

Major Arthur Charles Mottet, of the Madras Infantry. Dated 29th March, 1882.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Smith Daniell, of the Bombay Cavalry. Dated 11th May, 1882.

Surgeon-Major J. Law, whose retirement from the service was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 24th February, 1882, should have been described as of the Madras, not the Bengal Army."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 339.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Gordon Young,—13th June, 1882.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick Lance,—13th June, 1882.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Clement James Griffiths,—13th June, 1882.

Major Edward Charles Garstin,—13th June, 1882.

Major Ayrton Pullan,—14th June, 1882.

Major Charles Case,—14th June, 1882.

Major Llewellyn Wavell,—14th June, 1882.

Major Robert Blackall Graham,—14th June, 1882.

Major James FitzGerald,—16th June, 1882.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Verner Ellis,—10th June, 1882.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Musgrave, Bengal S. C.,—11th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry St. Maur Wynch, Madras S. C.,—12th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Jameson, Bombay S. C.,—12th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Wilson Bannerman, Bombay S. C.,—13th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis James Thomas Ross, Bombay S. C.,—13th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox, Bengal S. C.,—13th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Augustus Gillespie, Bombay S. C.,—13th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Robert Brown Worsley, Bengal S. C.,—13th June, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Griffith, Madras S. C.,—13th June, 1882.

No. 340.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 31st December, 1881.

No. 341.—NATIVE ARMY—

29th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Mahomed Bux, to be Subadar, *vice* Dull Sing, invalided; Havildar Bujjur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jowahir Sing, invalided; Havildar Azizudin, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Bux, promoted,—1st May, 1882.

2nd Goorkha Regiment.

Havildar Shere Sing Karkee, to be Jemadar, *vice* Joodhbeer Thappa, invalided,—1st May, 1882.

No. 342.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Jowahir Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazir Khan, invalided,—1st May, 1882.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Bakhshish Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Sham Singh, invalided; Havildar Sher Baz, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhshish Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1882.

REWARDS.

No. 343.—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 Rungasawmy "Bahadur," 25th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Audapah, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—30th January, 1882.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Mulliappah, 1st Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Mahomed Esoph, "Bahadur," deceased,—14th December, 1881.

Subadar Francis, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar Major Rungasawmy, "Bahadur," promoted,—30th January, 1882.

Subadar Govindoo, 15th Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Shaik Sultan, "Bahadur," deceased,—18th March, 1882.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1882.

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 30th May to the 12th June, 1882 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.	Major W. H. Warren ...	22nd May, 1882	Naini Tal ...	.....	.....

W. M. LEES, *Colonel,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th June 1882.

No. 154.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer in that Province during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Wilson, or until further orders.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 155.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 972 G.G. of 9th June 1882, the services of Mr. R. Warder, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 25. SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

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

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SUPPLEMENT No. 25.

PART I.

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

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1882.

No. 7.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

45 VIC., CAP 7.

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. [*28th April, 1882.*]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law :

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty, and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and five men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions :

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid :

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea :

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers, and according to the known and established laws of this realm, yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58. And whereas the Army Act, 1881, will expire—

(*a*) in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; and

(*b*) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, and in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; and

(*c*) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two;

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 :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1882.

Army Act (44 & 45 Vic., c. 58) to be in force for specified times.

2. The Army Act, 1881, shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say :—

(1) within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, both inclusive; and

(2) elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, both inclusive; and

(3) elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act, 1881, is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

The Army Act, 1881, while in force shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, the prices specified in the schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act, 1881.

Correction of misprints in 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

4. Whereas the misprints hereinafter mentioned occur in the Army Act, 1881, and it is expedient to correct the same:

Be it therefore enacted as follows :—

(1) In section forty-six of the Army Act, 1881, the words "imprisonment exceeding seven days" shall be substituted for the words "punishment exceeding seven days," in the ninth sub-section.

(2) In section eighty-seven of the Army Act, 1881, the words "a proclamation in pursuance of the enactments relating to the calling out of the reserve on permanent service" shall be substituted for "a proclamation in pursuance of this Act" in the first sub-section.

(3) In section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Army Act, 1881, "section seventy-three" shall be substituted for the words "section seventy-one" in the third sub-section.

(4) In section one hundred and forty-four of the Army Act, 1881, the words "respecting his contract" shall be substituted for the words "respecting his conduct" in the second sub-section.

(5) In section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act, 1881, the words "when any order or decree" shall be substituted for the words "when any order, decree" in the second sub-section.

(6) In section one hundred and seventy-five of the Army Act, 1881, the words "Indian military law" shall be substituted for the words "that law" in the seventh sub-section.

Removal of doubts as to section 90 (5) of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, as to discharged soldiers.

5. Whereas doubts may arise as to whether sub-section five of section ninety of the Army Act, 1881, applies to all soldiers of the regular forces when discharged, or only to such of those soldiers as are specified in the foregoing provisions of that section, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows :—

In section ninety of the Army Act, 1881, the words "as mentioned in the second sub-section of this section" shall be added after the words "or his re-engagement" in the fifth sub-section.

Printing of amendments. See 33 & 34 Vic., c. 101.

6. In all copies of the Army Act, 1881, which may be printed after the commencement of this Act the words by this Act directed to be substituted for other words shall be printed therein in lieu of the latter words, and the words directed by this Act to be added shall be added thereto.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Twopence halfpenny per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act, 1881.	One shilling and one penny halfpenny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance and candles, vinegar, salt and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Fourpence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and nine pence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

NOTE.—An officer shall pay for his food.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd June 1882.

No. 957.—In continuation of the Notification of this Department, No. 760, dated the 19th ultimo, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exclude swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in that Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd June 1882.

No. 263.—The services of Mr. Murray Hammick, of the Madras Civil Service, Officiating 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 267.—*Appointments.*—Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., Commissioner of Excise in the Central Provinces, to be Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 10th February 1882.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be Commissioner of Excise, *vice* Mr. Fraser.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Anderson.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 267.—The services of Surgeon M. O'Dwyer, Officiating Medical Officer, 1st Native Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 178.—Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major R. Lidderdale, M.D., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd June 1882.

No. 860.—The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, KT., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months and three days, with effect from the 14th proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 867.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of Act VIII of 1874 and Section 2 of Act XII of 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming that Chief Commissionership, the powers over the said territories which at the time of the formation of the said Chief Commissionership were vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by Bengal Act V of 1869 (An Act to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to direct Courts of Sessions to be held in different towns in a district).

No. 869.—The services of Lieutenant W. S. Hewett, 8th Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

FORESTS.

The 21st June 1882.

No. 534*F.*—Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in Assam, is transferred to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

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

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 23rd June 1882.

No. 225*S.*—Consequent on the departure of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, on six months' leave, granted in Notification No. 177, dated the 12th ultimo, Mr. F. Fedden is appointed to officiate as Assistant in the 1st Grade, until further orders.

METEOROLOGY.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 47 *Met.*—Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Section 127 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 23rd June 1882.

No. 1054 *G.G.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bo. C. S., Attaché in the Foreign Department, officiated as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class from the 1st April to the 16th May 1882, inclusive.

No. 1055 *G.G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1058 *G.G.*—Mr. F. Holmwood, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Sections 70 and 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1882.

MILITARY.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 132 *G.M.*—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st May 1882 :—

Woordie-Major Mahomed Murad Ali Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar Karam Singh, pensioned.

Ressaidar Garbha Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Woordie-Major Mahomed Murad Ali Khan, promoted.

Jemadar Burmadin to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Abdul Hakim Khan, pensioned.

Jemadar Sahibdad Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Garbha Singh, promoted.

Kote-Dafadar Abdul Rahman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sahibdad Khan, promoted.

Dafadar Jowahir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Burmadin, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd June 1882.

No. 200 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Reinhold as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

No. 203 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Martin Gutteling as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 206 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Avellino as Acting Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Italy at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Biedermann.

No. 209 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Avellino as Acting Consular Agent for the Republic of France at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Biedermann.

No. 212 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Avellino as Acting Consul for the Kingdom of Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Biedermann.

No. 215 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 93 G.P. of the 31st March 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 218 *G.P.*—With reference to Notification No. 90 G.P. of the 31st March 1882, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. L. Biedermann as Acting Consular Agent for France at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 221 *G.P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Joseph Tintner as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. Blascheck.

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

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June 1882.

No. 1822.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Native Passenger Ships Act VIII of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, to be substituted for the rules laid down in clause *A* of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 298, dated the 8th August 1877, *viz.*,—

I.—In the case of every ship to which the Native Passenger Ships Act applies, the scale on which provisions, fuel, and water are to be supplied to the passengers per head per diem shall be as follows :—

	For passengers bound for any port *within* 48 hours' sail.	For passengers bound for ports *over* 48 hours' sail.
(*a*) Provisions of fair quality—		
Rice	1 lb.	1 lb.
Flour or ship's biscuit	...	4 oz.
Pulse	4 oz.	4 oz.
Ghee or oil	½ oz.	1 oz.
Onions	2 oz.	2 oz.
Pumpkins, yams or other vegetables ...	...	2 oz.
Tamarind	...	1 oz.
Condiments (chillies, garlic, coriander seed, and turmeric)	½ oz.	½ oz.
Salt	½ oz.	½ oz.
(*b*) Fuel—		
Firewood	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
(*c*) Water—		
Fresh water (to be stored in iron tanks or sweet casks)	1 Imp. gal.	1 Imp. gal.

[NOTE.—In the case of steamers carrying an apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt water, a supply equal to five-sevenths of a gallon per head per diem shall suffice. In Calcutta and Bombay such water shall be obtained from the municipal pipes.]

No. 1892.—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, B.C.S., Post Master General, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 12th June 1882.

No. 1896.—Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties after noon on the 16th June 1882.

Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, after noon on the 16th June 1882.

The services of Captain G. W. Martin are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 344.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

Mr. Hercules Grey Ross, C.S., to be Major, *vice* Major F. W. Porter, C.S., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 345.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. McQueen, C.B., Bengal S. C., A. D. C. to the Queen, Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for 304 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 2nd February, 1882.

No. 346.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Blair, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from 16th October, 1882, in extension of the special leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 572 of 1880.

No. 347.—Sub-Conductor A. Paterson, Commissariat Department, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 24th March, 1882.

No. 348.—Surgeon-Major T. G. Skardon is granted furlough for the 17th October, 1881, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 250 of 1881.

No. 349.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Major H. S. Hutchinson, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

Captain W. Hailes, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant E. A. Smith, R.A., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon J. Wilson, M.D., (p. a.) for 183 days.

Conductor M. Carew, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for four months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 350.—The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to the rank of Colonel by brevet, is antedated to the 1st October, 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 351.—MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following reversion and promotion are made in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R.E.	Tempy. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.	22nd April, 1882.
Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.	Tempy. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.	30th April, 1882.

No. 352.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to
Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Joseph Mealin.	Deputy Commissary	22nd April, 1882	Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary W. Wilson, pensioned.
Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George McArthur.	Assistant Commissary.		
Conductor Joseph Edmundson ...	*Deputy Assistant Commissary.*		
Conductor John McDermott ...	*Deputy Assistant Commissary.*		
Conductor Matthew Johnstone ...	Deputy Assistant Commissary.		
Sub-Conductor Charles Atkinson ...	Conductor ...		
Sergeant Richard Jackson ...	Sub-Conductor ...		

No. 353.—NATIVE ARMY—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Mir Hedayut Ally, to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Mahomed Uslum Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," seconded,—23rd June, 1882.

17th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Buldeo Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sulwunt Singh, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Wazeer Ali Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Buldeo Singh, promoted,—1st May, 1880.

1st Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jhunda Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Haime Sing, invalided; Jemadar Soorju Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Jyserie Sing, invalided; Color-Havildar Kunhye Persaud, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhunda Sing, promoted; Color-Havildar Jygobind Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Soorju Sing, promoted,—1st May, 1882.

20th Native Infantry.

Subadar Mowladad, "Sirdar Bahadur," to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nehal Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided,—1st May, 1882.

25th Native Infantry.

Havildar Maun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazir Sing, deceased,—7th May, 1882.

40th Native Infantry.

Jemadar Nund Loll Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Chet Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Girwar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nund Loll Singh, promoted,—10th April, 1882.

No. 354.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Mad Mir, to be Subadar, *vice* Mihr Baksh, invalided; Havildar Karam Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mad Mir, promoted,—1st May, 1882.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Essur Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Sing, resigned,—30th April, 1882.

REWARDS.

No. 355.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar-Major Kashi Oobaray, of the Kolhapur Infantry, an Honorary Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

No. 356.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers and men of the 30th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

Subadar-Major Hyder Khan.
Havildar (now Jemadar) Heera Sing.
Naik Suddu Sing.
Bugler Chuddo Beg.

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness during the retreat from Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880.

2. It is further notified that the undermentioned men who were killed in that action would, if they had lived, have been admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

Havildar-Major Brindaban.
Quartermaster-Havildar Futteychund.
Private Goolam Mahomed.
Bugler Suddu Sing.

3. The widows of Private Goolam Mahomed and Bugler Suddu Sing and, as a special case, the daughter of Havildar-Major Brindaban will be allowed to draw the usual Order of Merit pension for three years from the 27th July, 1880.

G. CHESNEY, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th June, 1882.

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 13th to the 19th June, 1882:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Pay Department ...	Honorary Captain O. W. Hill ...	15th June, 1882.	Fort William	...	...
19th Madras Native Infantry.	Lieutenant C. E. Sherrard ...	9th June, 1882	Pachmarhi	...	...
Sub-Medical Department...	1st Class Assistant Apothecary S. Jackson.	25th March, 1882.	Sohagpore	...	...

W. M. IRES, *Colonel*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st June 1882.

No. 156.—*Corrigendum.*—Notifications Nos. 129 and 145, dated the 12th and 26th May 1882, respectively, in so far as they relate to temporary promotions, are hereby cancelled.

No. 157.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Railway Branch:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. F. E. Braham ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade ...	19th December 1881.
Mr. H. H. Gahan ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	19th " "
Mr. E. W. Arundell ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	19th " "
Mr. T. R. Wynne ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	28th February 1882.
Mr. J. Tait ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	10th March "
Mr. E. I. Shadbolt ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	17th " "
Mr. G. Humfrees ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	3rd April "
Mr. W. G. Allen ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	8th " "
Brevet-C. F. Wilson, R.E. ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	10th " "
Mr. F. B. Hebbert ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	12th " "
Mr. H. Luckstedt ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	12th " "
Mr. J. M. Salmond ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	15th " "
Mr. H. S. Harington ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	15th " "
Mr. T. Michell ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	5th May "
Mr. G. Moyle ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	9th " "
Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	15th " "
Mr. G. Cowper ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	27th " "

No. 158.—The undermentioned 2nd Grade Assistant Engineers are transferred from the Railway Branch to British Burma, Provincial Establishment:—

Mr. F. Reilly.
Mr. S. DeBrath.
Mr. H. H. Fox.
Mr. W. E. Newham.

But their services will for the present continue at the disposal of the Railway Branch.

No. 159.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 28th February 1882:—

Names.	Present grade.	Grade to which promoted.	Nature of promotion.
[illegible] ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade ...	Sub. pro tem.
[illegible], R. L. ...	" " 3rd " ...	" " 2nd " ...	"
[illegible], R. E. ...	" " 4th " ...	" " 3rd " ...	"
[illegible], F. ...	Assistant " 2nd " ...	Assistant " 1st " ...	"
[illegible], S. ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st " ...	"
[illegible], H. ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st " ...	"
[illegible], W. E. ...	" " 2nd " ...	" " 1st " ...	"
[illegible] ...	" " 1st " ...	[illegible] " 4th " ...	Temporary.
[illegible] ...	" " 1st " ...	" " 4th " ...	"

The 22nd June 1882.

No. 160.—The following promotions are made in the Traffic Staff of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway :—

Mr. D. F. Powell in Class IV to officiate in Class III while acting as District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow Division.

Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin in Class IV to officiate in Class III while acting as District Traffic Superintendent, Ajmere Division.

No. 161.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read the following letter and enclosure :—

No. 132 R.S., dated 7th June 1882.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the following Proceedings of the Government of Madras :—

Public Works Department Proceedings, March 1882, Nos. 31-33,
" " " April " " 9-11,
" " " " " " 12-14,

containing indents for stores required for the Madras and South Indian Railways.

2. It would appear, from a perusal of the items, that several articles are still being indented for from England that can be obtained, as cheaply and of as good quality, of indigenous manufacture. I am therefore directed to request that the Consulting Engineer for Railways may be instructed to arrange with the Agents of the Railway Companies to utilise, as far as possible, the products of this country rather than drawing their whole supplies of stores from England.

3. The accompanying list of articles, extracted from the items in the abovenoted indents, show such stores as are known to be manufactured, either wholly or in part, in India ; and doubtless were the present manufactures of the Madras Presidency accurately known, other items might have been added to the list. It is quite probable that the distance of some of these centres of supply from Madras renders the prices of such stores prohibitive ; but the list will indicate to the Consulting Engineer, when future indents are preferred for sanction, where articles of Indian manufacture can be obtained.

List of articles entered in the indent for Public Works Stores, Madras Railway, which, on the information before the Government of India, can be had of local manufacture.

Heading.	No. of item in the indent.	Description of article.	Name of manufacturer, where known.
General Ward.	40 and 41	Callipers, steel	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Calcutta.
	52	Cramps, joiners'	
	137	Hammers, magnetic	
	138	" flogging	
	139	" brad	
	165	Knives, moochies' or book-binders' ...	Roorkee Workshops.
	166	" kitchen	
	167	" sailmakers'	
	168	" glaziers' pully	
	172	Levels, spirit	
	201 to 203	Rules, foot, boxwood	Messrs. Maurice, Fielmann & Co., Calcutta.
			" Foy Brothers & Co., Cawnpore.
	255	Skins, chamois	" Cooper, Allen & Co., "
	260	Tape, lamp, cotton	Cotton Mills at Bombay and Cawnpore.
	263	Twine, sailmakers'	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta.
			" Harton & Co. "
			" Mullick & Co. "
Shed and Permanent-way Ward.	1 and 2	Bellows, circular	Roorkee Workshops.
	7	Crowbars	" " and Messrs. Jessop & Co., Calcutta.
	12	Machine, weighing	" "
	26	Pipes, C. I. socket	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Calcutta.
	34	Vices, staple or standing	
	39	Bolts and nuts	" " " and others.
Oil and Paint Ward.	43	Soap, Windsor, brown	Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore.
	46	Sulphur powder	N. W. P. Soap Co., Limited, Meerut.
	47	Turpentine.	Garden Reach Soap Co., Calcutta.
	49	Varnish coach body.	Bombay Soap Co., Bombay.
	48	" copal.	
	50	Varnish, gold size.	
	51	" japan black.	
	52	" polish, French.	

Heading.	No. of item in the indent.	Description of article.	Name of manufacturer, where known.
Stationery Ward.	1	Baize, green	Woollen Mills at Cawnpore and elsewhere.
	2 and 3	Boards, mill, brown and white.	
	26 and 27	Brushes, camel hair.	
	38 and 39	Bunting, red and green	Woollen Mills at Cawnpore and elsewhere.
	73 to 75	Holland, brown	Cotton Mills at Cawnpore and elsewhere.
	105	Paper, blotting	Paper Mills, Bally, Girgaum, Gwalior, Lucknow.
	153 to 157	Skins, morocco, of colors	See "Skins, chamois"—General Ward.
	161 and 162	Tapes, measuring.	
Iron Ward	43 to 47	Rivets	Messrs. Jessop & Co., Calcutta, and other ironmongers in Calcutta and Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this letter be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 162.—Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is promoted to the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, Class III, and appointed Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from 1st June 1882.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2027.

Simla, the 28th June 1882.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act, 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce by Rs. 50 per chest the duty on opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay.

Accordingly it is hereby notified that, till further orders, all opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay, and covered by a pass for exportation by sea from the Port of Bombay, granted in accordance with Rule 14 of the Rules made under the Opium Act, 1878, dated the 30th March 1878 and published by the Government of Bombay, will be subject to the following duty upon each chest weighing net 140¼ lbs. avoirdupois weight, namely:—

	Rs.
When the pass for such opium is granted at Ajmere	675
When the pass for such opium is granted elsewhere	650

By order of the Governor General in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

☞ 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.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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.

NOTICE.

From and after the 15th January *all communications* intended for the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, should be addressed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th December 1881.

No. 2765 *G.*—During the absence of Surgeon J. F. Tuohy on privilege leave, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Teja Singh held medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force from 11th October to 24th November 1881, both days inclusive.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 31st December 1881.

No. 947.—Major J. H. Lassalle, Assistant Commissioner of Ajmir, was granted two days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 732, dated 16th October 1881.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

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

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Girindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
2	„ Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh, No. 1	...	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Rajkumar	...	Canning College.
5	Basu, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
6	„ Satischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
7	Tara Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College.
9	Chakrabarti, Sidheswar	...	Hughli College.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Kumadinikantha	...	Dacca College.
	„ Nagendranath	...	Doveton College.
12	Sinha, Prakaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
13	Deb, Mathuramohan	...	Dacca College.
	Khan, Gulam Hyder	...	Patna College.
	Sen, Narayanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
16	Das, Gopalchandra	...	Patna College.
17	Niyogi, Gatikrishna	...	Ditto.
	Hassan, Syud Wazir	...	Ditto.
19	Advoni, Hirananda	...	Presidency College.
20	Adhikari, Sitanath	...	Hughli College.
	Waris Ali	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
22	Isa Charan	...	Lahore Government College.
23	Datta, Sibanath	...	Dacca College.
24	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	Presidency College.
	Gangopadhyay, Baradakantha	...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
27	Lahiri, Rajendralal	...	Berhampur College.
28	Bhattacharyya, Haripada	...	Hughli College.
	Datta, Lalitchandra	...	Dacca College.
30	Ahmed, Yaquinuddin	...	St. Xavier's College.
31	Ray, Kalikumar	...	Presidency College.
32	Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
33	Haldar, Chaitannacharan	...	Ditto.
34	Bandyopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
35	Basu, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Narayan Prasad	...	Agra College.
38	Das, Kailasgobinda	...	Dacca College.
	Datta, Nibaranchandra	...	Presidency College.
40	Bhattacharyya, Saktikanta	...	Krishnaghar College.
41	Basak, Madhabananda	...	Presidency College.
42	Abdul Jawad	...	Free Church Institution.
	Mitra, Prasannakumar	...	Hughli College.
43	Bankabihari Lal	...	Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chandra, Kaminikumar	...	Presidency College.
	Das, Ganapati	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Mojid	...	Chittagong College.
	Adhvarya, Kasinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bagchi, Debendraprasad	...	Presidency College.
	Baksi, Harischandra	...	Hughli College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Benares College.
	„ Rakhaldas	...	Serampur College.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	...	Hughli College.
	„ Atulyacharan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
10	„ Bhubaneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Charuchandra		Free Church Institution.
	„ Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	„ Jadunath		L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rameschandra	...	Presidency College.
	Bhargava, Kundanlal	...	Canning College.

	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	„ Mahimanath	...	Hughli College.
	„ Prasannakumar	...	Canning College.
20	Bhondu, Samuel	...	Patna College.
	Chakrabarti, Mahimchandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	„ Phatikchandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Priyanath	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Ramendra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	Benares College.
	„ Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haridas	...	Ditto.
	„ Kantichandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Nagendranath	...	Serampur College.
30	Chaturvedi, Banarasidas	...	Agra College.
	Chaudhuri, Nalinikanta	...	Rajshahye College.
	Damodar Nilkanth Khare	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Das, Abhaycharan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Jogendranath Das	...	Teacher.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Nabakumar	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Abantinath	...	Ditto.
40	„ Abhaychandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Baikunthanath	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Jaykali	...	Teacher.
	„ Loknath	...	Midnapur College.
	„ Narendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Kasipati	...	Presidency College.
	DeAbreu, Ellen	...	Bethune Female School.
	Deb, Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Fenn Vethecan	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
50	Gattu Mal	...	Muir Central College.
	Gokul Prasad	...	Agra College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jaganmohan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Makhanlal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nakari	...	Presidency College.
	„ Parbaticharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyonath	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Girijadattajha	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
60	Gupta, Brajendramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Haranchandra	...	Hughli College.
	Harris, S. S.	...	Lahore Government College.
	Housden, F. G.	...	Teacher.
	Inam Ali	...	Lahore Government College.
	Jagannath Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Jagatpal Sahay	...	Patna College.
	Jha, Hariprasad	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Chandrasekhar	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Karmakar, Bankabihari	...	Ditto.
70	Keshava Das	...	Muir Central College.
	Kumar, Kaliprasanna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prankishna	...	Ditto.
	Kundu Iswarcharan	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Lakshman Anant Moolatkar	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Lane, Harry Arthur	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Lukmanuddin Khan	...	Canning College.
	Madan Amarnath	...	Agra College.
	Madanmohan	...	Muir Central College.
	Mahabir Sahay	...	Patna College.
80	Mahta Bijaysankar	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Maitra, Kumadnath	...	Rajshahye College.
	Mallik, Jotindrachandra	...	Hughli College.
	Mitra, Annadaprasad	...	Patna College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca College.
	„ Loknath	...	Hughli College.
	„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohibuddin	...	Presidency College.
	Mohun Lal	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Fida Hosain	...	Jabbalpur High School.
90	Mukhopadhya, Amritalal	...	Serampur College.

	Mukhopadhya, Biharilal	... Dacca College.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hiralal	... Ditto.
	„ Jaharlal	... Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath	... Hughli College.
	„ Nabakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Tripuracharan	... Ditto.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Sanskrit College.
	Nan, Lalitmohan	... Free Church Institution.
100	Nandi, Sitanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Narayan Subhaji	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Pal, Janakinath	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Sarbeswar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Palit, Amritalal	... Presidency College.
	„ Sibchandra	... Ditto.
	Raja Bahadur	... Canning College.
	Ram Kaur	... Lahore Government College.
	Ram Lal	... Patna College.
	Ramnarayan	... Lahore Government College.
110	Ram Sahay	... Patna College.
	Ray Debendranath	... Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Manamohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Syamacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor	... Presidency College.
	Saha, Kedarnath	... Free Church Institution.
	Sajjad Hussain	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Sant Ram	... Lahore Government College.
120	Sanyal, Hemchandra	... Canning College.
	Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Benimadhab	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	„ Nilratan, No. 2	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prankrishna	... Ditto.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Kalicharan	... Dacca College.
	„ Lalitkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Shamsul Huda	... Hughli College.
	Sheo Sahay	... Canning College.
130	Shewcharan Lal	... Muir Central College.
	Sil, Aghornath	... Presidency College.
	Singh, Chaudhri Maharaj	... Muir Central College.
	Sinha, Raipada	... Sanskrit College.
	Sukhdeo Prasad	... Agra College.
	Surita, F. Regis	... St. Xavier's College.
	Syud Muhammad Yusuf Ali	... Patna College.
	Thakurprasad	... Teacher.
	Thomas, Ambrose V.	... Ditto.
	Thomas, D.	... Ditto.
140	Umruddin	... Lahore Government College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Majid Khan	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Acharyya, Kailaschandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Adhya, Saratchandra	... Hughli College.
	Ajmal Ali	... Dacca College.
	Bachchan Pande	... Benares College.
	Baisya, Jugalkisor	... Ditto.
	Bal, Rajendralal	... Dacca College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dakshinacharan	... Dacca College.
10	„ Debendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Harimohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haripada	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Serampur College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	... Muir Central College.
	„ Rakhaldas	... Hughli College.
	„ Satyadhan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Basak, Radhikamohan	... Dacca College.
20	Basu, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
	„ Bholanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harinath	... Ditto.

	Basu, Kumadeswar	... Dacca College.
	„ Ratneswar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Saratkumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Tarinicharan	... Ditto.
	Batabyal, Bipinbihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhaduri, Srimanta	... Free Church Institution.
30	Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Canning College.
	„ Debendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Nityaprasad	... Hughli College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Sanskrit College.
	Bishnu Gangadhar Gadgil	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Biswas, Dinath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Aghornath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Basikchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
40	„ Taraprasanna	... Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amulyadhan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harakumar	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Kalipada	... Krishnaghur College.
	„ Kalipada	... Hughli College.
	„ Phakirchandra	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satinath	... Doveton College.
	Chaudhuri, Gopalchandra, I	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Jaychandra	... Presidency College.
50	„ Pramadaprasad	... Patna College.
	„ Radhagobinda	... Hughli College.
	„ Syamakanta	... Sanskrit College.
	Dakshy, Brajanath	... Krishnaghur College.
	Dalchand	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Das, Lalitmohan	... Hughli College.
	„ Lambodar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Madhabchandra	... Teacher.
	„ Mathuranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
60	„ Sudarsan	... Teacher.
	Datta, Annadakisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	... Patna College.
	„ Debiprasad	... Ditto.
	„ Matilal	... Teacher.
	De, Durgacharan	... Chittagong College.
	„ Krishnalal	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
	„ Siddheswar	... Hughli College.
70	Dhani Ram	... Agra College.
	Fazl Karim	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Ganda Mal	... Lahore Government College.
	Ganeshi Lal	... Canning College.
	Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Benares College.
	„ Dwarkanath	... Dacca College.
	„ Girindranath	... Doveton College.
	„ Jnanendramohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kanailal	... Free Church Institution.
80	„ Kisorilal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sasimohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Goswami, Harischandra	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Surendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Guha, Anandamohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Probodchandra	... Ditto.
90	Hallock, W. A.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Hari Prasad	... Patna College.
	Jahauri, Matilal	... Free Church Institution.
	Jana, Ajodhyalal	... Midnapur College.
	Kar, Binodinikanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Haricharan	... Ditto.
	„ Parbatisankar	... Ditto.

	Kar, Premnarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Laha, Saradaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	... Patna College.
100	„ Prasannanath	... Berhampur College.
	Lakshmi Narayan	... Jeypur College.
	Lala Anni Lal	... Teacher.
	Madak, Mahendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mahabir Prasad	... Patna College.
	Maitra, Mathuranath	... Teacher.
	„ Purnachandra	... Krishnaghur College.
	„ Purnachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rasbihari	... Berhampur College.
	Majumdar, Purnachandra	... Chittageng College.
110	„ Trailokyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Marik, Bhabataran	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mitra, Ambikacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Amritalal	... Serampur College.
	„ Amritalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Benemadhab	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	... Benares College.
	„ Binodbihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Debendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Dhanadacharan	... Free Church Institution.
120	„ Hemendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prakashchandra	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Surendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohapatra, Manicharan	... Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	... Free Church Institution.
	Muhammad Nesaral Haq	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Durgaprasanna	... Hughli College.
	„ Harischaran	Ditto.
130	„ Lalgopal	... Canning College.
	„ Matilal	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Patna College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Krishnaghur College.
	Mutharaprasad	... Teacher.
	Nag, Prasannakumar	... Midnapore College.
	Nandi, Priyanath	... Hughli College.
	Niyogi, Sasibhusan	... Ditto.
	Pal, Girischandra	... Ditto.
	„ Sibkrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
140	Palit, Baikunthanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Pandit, Jagat Narayan	... Canning College.
	„ Tribhubun Nath	... Ditto.
	Pathak, Thakurprasad	... Patna College.
	Patwordhan, Madheonarayan	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Pereira, Geo.	... Teacher.
	Ray, Harendralal	... Krishnaghur College.
	„ Harendranath	... Canning College.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Rajshaye College.
	„ Mahimanath	... Patna College.
150	„ Panchkari	... Hughli College.
	„ Somnath	... Patna College.
	„ Srischaran	... Doveton College.
	„ Umeschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Saha, Bidhubhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Dasarathi	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Adharchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Becharam	... Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	... Krishnaghur College.
160	„ Nilmadhab	... Midnapur College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dinabandhu	... Dacca College.
	„ Girischandra	... Ditto.
	„ Nityadacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasikumar	... Ditto.
	„ Satiskamal	... Ditto.
	Sengupta, Taranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	... Dacca College.
	Sheoji Narayan Makode	... Jabbalpur High School.
170	Sil, Gokulnath	... Hughli College.

	Sinha, Manilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Shamsherbahadur	... Benares College.
	Tewari, Durgaprasad	... Patna College.
	Thakur, Rajendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
175	Thomson, S. B.	... Hughli College.

The undermentioned students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Debicharan	19-6	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	Ahmad	16	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Alamdar Hassain	17	... L. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Asphar, J.	17	... St. Xavier's College.
	Badrinath	19	... Bareilly High School.
	Bala Ram	17	... Hushiarpur District School.
	Bamdeo	17	... Ludiana Mission School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Benimadhab	16	... Bankura Zila School.
	„ Biharilal	18-7	... Hindu School.
10	„ Bijaykrishna	20	... Hare School.
	„ Chandrabhushan	16-3	... Baraset School.
	„ Harimohan	18	... Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	17	... Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	„ Kshetramohan	16	... Hindu School
	„ Ramcharan	16-9	... Howrah School.
	„ Ramkrishna	19	... South Baharu School.
	„ Sasadhar	17	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Basak, Binodbihari	16	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Rajkisor	16	... Hindu School.
20	Basu, Abinaschandra	16	... Ditto.
	„ Bhupendrachandra	17	... Garden Reach School.
	„ Bijakrishna	17	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Binodbihari	16	... Hare School,
	„ Bipinbihari	16-8	... Howrah School.
	„ Haridas	17	... Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Hariprasanna	17	... Hare School.
	„ Nityakrishna	16-6	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	16	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	Beng Kung	17	... Doveton College.
30	Bennett, H	16-3	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bhagabat Narayan	17	... Darbhanga Raj School.
	Bhagbati Sahay	20-5	... Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	16	... Hindu School.
	„ Kalipada	16	... Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	17	... Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendralal	17	... Hindu School.
	„ Saradamohan	17	... Moharaja's School, Comillah.
	Bindraban	20	... Delhi District School.
	Bonarjee, D. E.	15-4-24	... St. James' School.
40	Bunltjens, A. E.	16-2	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Chakrabarti, Biharialal	16	... Gauhati Zila School.
	„ Harinath	19	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Hiralal	16	... Mazufferpur Zila School.
	„ Phatikchandra	15	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17	... Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	16-5	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	15-10	... Dinagepur Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	15-2	... Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	17	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
50	„ Jadunath	17	... Baraset School.
	„ Kalipada	18	... Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Khirodchandra	15	... Baraset School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	16-3	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17	... Hare School.
	Chaudhuri, Bamapada	18	... South Suburban School.
	„ Jnanendranath	16	... Khulna H. C. E. School.
	„ Narendrakumar	16	... Hare School.
	„ Upendranath	16	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Collins, R. H.	18	... Bishop School, Nagpur.
60	Crummey, R. A.	16-10	... Diocesan Boys' School.
	Dandur, Rahman	15	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Das, Bipinbihari	17	... Barisal Zila School.
	„ Gobindachandra	17	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendranath, No. 1	15	... Hindu School.

	Das, Jogendranath No. 2	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Parmeswari	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	„ Prasannakumar	16-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sudarsan	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
70	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	16-6 ...	Ditto.
	„ Karunakanta	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranath	18 ...	Patna College School.
	Datta, Bipinbihari, No. 2	17-6 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Chandrakumar	17 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	De, Chandicharan	17 ...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Parbaticharan	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	Debakinandan Lal	16-7 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	De Grurythor, C. M.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
80	Dhar, Hemchandra	18-2 ...	South Baharu School.
	Dozey, E. C.	17-8 ...	Doveton College.
	Durga Dayal	18 ...	Unao High School.
	Eldridge, H.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Fattah, Bahadur	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Fink, L. G.	15-8 ...	Doveton College.
	French, V. C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Fressanges, C.	17-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Frost, J. H.	14-4 ...	Doveton College.
	Ganga Ram	18 ...	Delhi District School.
90	Gangopadhya, Bhupalchandra	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Ghosh, Ambikacharan	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Amritalal	17-5 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Amulyachandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Asutosh	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Atalbihari	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Jagabandhu	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Narayandas	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Piyaricharan	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Priyalal	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
100	„ Purnachandra	15-8 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Sitalprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Surendranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosal, Harigopal	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Ghurai Ram	21 ...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
	Goonetilleke, A. E.	18-3 ..	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Goswami, Haradhan	16-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Janakinath	21 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	„ Kunjabihari	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
	Grant, G. F.	15 ...	Wood's Academy.
110	Grenier, W. E.	17-11 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Guha, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Gujar Mal	19 ...	Hushairpur District School.
	Gupta, Asutosh	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Piyarimohan	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Syamacharan	16-4 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Haldar, Piyarilal	16-2 ...	Hare School.
120	Hoskins, G. R.	16-3-3 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Housden, A. P.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Htoon Chan	18-19 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Johnstone, E. M.	19 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Kunja Bihari	17 ...	Sitapur High School.
	Lakshmi Narayan	18 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lala, Golakchandra	16-9 ...	Birbhum School.
	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Mandal, Ramkrishna	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
130	Mehan Singh	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
	Mendes, J. G. C.	16-2 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Mewa Ram	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Milne, J. P.	15-1 ...	Doveton College.
	Misra, Sitalprasad	17-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mitra, Basambad	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	15-4 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sirischandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Taraknath	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.

	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	17-8 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
140	Muhammad Israil Khan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	South Suburban School.
	„ Aghornath	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Atulchandra	17 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Birajchandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Charuchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Durgadas	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gangaprasad	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Hangseswar	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	„ Indrachandra	19-5 ...	Birbhum School.
150	„ Kaliprasanna	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Manmohan	17 ...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satyachandra	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
	Murphy, E. A. B.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Nag, Kalipada	19-8 ...	Useful Arts School.
	Nehal, Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Nicholas, A. G.	18 ...	Private Student.
	Old, F. S.	18-5 ...	Diocesan Boys' School.
	Ondaatjee, A.	15-11 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
160	O'Neill, E. J.	17 ...	St. George's College
	Pahuram	16-9 ...	Amritsar District School.
	Pal, Lakshminarayan	17 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	16-7 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Saradaprasanna	17-8 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Palit, Sagarlal	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Peters, A. H.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Phul Chand	16-9 ...	Ajmere Government College.
	Pillai, A. Cathirajvati	18-11 ...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Prayag, Das	20 ...	Mirat High School.
170	Raja Ram	17 ...	L. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Rakshit, Jogendranath	19 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ram Chandra	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Ram Prasad	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Rao Damodar Rao Kher	19-8 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
	Ray, Chandrasekhar	17-3 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Kalicharan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Trailokyanath	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	17-9 ...	Howrah School.
	Saha, Gangadas	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
180	Sanyal, Brajalal	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Harikesab	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
	Sarkar, Annadaprasad	15-11 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnasundar	18 ...	Rajsahaye Collegiate School.
	Sati, Raghubansalal	18 ...	Private Student.
	Sen, Bhaminiranjan	16 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Chandragobinda	16 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Dinanath	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
190	„ Nisikanta	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	Set, Haralal	17-2 ...	Ditto.
	Shea Bux	16-1 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Sahay, Sibasankar	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sil, Ramhriday	19 ...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
	Sinha, Bankubihari	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Durganath	21 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Krishnakumar	16-1 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Smyth G.	15-0-9 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
200	Soban Lal	22 ...	High School, Rewari.
	Thakur, Narendranath	17-2 ...	Hindu School.
	Tribedi, Ramendrasundar	16-4 ...	Kandi School.
	Venayakyades Bhope	19-4-3 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Watling G.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Webber V.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wilson R. H.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Wollaston, C. H.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Zahural Haq	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abbas Hussain	21 ... Fyzabad Zila School.
	Abdul Aziz	18 ... Chittagong Collegiate School.

	Abdul Hakim	20 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Samad	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Abdur Rahim	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Abdus Rahman	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	Adhikari, Satischandra	16 ...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Adya Prasad	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Afzul Hassain	18 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
10	Aich Debendrachandra	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	Amir Ali	17-6 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Armour, G. J. B.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Aserappa, A. L. R.	13-5 ...	St. Thomas College.
	Atmaram Anant Dhamker	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Azizul Bari	18 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	Azizul Haq	17 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Azizul Hassain	17-10 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Baburao Keshavasarvate	18 ...	Jebalpur High School.
	Bagchi Krishnachandra	20-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
20	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Bagram, O. J.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Baksi Suryyakanta	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Gobinda Bajaji	17 ...	Dhar High School.
	Balder Narayan	17 ...	Muzafarpur Zila School.
	Balgobinda	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Balmakund	21 ...	Ditto do.
	Balmakund	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	20 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Abinaschandra	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
30	,, Akhilchandra	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
	,, Apurbakumar	17-7 ...	Hare School.
	,, Asutosh	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Asutosh	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Bhabeschandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Binodlal	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
	,, Girijabhushan	18-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Girischandra	16-8 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Gopalcharan	18 ...	Puri Zila School.
	,, Hemchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
40	,, Herambachandra	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Jagadananda	16 ...	Katwa School.
	,, Jhulanchandra	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Jogendranath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kalidhan	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Kalimohan	19-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Kaminimohan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Kedarnath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Lakshminarayan	16 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Manmathanath	17-6 ...	Birbhoom School.
50	,, Manmathanath	17 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	,, Nagendranath	18 ...	Palamow Government School.
	,, Narendranath	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Prabhacharan	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	,, Prasannkumar	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	,, Rajendralal	20 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chokdighi.
	,, Saradacharan	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsura.
	,, Sasibhushan	20 ...	Narendra Krishna, School, Hatuganj.
60	,, Satyaprakas	16-5 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Syamalananda	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	,, Taraknath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	,, Upendranath	18-3 ...	Hindu School.
	Barat, Benimadhab	15-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Baral, Haridas	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	Barkakati, Ramakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Tila School.
	Barman, Golaknath	19 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Basak, Brindabanchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Sasimohan	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
70	Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Oriental Siminary.
	,, Asminikumar	18-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate Schoool.
	,, Asutosh	15-4 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Bamandas	15 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	,, Bamapada	19 ...	Howrah School.
	,, Basantakumar	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bhabendranath	17 ...	Ditto.

	Basu, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Dakshinadayal	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Gobardhan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
80	,, Haranchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	,, Janakinath	17 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Kailaschandra	18 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Lalitmohan	17-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Matilal	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Paresnath	22 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Peter	18-7 ...	F. C. Institution.
	,, Satyananda	15 ...	Krisnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Sibendranath	19 ...	Albert Collgiate School.
	,, Suryyakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
90	,, Umapada	16 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basumallik, Asutosh	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Beletty, H.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bell, J. C.	15 ...	St. Joseph's School.
	Bhadra, Chandrakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	Bhagaban Mahapatra	22 ...	Katak Academy.
	Bhagabati Prasad	20 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Bhagirath Lal	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
100	Bhairo Dayal	17 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
	Bhar, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	20 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Bamandas	19 ...	Balagarh Aided English School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	18 ...	Private Student.
	,, Jogendrachandra	16 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	,, Jnanendranath	17-6 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Khirodprasad	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	,, Kuladabhushan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Mahitmohan	18-1-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
110	,, Nrisinhaprasad	19 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	,, Pitambar	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Ramchandra	20 ...	Mirat High School.
	,, Ramjadab	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Satyakumar	18 ...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Jogneswar	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Lakshmanchandra	19 ...	Krisnaghar Collegiate School.
	Bhola Nath	18 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	Bindeswari Prasad	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Bhoonya, Bhairabchandra	17 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
120	Bhuray Lal	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Bishnu Sahay	18 ...	Unao High School.
	Biswas, Bankubihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasibhushan	15 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Blunt, R. A.	17-1-15 ...	Lamartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bomwetsch, G. S.	16 ...	Calcutta High School.
	Bowanjee Nawrojee Khambatta	15-0-16 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Brijlal Kayesth Srivastab	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Bryan, G.	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
130	Buchanan, E. M.	16-3-5 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Carapiet, W.	19 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Chajju Sing	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ganganath	16 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	,, Grischandra	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Goshthabihari	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Gurudas	21 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Kailaschandra	19 ...	Ditto.
	,, Kalinarayan	18-7 ...	Ditto.
140	,, Kamalakanta	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Manilal	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Nagendranath	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Sitalchandra	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
	,, Udaychandra	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
	Chandra, Adharlal	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Chandu Lal	19 ...	Ludianah Mission School.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	,, Aghornath	20 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
150	,, Bhabataran	18 ...	Nowgong Zila School.

	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	17-1 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Bibinbihari	22 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Brajendranandan	18-6 ...	Kandi School.
	,, Gaurranjan	18-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Hiralal	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Joginimohan	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kedarnath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kesablal	17 ...	Baraset School.
	,, Lalbihari	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
160	,, Makhanlal	15-8 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Manmathanath	18 ...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	,, Negendranath	17 ...	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Paresnath	17 ...	Hare School.
	,, Pashupati	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Phelaram	18 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	,, Prankrishna	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Prankrishna	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Radhamadhab	20 ...	South Baharu School.
	,, Rajendranath	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
170	,, Ramapati	14-7 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	16-6 ...	Bbagalpur Zila School.
	,, Sasadhar	17 ...	Gossain Durgapur School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	,, Sasibhusan	16 ...	Gar Bhowanipur School.
	,, Sitanath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Srischandra	17-5 ...	Ditto.
	Chaturbhuj	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Chaube, Pannalal	17 ...	Private Student.
	Chaudhuri, Ballabhikanta	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
180	,, Bhagabatikumar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Brajaraj	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Debendranath	16 ...	Garden Reach School.
	,, Gurugobinda	18 ...	Dwarkanath School, Tangail.
	,, Jogeschandra	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Krishnachandra	17 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	,, Maheshchandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mathuranath	17-8 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Prasannachandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
190	,, Rajkrisna	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Srikanta	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Syamacharan	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Tinkari	18 ...	Hare School.
	Chhailbihari Lal	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Chotailal B.	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Coinre, Prabhaschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dabaki Nandan	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Dacosta, C.	17-2 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
200	,, O.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussooree.
	Dal Chand	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Das, Abala	... ...	Bethune Female School.
	,, Bhagaban	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	,, Brajakisor	18 ...	Baraset School.
	,, Charanchandra	15 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dwarkanath	29-8 ...	Teacher.
	,, Dwijabar	21 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Haragobinda	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Haribala	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
210	,, Jadabindranandan	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Jaydeb	18 ...	Maldah Zila School.
	,, Kailaschandra	17-3 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
	,, Kailaschandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Kalikanta	17 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
	,, Karunachandra	18-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Narendranath	15-9 ...	Private Student.
	,, Nathujamna	20 ...	Residency College.
	,, Nrityalal	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Prankrishna	17 ...	Katwa School.
220	,, Rakhalchandra	18 ...	Howrah School.
	,, Rameschandra	16 ...	Jagannath School.
	,, Ramkrishna	16-6 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Rasikchandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Rasikchandra	21 ...	Barisal School.

	Das, Sarbananda	19 ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpur.
	,, Taraknath	18-8 ...	Malda Zila School.
	,, Umakanta	16 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
	Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Ditto.
	,, Mathuranath	15 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
230	Datta, Apurbakrishna	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Baikunthabihari	16-10 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	,, Baikunthanath	19-2 ...	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Banikantha	17-1 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Bipinbihari (No. 1)	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School
	,, Dwarkanath	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Harischandra	18 ...	St. Francis Desales' School.
	,, Jageschandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Krishnakisor	18-4 ...	Commillah Zila School.
	,, Mahendrachandra	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
240	,, Manmathanath	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Nabakisor	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Piyarimohan	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Radhakanta	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Rajanikanta	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Satyakrishna	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Srinath	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Suklal	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Syamacharan	18 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	Daulat Ram	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
250	Davis, C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	De, Akshaykumar	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Akshaykumar	15 ...	Hare School.
	,, Jagatchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Jnanendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Khagendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
	,, Rameswar	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Satischandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	,, Satkari	17 ...	Ditto.
	,, Tulsidas	21 ...	Jagadballabhpur H. C. E. School.
260	Debi Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Debi Sahay	21 ...	Ulwar High School.
	Dhar, Gurucharan	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	,, Mohinimohan	16-7 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	,, Nilmani	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Dip Chand	16 ...	Victoria College.
	Dissanaika, H. D. S.	17 ...	Galle High School.
	Dover, W. C.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Dube, Sitaram	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Durga Prasad	20 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
270	Durrant, J.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Ellawalla, F. T.	19 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Fernando, M. J.	17 ...	Prince of Wales' Collegiate School.
	Fox, J.	17 ...	Doveton College.
	Fox, L. H.	15 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Gakul Prasad	15-9 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Ganes Prasad	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Gangadhar Balawant Gokhale	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Gangasankar Nagar	21 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Gangopadhyay, Anishprakas	19-6 ...	Hare School.
280	,, Basantakumar	18 ...	Barisal School.
	,, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Jagannath School.
	,, Haridas	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
	,, Kalibhushan	19 ...	Barisal School.
	,, Kumudnath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Nabinchandra	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	,, Pratapchandra	19 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	,, Rajkumar	18 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	Gauri Sankar	15-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
290	,, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Asutosh	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Bhubanmohan	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Bireswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Brajendrakumar	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Harachand	19 ...	Ravenshaw College.
	,, Kailaschandra	17 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
	,, Lalitchandra	19-10 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	,, Maheswar	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.

	Ghosh, Manmathanath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
300	,, Mrinalkanti	17 ..	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Narendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Nibaranchandra	18-2 ...	Peshawar Mission School.
	,, Nibaranchandra	16-8 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Pramathanath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Pramathanath	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Prasannakumar	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Rajanikanta	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ramdas	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Calcutta Institution.
310	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Shastiscaran	18 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Surendrakumar	17 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
	,, Surendranath	18-6-5 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Tinkari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Matilal	18 ...	Barnset School.
	Ghoshmajumdar, Priyanath	18-8 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Girija Sahay	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Gobinda Prasad	20 ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
320	Gobind Parushram Bam	18 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Godfrey, L. E.	14-2 ...	Doveton College.
	Gopalganesh Runode	19 ...	Nagpur City School.
	Goswami, Banamali	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	,, Bhubanmohan	17 ...	Rajshahye College School.
	,, Debendranath	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Graves, F. N.	18 ...	St. James' School.
	Guha, Anandabihari	18-4 ..	Comillah Zila School.
	,, Anukulchandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
330	,, Kalidas	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Kedarnath	16-5 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Maheschandra	16 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	,, Mahimchandra	16-8 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Satyakumar	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Tripuracharan	17-9 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Gulam Nabi	18 ...	Lahore Mission School.
	Gupta, Charuchandra	16-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Golaknath	19-1 ...	Serampur College.
	,, Kshetragopal	17-9 ...	Kandi School.
340	,, Pramathanath	15-6-4 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Priyanath	16-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Rasiklal	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Satyasaran	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Sibnath	16 ...	Kandi School.
	Gurmukh Singh	20-7 ...	Delhi District School.
	Gur Pershad	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Hafiz Ibadullah	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Hait Ram	16 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
	Hajra, Phakirdas	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
350	Haldar, Hiralal	15-10 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Nandalal	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	Hall, W. H. A.	18-8-18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Harabandhan Lal	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Hara Prasad	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Hardless, C. R.	15 ...	St. James' School.
	Hefferman, W. St. M.	15-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hehir, W. P.	23 ..	Wood's Academy.
	Hemaetuddin	17 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
	Hohenbocken, G.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
360	Hotilal	18 ...	Muttra High School.
	Hukam Chandra	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Izzatullah	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Jackson, R.	17-5-14 ...	Cawnpur Memorial School.
	Jagadish	17 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
	Jagadamba Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Jagannath	20 ...	Muttra High School.
	Jagganath	19 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
	Janaki Prasad	18-1 ...	Canning College.
	Jaswantrao Despande	27 ...	Teacher.
370	Jay Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Jiyalal	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
	Johnstone, P.	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.

	Jowata Sahay	17-2 ...	Amritsar District School.
	Jugal Kisor	21 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Kali Charan	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Kalindri Prasad	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Kallan	18 ...	Shajehanpur School.
	Kamata Prasad	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Kanhya Lal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
380	Kanhya Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Kanjilal, Jogendranath	17 ...	Birbhum School.
	Kannu Mal	19 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Kar, Gopalgobinda	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Mohinimohan	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Karan Ilahi	18 ...	Gujarat Government School.
	Karmakar, Gopalchandra	17-6 ...	Northbrook School.
	Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	15 ...	Hare School.
	,, Jogendralal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kumadini	...	Bethune Female School.
390	,, Saradacharan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	Kedar Nath	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Kelly, J. F.	15-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Kenay, F.	18 ...	Ditto.
	Kenay, John	20 ...	Ditto.
	Khushali Ram	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
	Krishnaja, Haridate	17 ...	Nagpur City School.
	Kumar, Dhirajchandra	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kundan, Lal	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	Kundu, Radhagobinda	16 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
400	Kunjabiharilal	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Laddhu Mal	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Lahiri, Bankimchandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Tarinikanta	19 ...	Nasirabad School.
	Lakshminarayan	16-2 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Lala, Mahadeb Prasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	,, Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Birbhum School.
	Lamb, C. W.	16-7 ...	Doveton College.
	Latta Prasad	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lucas, J.	20 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
410	Luchman Das	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
	Lys, G. D.	17-1 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Madho Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Mahapatra, Bhagbatprasad	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	Maheswar Prasad, 2	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Jnanendralal	18-2 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Majumdar, Annadaprasad	17-11 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Baikunthanath	16 ...	Hare School.
	,, Chandrasekhar	19-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Debendranarayan	16-8 ...	Hare School.
420	,, Janardan	20-7 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Kailaschandra	24 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	,, Kesablal	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Nirodchandra	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	,, Rasbihari	22 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	Makundbihari Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Mallik, Amirtalal	18-4 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Girindralal	16-3 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Kalidas	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Nabinchandra	17 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
430	Mandal, Ganeschandra	17 ...	Seal's Free School.
	,, Jagneswar	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Sasadhar	16 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	Maulik, Adharchandra	17 ...	Jhenidah H. C. E. School.
	Mayes, C.	18 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mazharul Haq	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mehdi Hassan, S. M.	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Menasse, T.	17-10 ...	St. Francis Desales' School.
	Mendes, E. L.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Milner, C. H.	18-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
440	Mir Zafar Ali	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Misra, Brajalal	20 ...	Mankar H. C. E. School.
	,, Krishnachandra	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	,, Rewaram	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Sarjuprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Jounpur.
	Mitchell, A.	18-4 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.

	Mitra, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwariah.
	„ Debendranath	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Dhangopal	17-11 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Jadunath	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
450	„ Jaychandra	16 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Jotindralal	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jugalkisor	15-8 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	„ Kiranchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	13-9 ...	Hare School.
	„ Nabakrishna	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nilmani	16-10 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17 ...	Huzaribagh School.
	„ Sureschandra	17-5 ...	Andul H. C. E. School.
460	„ Virginia Mary	... ...	Cawnpur Girls' School.
	Monnier, E. G.	17 ...	St. Zavier's College.
	Muhammed Baksh	20 ...	Ludiana Mission School.
	„ Habibullah	16 ..	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Hassain	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Jan	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	M. Kalb Ali Beg	17 ...	Ditto.
	Muhammed Yusuff	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abaninath	16-11 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Anilendranath	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
470	„ Asutosh	14-8 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Bimalacharan	15-3 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	„ Biswanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Brajakrishna	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Charuchandra	16-4 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Gangacharan	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Girbanicharan	17-7 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
480	„ Girischandra	18-6 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Harilal	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Hrisikes	17-6 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Iswarchandra	17-6 ...	South Baharu School.
	„ Jogendranath	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jogeschandra	18-7 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Kalikananda	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Khagendranath	18 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	„ Krishnadhan	16-5 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnamohan	19-6 ...	Useful Arts School.
	„ Kshitibhushan	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
490	„ Manmathanath	15 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nagendranath	15 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath	20 ...	Narendrakrishna School, Hatugunj.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Nirmalabala	... ...	F. C. Normal School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	20 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Ramgati	18 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Rammohan	18 ...	Useful Arts School.
500	„ Ramtarak	20 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-9 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Satischandra	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Surendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Taraprasad	19 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	Munshi, Dakshinacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Murphy C.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Mustafi, Lalbihari	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
510	Nadinandan, Lal	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nag, Anandachandra	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Nandan, Ramballabh	20 ...	Indian Institution.
	Nandi, Baikunthakumar	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Chunilal	16 ..	Hindu School.
	Narayan Rao Moreshwar Saur	16-5 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Narayan Sarup	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Narku Lal	21 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Nepos, V. E.	16-9 ...	Doveton College.
520	Niaz Ali	17 ...	Bahraich School.

	Nilambar Prasad	17-4 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	Niyogi, Jasadanandan	18 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Kaminiprasad	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Owen, M.	15-7 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Pain, Manilal	16 ...	Hare School.
	Pal, Albert Upendranath	20 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
	„ Amritalal	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jadunath	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Tarakchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
30	Palit, Manindranath	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Nagendranath	18-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Panchanan	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Pande, Rambujhawan	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Pandit, Biswambharnath	16-10 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Jaynath	19-3 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	„ Bishannarayan	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Panna Lal	18-6 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Panta, Haridatta	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
	Parmeswar Sahay	17-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
40	Peters, J.	16-6 ...	Lahore Mission School.
	Plomer, R.	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Prabhu Dayal	16 ...	Mooltan District School.
	Prabhu Dayal	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Puran Chand	20 ...	Banda Zila School.
	Purkait, Chandramohan	19-7 ...	Contai School.
	Purves, E.	... ...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Raghu, Prasad	16 ...	Fyzabad School.
	Rahim-ud-din	18-6 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Raja Ram	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
50	Raj Bahadur	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Ramanand	19 ...	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Vishnu Sarun	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Ram Narayan	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	Ram Narayan	24-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Ram Prasad	14 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Ram Prasad	20-5 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
	Ram Prasad	18 ...	Gonda High School.
	Ram Ratan	16-5 ...	Gujarat Government School.
	Ram Sahay	16 ...	Ditto.
	[illegible]	19 ...	St. Stephen College, Delhi.
	[illegible] C.	18-2-5 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	[illegible] Isor	18 ...	Nasirabad School.
	[illegible] Banichoran	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	[illegible]	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	[illegible]	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	[illegible]	16-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	[illegible] chand	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ [illegible] shuram	20 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	„ Priyanath	17 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
70	„ Pulinchandra	17 ...	Kusthea English School.
	„ Radhakanta	17-2 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Rajanikanta	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendranath	16-3 ...	Canning College.
	„ Rajendranath (Junior)	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Ramapati	16-2-9 ...	Gur Bhobanipur School.
	„ Saratchandra	15-0-20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sitanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
80	Roychandhuri, Mrigankadhar	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	„ Paresnath	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Rennell, H.	17-9 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Rout, Jagatchandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	Russell, A.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Saha, Ganeschandra	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	Sailaja Prasad	18-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sakhawat Hosain	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Samanta, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	Samaraweera, D.	17-2-1 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Samaraweera, J.	19-6-5 ...	Ditto
	Sanyal, Banamali	20 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	[illegible] Bholanath	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	[illegible] Bhubanchan	18 ...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.

	Sanyal, Charukanti	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Sabitrikumar	16 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sarad Singh	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Sarkar, Jyotindranath	16-7 ...	Birbhum School.
600	,, Krishnasundar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kunjabihari	17-6 ...	Hare School.
	,, Natabarchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Ramlal	18 ...	Kalikisor School, Hasara.
	Satyanarayan	20 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Schoeneman, F.	15 ...	St. George's College.
	Sen, Akhilchandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Anantakumar	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Annadacharan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
610	,, Binodbihari	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Dwarkanath	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Gopinath	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Jatindranath	16 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Kalibinod	18-6 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Mahendrakumar	15-1-15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Phanibhushan	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Piyarimohan	22 ...	Presidency School.
620	,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Ramlal	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	14 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra	16-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasadhar	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Satischandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	,, Surendrachandra	14 ...	Ditto.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat
630	Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	17 ...	Sibtosh Jahnabi School,
	Senmajumdar, Akshaykumar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Sethna, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Shah, Rupendralal	19 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Shahadut Ullah	16 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Shaikh Abdus Samad	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	Shridhargauesh Paranjpe	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Shridhar Luxman Pusatkar	19 ...	Ditto.
	Shye, Kedarnath	17 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sibabakhsh Mal	19 ...	Chapra Zila School.
640	Sieber, E.	14-4-4 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sil, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Haranchandra	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta
	Simpson, H. J.	16-2 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Singh, Bidyaprasad	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	,, Ramnath	18 ...	Gonda High School.
	Sinha, Akshaycharan	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Baijnath	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Harendrachandra	15 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	,, Kedarnath	19 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
650	,, Kisorimohan	17-6 ...	Pakur School.
	,, Madhusudan	17-5 ...	Ditto.
	,, Manmatha	17 ...	Bhastara School.
	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Ramlal	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Kandi School.
	,, Sibaprasad	16-6 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Surendranarayan	16-2 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Surendranath	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	20-6 ...	Gur Bhowanipur School.
660	Smith, Lalmohan	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
	Smith, L. H.	...	Miss Arrakiel's School.
	Singh, Sohan	16 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Sohan Lal	17 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Solomon, S.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Som, Baikunthanath	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Baradasankar	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Gopalchandra	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Jadunath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.

	Stewart, B.	14-7 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
670	Strange, H. R.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Sukul, Harendranath	19 ...	Private Student.
	,, Ramnarayan	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	Sundar Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Sundar Lal	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Suraj Narayan	15-4 ...	Canning College.
	Suri, Dharamdas	18 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	Suryya Prasad	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Syad Mohiuldin	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Syed, Moshuq Ali	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
680	,, Muhammad Hassain	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	,, Nazir Hassan	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syad, Syad Jan	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Tennekoon, J. G.	17-9 ...	St. Thomas' College.
	Thaddeus, A.	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Thakur Prasad	16 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Thakur Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Trimbuck Anant Sathey	18-2-5 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Tytler, Joshua M.	17 ...	Galle High School.
	Ukil, Syamacharan	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
690	Venis, H. C.	13-6-4 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Vithal Gobind Daoo	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Wali Muhammad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Walsh, M. P.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Wheeler, E. M.	18-4 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Wilayat Hassain	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Wittinbaker, G. H.	17 ...	Doveton College.
697	Zohadur Rahim	15 ...	Dacca Madrasa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz	17 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Abdul Karim	16 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Acharyya, Ramchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	Adhikari, Hemnath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Ambadas Ramchandra Hadapp	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Amba Prasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
	Anwarul Haq	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Arathoon, T.	17 ...	St. James' School, Calcutta.
10	Aserappa, W. N.	18-1 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Asmat Ali	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Bagchi, Jadabchandra	21 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Parjana H. C. E. School.
	Baitalik, Umeschandra	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	Baksi, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Balaji Sakharam Vishrojawar	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Balkrishna Sahay	16-7 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	Balwantrao Bhuskute	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amarapati	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
20	,, Annadaprasad	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Asutosh	17 ...	Hugli Branch School.
	,, Banwarilal	14 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bishnucharan	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bishnupada	18-7 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Brajagopal	20 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Chandrakumar	20 ...	Private Student.
	,, Chandranath	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Chunilal	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Durganath	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
30	,, Haricharan	18-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Haricharan	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Jaynarayan	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Kalipada	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kalipada	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Lalitmohan	17-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	,, Nilkanta	18 ...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
	,, Purnachandra	19 ...	Hindu School.
40	,, Radhagobinda	19-3 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Rakhaldas	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.

	Bandyopadhyay, Rasbihari	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Saratchandra	17-1-7 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Burdwan E. School.
	,, Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Private Student.
	,, Umeschandra	20 ...	Ajodhya School.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban School.
	Bansi Lal	16-5 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Banwari Lal	20 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
50	Bapurao Sadasiba Bhagrikar	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Barua, Debicharan	16 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
	Basak, Anandahari	19	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnachandra	17-3 ...	Ditto.
	Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Apurbakrishna	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bidhumukhi	...	Dehra Mission Girls' School.
	,, Debendranath	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Anwariah.
	,, Dwarkanath	20-5 ...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
60	,, Gobindachandra	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Harakali	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Jagannathprasad	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	,, Janakinath	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Khagendranath	16-8 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Lalitkisor	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Manmathanath	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Pramodkumar	15 ...	Hare School.
70	,, Rajkumar	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ramanath	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Satyacharan	18-9 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Taraknath	20 ...	Indian Institution.
	,, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	Bhagabati Charan	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Haranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Haridas	16 ...	Ditto.
	,, Mahendrachandra	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
80	,, Sanatan	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Purnachandra	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Biharilal	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Bishan Das	20 ...	Dehra Dun Mission School.
	Bishnu, Chandrakumar	19-8 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Biswas, Mahendranath	17-7 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Maheschandra	18 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	Brahmachari, Priyanath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Brij Lal	18 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Buxi, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
90	Cameron, C.	16-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti, Anukul	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	,, Bamacharan	16-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Durgakanta	19 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Girischandra	17 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Harendralal	20-6 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	,, Iswarchandra	18 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	20 ...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
	,, Krishnacharan	22 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mahimchandra	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
100	,, Rampada	18 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	19 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Srischandra	18-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Gadadhar	17-9 ...	Pakur School.
	,, Haranath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	19-8 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Janakindu	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	,, Jogendranath	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	,, Kalicharan	21 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
110	,, Kalidas	20-3 ...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
	,, Kartikchandra	17 ...	Howrah School.
	,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Kuladanandan	17-11 ...	Kandi School.
	,, Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Chybasa Zila School.

	Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath	15 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Nabakisor	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Nabinchandra	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	16-8 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
120	,, Nalinranjan	16-2 ...	Ditto
	,, Parayanchandra	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Rameswar	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Ramlal	19 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Saradaprasad	29 ...	Teacher.
	,, Satischandra	...	Gauhati Zila School.
	,, Srischandra	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Chaturbedi, Jagannath	17 ...	Furackabad Government High School.
	Chaudhuri, Atalbihari	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bijaygobinda	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
130	,, Isanchandra	18 .	Bishenpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Iswarchandra	17-3 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	,, Rajanath	19 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Sibchandra	19-6 ...	Private Student.
	,, Srinarayan	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Umeschandra	78 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Chintaman Krishna Diwalay	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Collins, P. H.	17 ...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Collins, W. H.	17 ...	Ditto
	Damodar Pal	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
140	Dan, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
	Das, Anandanath	16 ...	Cachar Zila School.
	,, Baradacharan	19 ...	Private Student.
	,, Bholanath	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Bidyadhar	20 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Haragopal	16 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	,, Kirtinath	18 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Raghunath	22 ...	Multan District School.
150	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Tarinicharan	16 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Dasdas, Gosthabihari	19 ...	South Suburban School.
	Dasgupta, Sriskamal	16-7 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	Datta, Adwaitacharan	18 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Annadaprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
	,, Asutosh	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bankubihari	17 ...	Hare School.
160	,, Bankubihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Benilal	17 ...	Khulna H. E. School.
	,, Binodbihari	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Harakisor	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Jogendralal	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	16 ...	Barisa School.
	,, Khagendranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Krishnanath	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	18 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
	,, Priyatama	...	Upper Christian School.
170	,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ramkumar	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Chandernagore School.
	Davey, Baladebram	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Kanhayalal	17 ...	Ditto.
	Dayanath	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	De, Baradaprasad	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Hridaychandra	18 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Kumudnath	19 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18-6 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
180	,, Paresnath	18 ...	Balagar School.
	,, Rajendralal	20 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	,, Tulsicharan	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Deb, Dwarkanath	21 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	DeSilva, D.	25 ...	Prince of Wales Collegiate School.
	Dhar, Manmathanath	20 ...	Hughli College School.
	Dhavalimaruti Vishnu	21-3 ...	Dhar High School.
	Dube, Gopallal	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Lakshmiprasad	21 ...	Barari H. C. E. School.
	Dunn, E.	15-6 ...	St. Francis De sales' School, Nagpur.

190	Durga Prasad, L.	20 ...	Private Student.
	Filose, J.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Gajadhar Lal	19 ...	Sultanpur School.
	Ganesram Agarwala	17 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
	Ganga Prasad	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Gangopadhyay, Banawarilal	19 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
	,, Bisweswar	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Panchanan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Paresnath	19-10 ...	Canning College.
	Garai, Mahendranath	20 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
200	Gauri Sankar	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gauri Sankar	9 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	17-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Anandamohan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Atulkrishna	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Biharilal	21 ...	Indian Institution.
	,, Brajendra	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
210	,, Charuchandra	19-1 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dinanath	17 ...	Gosai Durgapur School.
	,, Haricharan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Jatindranath	21 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Jogeschandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Lalmohan	19 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
	,, Mahimachandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Pabna Zilla School.
	,, Nitramohan	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Ramtaran	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
220	,, Sambhuchandra	19	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Saradaprasad	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Satyendramohan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Sudharchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Umeschandra	17-5 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Basantabihari	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Jagatbandhu	19-2 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Manmohan	14-10 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
230	,, Priyanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Raghunath	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	Ghulam Nabi	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ghuzunfur Ali	18 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Gopal Perman and Jistishi	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gopal Sitaram T.	19 ...	Ditto.
	Guha, Grischandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mukundanath	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Rajkumar	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Gunawardene A.	19 ...	Wesly College, Colombo.
240	Guni Vinayak Raghunath	25 ...	Dhar High School.
	Gupta, Amritalal	18 ...	Barisa School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	20 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Ramnarayan	17-9 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Srischandra	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Gurudas Ram	17 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Guthrie, J.	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Guzratty, Ramdas	19-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hajra, Chandrasekhar	17-10 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Pramathanath	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
250	Haldar, Bipinbihari	17-9 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Janmajay	19 ...	Goalanda School.
	Har Gopal	19 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Haridas	16 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Harihar Prasad	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Harivithal Limaye	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Hurmatulla	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ibrahim Beg Chughtai	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Janaki Singh	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Jha, Arkanath	18 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
260	Jiban Lal	16 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Jodha Singh	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Johnson, E.	15-10 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Jugalkisor Lal	16 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.

	Jumna Lal	18-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Kar, Haridas	17 ...	Residency College, Indore.
	,, Pitambar	19 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	,, Suryyamohan	17-10 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	Kasinath Balaji Gokhale	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Kesablal	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
270	Khaja Ikramullah	21 ...	C. M. School Azimgarh.
	Khanditi, Upendranath	17 ...	Mankar H. E. School.
	Kshetriya, Sankataprasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Lahiri, Balaram	21 ...	Private Student.
	,, Binodbihari	19-5 ...	Malda Zila School.
	,, Grischandra	16 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Kumudnath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Matilal	19-6 ...	Hare School.
	Lala Dipurayan Lal	21 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Madhao Ramchandra Deo	17 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
280	Madho Prasad Deolia	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
	Mahadeb Prasad	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Mahesa Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mahmud	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Maitra, Adharchandra	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Bansantakumar	17 ...	Kumarkali School.
	,, Kasipada	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	,, Nitharnay	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Majumdar, Ambikacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Harischandra	17 ...	Ditto.
290	,, Panchanan	18 ...	Mohespur School, Nadea.
	Makut Dharilal	21 ...	Palamow Government School.
	Mallik, Gokulchandra	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Nandalal	18 ...	Hare School.
	Marley, H. E.	18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Martin, C.	18 ...	Christian Boys' Boarding School, Batala.
	Mathuraprasad Lala	21 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mee, A. R.	17-7 ...	La Martiniere Lucknow.
	Millerick, J.	19-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mir Mushfi Hassain	18 ...	Ganhati Zila School.
300	Misra, Nilmani	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Darsan	16 ...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
	Mitra, Aghornath	18 ...	Bagirhat School.
	,, Ambikacharan	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Hemchandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Isanchandra	18 ...	Loknath, H. C. E. School.
	,, Kedarnath	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Niranjankumar	16 ..	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Prayagchandra	17-4 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Rajaninath	16 ...	Midnapur College School.
310	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Satyacharan	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Sidheswar	16-11 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Surendranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohan Lal	18 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Muhammad Abdoolah	19 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Abdul Moquit	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	,, Isa	18 ...	Doveton College.
	,, Nawab Jan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	18 ...	Burisal Zila School.
320	,, Asutosh	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Baidyanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bamacharan	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	,, Bidhubhushan	17 ...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	,, Biharilal	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Bipinchandra	17-5 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
	,, Dwijaraj	19-8 ...	Hare School.
	,, Girindranath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Gobindalal	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Mirzapur.
	,, Harilal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
330	,, Haripada	18 ...	Free Church, Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Haripadasada	17-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Jogendranath	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	16 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	,, Kamakshyanath	16-4 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Khirodchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Manahar	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	,, Nabinchandra	19-4 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.

	Mukhopadhyay, Nishikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Raimohan	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
340	,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Syamacharan	21 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Tarapada	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwaria.
	,, Upendranath	19 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Munder Bhattalal	22 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	Murison, J. A.	15-6 ...	Diocesan Mission School.
	Nag, Jotintramohan	17-2 ...	Hare School.
	Nandi, Ambikacharan	19 ...	Chundernagar School.
	,, Asutosh	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Haripada	17-2 ...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
350	,, Kanailal	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Makundachandra	19 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Taramohan	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
	,, Trailokyamohan	20 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	Nand Ram	19 ...	Farrakabad Government High School.
	Nayak, Lakshminath	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nilakhe, Narayan Raghunath	23 ...	City School Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Durgadayal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Nownidh Lal	20 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	O'Brien, P.	17 ...	Bishop School, Nagpur.
360	Onkar Prasad Tewari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Onraet, E. D.	17-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Oudh Bihari	20 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Pal, Brajendralal	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
	Palit, Surendranath	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Paludhi, Harimohan	15 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pande, Uditnarayan	25 ...	Ditto.
	Panta, Gauridatta	18 ...	Almora Mission School.
	Peters, Geo.	18-7 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Pir Muhammad	17-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
370	Prithie Nath	17 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Radha Krishna	19-7 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Raghubar Dayal	18 ...	C. M. H. School, Jounpur.
	Raghubir Sinha	21 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Raghunath Purusotham, D.	23 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Raha, Natabar	19 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
	Ramchandra Prasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramjiban Lal	19-6 ...	Mazafarpur Zila School.
	Ram Sahay	20 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Rao G. Dhundiraj G.	20 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
380	Raoji Ramkrishna Mudey	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Naphur.
	Ray, Amritalal	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Bhairabchandra	18-2 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Bisweswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Debendranath	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Durgadas	16-3 ...	Maharani Surnamay's School, Ulipur.
	,, Gopalchandra	17	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Gopimohan	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Guruprasanna	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Harendranarayan	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
390	,, Herambanarayan	19 ...	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
	,, Jadabananda	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Jagadischandra	19 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	,, Jagadischandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Kalidas	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Kalikumar	15-3 ...	Faridpur Zilla School.
	,, Kalikumar	18 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Kartikchandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Mohinimohan	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Mathuranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
400	,, Pramathabhushan	17 ...	Chinsura Hindu School.
	,, Prasannagopal	18 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghernath School.
	,, Rasbihari	18 ...	Burdwan English School.
	,, Surendranath	16-8 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Surjakumar	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Tinkari	17-6 ...	Syampuker Preparatory School.
	,, Umanath	19 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
	Roychaudhuri, Hiralal	18 ...	Hare School.
	,, Suryyakanta	22 ...	Ditto.
	Roy, S	16 ...	Free School.
	Sahai Lal	20 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.

	Sa, Baidyanath	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	,, Chaitanyacharan	18 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	Saha, Harilal	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	Sahay, Brajabhushan	17 ...	Purnea Zila School.
	Sakharam Sitaram Wazalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Salig Ram	18 ...	Husbiarpur District School.
	Sandiqui, Radhakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Zila School.
	Sankataprasad Lala	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
420	Sanpui, Umeschandra	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	Sanyal, Durganath	25 ...	Shushong Durgapur Maharaja's School.
	Sarkar, Ashutosh	20 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Chandicharan	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Chintamani	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Ekkariprasad	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Hrishikes	17 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	,, Jnanendranath	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Nabakumar	17-8 ...	Bogra Zila School.
430	,, Prasannakumar	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Sasikanta	18 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Trailokyamohan	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	20 ...	Ampta School.
	Sarma, Ganeslal	17-8 ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	,, Ramankrishna	17 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Sen, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ambikacharan	18 ...	Pogose School.
	,, Banamali	17 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	,, Bhupendranath	16-3 ...	Hare School.
440	,, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Canning College.
	,, Bipinchandra	19-6 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Girischandra	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Gopeswar	18 ...	Hare School.
	,, Gopinath	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
	,, Indubhushan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Jagadischandra	16 ...	Hardui High School.
	,, Jatindrachandra	14 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
	,, Mahimchandra	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Prakaschandra	19-5 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
450	,, Rameschandra	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Rameschandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Taraknath	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Trailokyanath	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	16 ...	Gazipur Mission H. School.
	Senapati, Lalmohan	17 ...	Balasore Zilla School.
	Sengupta, Nibaranchandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Srisgobinda	17 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	Shana, Gaurchand	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Shuttleworth, E. C. S.	15-1-10 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
460	Sil, Mahendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Pannalal	17-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Bharatchandra	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Bishunpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Harischandra	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Jogendranath	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, A. Ram Indij	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	,, Ramraksha	17 ...	Ampta School.
	,, Santaprasad	20-6 ...	Private Student.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Hamilton School Tamluk.
	,, Sheosaran	17-6 ...	Gazipur Zila School.
	,, Sureschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sitaram Vithal Bejalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sohan Lal	15 ...	Govt. High School, Lahore.
	Som Hemsai	17-11 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Sibnath	19 ...	District School, Amritsur.
	Srinibas Rao, C.	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Subhakar Lal	18-6 ...	Shajehanpur Zila School.
	Sukul, Jugalkisor	19 ...	Gonda High School.
	Sultan Bakhsh	20-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Sundar Lal	20-5 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Suraja Prasad	19 ...	Farrukabad Govt. High School.
	Syambaran Lal	19 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Syed Abul Latif	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Syed Zaheer-uddin Ahmed	19 ...	Dowson College.
	Syed Zulfikar Haidar	19 ...	Hardui High School.

	Talukdar, Brajakanta	18 ... Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
	Taylor, T. E. A.	18 ... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Tewari, Ramprasad	19 ... St. John's College, Agra.
	Thakur Prasad	16-6 ... Gya Zila School.
490	Tribedi, Ramnarayan	19 ... Hardui High School.
	Tufzil Ahmed	17 ... Hughli Collegiate School.
	Thakerey, Vithoba Krishna	19 ... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Woods, W.	18 ... Bishop's School, Nagpur.
494	Wylie, Patrick S.	18 ... Ludiana Mission School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th January 1882.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

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.
1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 26	...	...	...	...	29,07,803	10,10,893
,, 27	...	...	...	...	30,85,631	10,10,893
,, 28	...	...	...	...	32,93,145	10,10,893
,, 29	...	...	...	...	35,00,679	10,10,893
,, 30	...	...	...	...	37,08,127	10,10,893
,, 31	...	...	...	...	37,08,046	10,10,893

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd January 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1881.		Rs.	
H138	... M 52—9*552 ...	10	Bastiao Peraira, Bombay.
	M 55—*5714 ...	10	
H139	... M 56—33391 ...	20	W. L. Fox, Khandwa.
	M 8—14757 ...	5	
H140	... M 38—43039 ...	500	Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
H141	... M 43—48726 ...	100	Mungesh Vittal, Yellapur.
M75	... M 57—16527	50	H. A. Ogilvie, Poona.
	,, —16530		
M76	... M 34—69589	20	Abhechand Shamji, Bombay.
	,, —69543		

BOMBAY,
The 3rd January 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. Accit. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
279	... O 96—84293 ...	100	Babu Prafulla Chundra Banerji.
	O 32—76037 ...	50	
280	... O 96—93803 ...	100	Mohamed Butt.
	,, —93804 ...	100	
	,, —93805 ...	100	
	,, —93806 ...	100	
	,, —93807 ...	100	
	,, —79837 ...	100	
	,, —55622 ...	100	
	,, —82556 ...	100	
	O 88—03063 ...	100	
281	... O 96—15613 ...	100	Babu Abhaya Churn Datta.
	O 32—96370 ...	50	
	,, —91412 ...	50	
282	... O 86—87820 ...	20	Shaik Anwar, Coachman.
	O 87—06453 ...	20	
	P 2—30921 ...	10	
283	... O 97—19059 ...	100	Messrs. Oppenheim and Co.
	,, —24858 ...	100	
285	... O 96—91772 ...	100	Shaik Chand Sircar.
	,, —84202 ...	100	
	,, —84203 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
243	... O 30—42312 ...	50	Mr. R. P. Atkinson.
244	... O 96—81404 ...	100	Babu Jodoo Nath Dutt.
	O 97—25805 ...	100	
172	... L 23—47418	5	Kasi Tellee.
	,, —47419		
173	... L 10—06641	5	Hurdwar Marwaree.
	,, —06608		
	G 13—28461	5	
	L 26—27336		
174	... P 3—93185	10	Babu Sreenath Mullick.
	O 95—31154		
235	... O 65—00791 ...	50	Babu Isan Chandra Misra.
236	... O 71—75725 ...	500	Dhookun Lal Bunsee Lal.
	O 88—32876 ...	100	
	O 96—97171 ...	100	
237	... O 11—20825 ...	10	Gopaul Chunder Surnakar.
238	... L 54—83506 ...	5	Babu Behari Lal Sarkar.
239	... P 3—38630 ...	10	Shaik Anwar, Coachman.
	O 80—07953 ...	10	
	O 99—98679 ...	10	
240	... O 96—84192 ...	100	Revd. J. F. Holcomb.
241	... P 4—20870 ...	10	Mr. W. B. Gladstone.
242	... O 19—83905 ...	10	Mr. Shapoorjee Adurjee Pattell.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Officiating Secretary in charge, Paper Currency.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes cancelled for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1881.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS								4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867-68.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1854-55.	Of 1856-57.	Of 1862-63.	Of 1866-67.	Of 1880-81.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Transfer of 1866.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 31st December 1881	54,100	47,099	3,413	14,16,213	31,54,300	2,28,92,500	2,30,30,100	2,60,04,000	11,31,62,400	48,15,500	1,06,04,800	9,77,42,100	11,31,62,400	33,03,000	61,200	20,87,05,133
Deduct—Amount written off in the London Register	...	8,533	...	...	1,000	1,66,300	1,02,100	1,88,300	1,36,400	...	30,000	1,06,400	1,36,400	12,000	...	6,02,033
	54,100	38,566	3,413	14,16,213	31,53,300	2,27,26,200	2,29,28,000	2,58,15,700	11,30,26,000	48,15,500	1,05,74,800	9,76,35,700	11,30,26,000	32,91,000	61,200	20,92,80,732

NOTES.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st October 1881, enfaced from India 4,364 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,688 lakhs.

,, 1st Nov. 1881 to 15th Nov.	,,	,,	7	,,	
,, 16th ,, to 30th ,,	,,	,,	6	,,	
,, 1st Dec. ,, to 15th Dec.	,,	,,	13	,,	
,, 16th ,, to 31st ,,	,,	,,	6	,,	
			4,431 lakhs.		
			3,688	,,	
Balance against India			743 lakhs.		

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd January 1882.

Descriptive Return of No. 7105-8Bde. Gunner John Williams, of 6-10th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 2nd day of January 1882.

Age,—24 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 7¾ inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Marks,—Stars, flags and figures tatooed on hands, arms, right leg and breast.
Date of Enlistment,—20th November 1880.
Place of Enlistment,—Mallow, Ireland.
Service towards discharge,—1 year 1 month.
Conduct,—Bad.
Name and Rank of Enlister,—Sergeant H. Hale, N. C. Rifles.
Name and position of Officer who finally approved,—Colonel W A. Armstrong.
State whether the man has confessed or signed a confession, and, if so, whether after detection,—No.
Date of discovery of offence,—27th December 1881.
If detected, by whom,—*Nil.*

——————, *Lieut., R.A.,*
Comdg. 6-10th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1881.

On and after the 1st January 1882, Money Orders will be exchanged in both directions between India and the Straits Settlements.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn in India upon any Office in the Straits Settlements:—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50 ...	0	8
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75 ...	0	12
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100 ...	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 125 ...	1	4
„ „ 125 „ „ „ 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon any Office in the Straits Settlements is Rs. 150. No Money Order may contain a fraction of an anna: and no remitter can obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person.

4. In these and in other respects, Money Orders exchanged with the Straits will be subject to the treatment prescribed for Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 30th December 1881.

No. 10565.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, INDIA.

Mr. E. C. O'Brien is permanently appointed to be a Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

G. J. HYNES,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 30th December 1881.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from Calcutta General Post Office during January 1882:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
10th January 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
14th January 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
20th January 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
24th January 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
24th January 1882* ...	By Star Line private vessel.
25th January 1882* ...	By B. I. S. N. & Co's private vessel.
28th January 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of th vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

The 6th January 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Persian Gulf	7 P.M.	1882. 14th Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	13th „	Str. *Sindhana.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	14th „	P. & O. Str. *Ancona.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also *vid* Torres Straits for Queensland, also for Australian Colonies	7 „	10th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	9th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	8th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	12th „	Str. *Kilva.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	7th „	Str. *Malda.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	12th „	Str. *Mahratta.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	7th „	Str. *Simla.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	7th „	From Bombay.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P.M.

* Also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar and Mozambique; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 1st January 1882.

Allen, Surgeon (M.D.)
Anderson, E.
Andrew, C.
Arrakeil, Mrs.
Bean, Miss Nina.
Billing, Mrs. W.
Blackwell, H.
Bowen, H. G.
Case, S. H.
Cochrane, S.
Cole, C. J.
Coombe & Co.
Darwin & Co.
Demetrius, A.
Dieh[illegible], Mrs.
Ellis, Mrs.
Eyson, Miss Eliza.
Eastwood, Mrs. R.
Editor of the "Weekly Chronicle."
Ezekiel, Miss S.
Fox, J. W.
Fraser, Mrs. L.
Galloway, C. H.
Gasper, E. C.
Geovananie, B.
Gomes, Mrs. L. M.
Gomes, S. A.
Hancock, John.
Harris, G.
Haslum, H. S.
Houston, Alexander.
Hughes, A
Jones, Mrs. H. V.
Jones, C. S
Keelan, Lt. H. S. T.
Lackersteen, N.
Lawrence, Mrs. W. F.
Love (Manager, [illegible] Reliance Co.)
Lyons, E.
Mayer, Geo. H. F.
Miller, James.
Mills, W. Watts.
Patterson, Mrs. J.
Pistina, Madame.
Richard, William.
Rivett, C. W.
Russell, Mrs. E. E.
Sackett, L. R.
Scott, John.
Snow, P. C.
Spencer, E. G.
Stone, Mrs.
Stringer, F.
Tavendy, G.
Tumpleton, Miss.
Ward, A. O.
Watson, Messrs. J. & Co
Wath, Mrs.
White, William.
Whitehead, Messrs. [illegible] Co.
Wrafter, Mrs.
Young, Sir W., Bart.
Young, T. G.

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

Alexander, G. F.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Archer, R.
Arther, H.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.
Atkinson, J. H.
Bailey, J. R.
bailward, W. A.
Barrett, John.
Bartlett, A. P.
Bates, J. Nelson.
Beadon, Lt.-Col. R.
Beale, J. A.
Bell, J. H.
Blake, J. A.
Bradford, J.
Broadbent, Capt. J. E.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Brundage, J. D.
Buchanan, J. E.
"Camera Obscura."
Campbell, Major A. D.
Chapman, G. C.
Clark, C.
Collen, Mrs. B.
Connor, E. F.
Cornfield, A. G.
Crawshaw, J. H.
Craft, J.
Danks, W.
Davies, W. R.
"Diamond."
Dundas, A. A.
Dunzovitz, E. Monsieur.
Dyer, W.
Earle, G. H.
Fardell, G. W.
Flowker, W.
Forest, William Dene.
Fraucher, W.
G. O.
Girdhari Lal Lala.
Guru Dass Chatterjee.
Hagarth, B.
Haly, J. J.
Hankievz, Charles.
Heath, E. F.
Henzell, H. L.
Hine, C. W.
Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)
"Indigo."
J. S.
Jackson, E.
Jackson, G.
Jeffery, R.
Johnson, R. B.
Jones, A.
Jones, E.
Joseph, N. W.
Kennedy, J. G.
Kennedy, Miss N. L.
Keymer, J. S.
Khambata, P. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leicester, A. B.
MacIntyre, A.
MacLeish, John.
Macpherson, W. G.
Mair, A.
McDougall, A.
Meara, E. J.
Moffat, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Moreton, T. G.
Morgan, William.
Morton, Lieut.-Col. G.
Morris, Richard.
Morrison, W.
M. S. U. Y.
Murphey, F. Brown.
Nantz, L.
Oakley, L. J.
Ornstein, Secharie.
Pacquiel, E. D.
Palmer, Capt. A. Z.
Pandelachey, H.
Paxwell, E.
Percivale, E.
Peyrot, A.
Piesse, Mrs.
Pike, M.
Pratt, Mr.
Presse, J.
Queen, S. F.
Roper, E. J.
Roy, M. R.
Scott, David.
Shamram.
Sheuton, J. T.
Smith, Mrs. K.
Solomon, Arthur.
Spalding, N.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stevenson, D.
Swinton, F. G.
Thompson, A.
Thompson, Miss.
Tietkins, A. H.
V. C. J.
Walker & Co.
Webster, Miss.
Wells, W
Willes, Miss E.
Wood, Captain W.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
McMurphy, D.
Morton, Mr.
Pandelaki, H.
Schrottky, E. C.
Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale:—

10 on view at Jabalpur and Saugor, *viz.*, 9 at Jabalpur and 1 at Saugor; of these 6 are females, and 4 males, three tuskers and one a muckna.

2 on view at Dinapore, 1 a female and the other a male, a tusker.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Jabalpur and Saugor, the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, should be addressed; for those at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer at that station.

N. R. BURLTON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Commissary General.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 27th December 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to reduction of establishment, the following Government elephants are for sale:—

1 on view at Lucknow, female.

11 on view at Agra, *viz.*, 3 females and 8 males, tuskers.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from, and offers for purchases of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissaries General, Lucknow and Agra, for communication to Commissary General.

W. G. SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl., Central Circle.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL CIRCLE;
Lucknow, the 29th December 1881.

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 6th February 1882, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1882. 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 Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

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 کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے خريدے ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے ونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے 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 عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں 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 دواخانوںمیں 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

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II. 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	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 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.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

NO. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

New Publications.

	Rs.	A.
Srauta Sútra, of Apostamba, fasci. I—II, at annas 10 each	1	4
Yoga Aphorisms of Patañjali (English), fasci. I...	0	14

Sanskrit Series.

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The Civil Service Gradation List will no longer be appended to the Army List, but will be published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Civil Fund Office, Calcutta. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 4 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

☞ 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.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Hindu festival, "Sree Punchomy."

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1882.

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1881:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Adyar	Suburbs of Madras.	20th	Opened.
Barsee	Bombay Presdy.	14th	Ditto.
Hurnai	Beluchistan	2nd	Closed.
Kalka	Punjab	10th	Ditto.
Madura	Madras Presdy.	27th	Opened.
Parel	Suburbs of Bombay.	8th	Ditto.
Perambur	Suburbs of Madras.	1st	Ditto.
Royapuram	Ditto	1st	Ditto.
Sharigh	Beluchistan	4th	Ditto.
St. Thomas' Mount.	Madras Presdy.	1st	Ditto.
Thatone	British Burman	30th	Ditto.
Triplicane	Suburbs of Madras.	1st	Ditto.

The 13th January 1882.

No. 16.—Mr. E. Hand, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th January 1882.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

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5	Basu, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
6	„ Satischandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
7	Tara Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Dacca College.
9	Chakrabarti, Sidheswar	...	Hughli College.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Kumadinikantha	...	Dacca College.
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12	Sinha, Prakaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
13	Deb, Mathuramohan	...	Dacca College.
	Khan, Gulam Hyder	...	Patna College.
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16	Das, Gopalchandra	...	Patna College.
17	Niyogi, Gatikrishna	...	Ditto.
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22	Isa Charan	...	Lahore Government College.
23	Datta, Sibanath	...	Dacca College.
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	Datta, Lalitchandra	...	Dacca College.
30	Ahmed, Yaquinuddin	...	St. Xavier's College.
31	Ray, Kalikumar	...	Presidency College.
32	Karfarma, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
33	Haldar, Chaitannacharan	...	Ditto.
34	Bandyopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
35	Basu, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Narayan Prasad	...	Agra College.
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	Chattopadhyay, Bhutnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
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	„ Nagendranath	...	Agra College.
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	Damodar Nilkanth Khare	...	Dacca College.
	Das, Abhaychafan	...	Ditto.
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	„ Gopalchandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Jogendranath Das	...	Dacca College.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Nabakumar	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Abantinath	...	Ditto.
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	„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	De, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
	„ Kasipati	...	Bethune Female School.
	DeAbreu, Ellen	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Deb, Nandalal	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Fenn Vethecan	...	Muir Central College.
50	Gattu Mal	...	Agra College.
	Gokul Prasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Jagannohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Makhanlal	...	Presidency College.
	„ Nakari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Parbaticharan	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Priyonath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyanath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Girijadattajha	...	General Assembly's Institution.
60	Gupta, Brajendramohan	...	Hughli College.
	Gupta, Haranchandra	...	Lahore Government College.
	Harris, S. S.	...	Teacher.
	Housden, F. G.	...	Lahore Government College.
	Inam Ali	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Jagannath Prasad	...	Patna College.
	Jagatpal Sahay	...	Ditto.
	Jha, Hariprasad	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Kar, Chandrasekhar	...	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Bankabihari	...	Muir Central College.
70	Keshava Das	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Kumar, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
	„ Prankishna	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Kundu Iswarcharan	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Lakshman Anant Moolatkar	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Lane, Harry Arthur	...	Canning College.
	Lukmanuddin Khan	...	Agra College.
	Madan Amarnath	...	Muir Central College,
	Madanmohan	...	Patna College.
	Mahabir Sahay	...	Jabbalpur High School.
80	Mahta Bijaysankar	...	Rajshahye College,
	Maitra, Kumadnath	...	Hughli College,
	Mallik, Jotindrachandra	...	Patna College.
	Mitra, Annadaprasad	...	Dacca College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	...	Hughli College.
	„ Loknath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Mohibuddin	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Mohun Lal	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Muhammad Fida Hosain	...	Serampur College.
90	Mukhopadhya, Amritalal	...	

	Mukhopadhya, Biharilal	... Dacca College.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hiralal	... Ditto.
	„ Jaharlal	... Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath	... Hughli College.
	„ Nabakanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Tripuracharan	... Ditto.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Sanskrit College.
	Nan, Lalitmohan	... Free Church Institution.
100	Nandi, Sitanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Narayan Subhaji	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Pal, Janakinath	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Sarbeswar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Palit, Amritalal	... Presidency College.
	„ Sibchandra	... Ditto.
	Raja Bahadur	... Canning College.
	Ram Kaur	... Lahore Government College.
	Ram Lal	... Patna College.
	Ramnarayan	... Lahore Government College.
110	Ram Sahay	... Patna College.
	Ray Debendranath	... Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Manamohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Syamacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor	... Presidency College.
	Saha, Kedarnath	.. Free Church Institution.
	Sajjad Hussain	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Sant Ram	... Lahore Government College.
120	Sanyal, Hemchandra	... Canning College.
	Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Benimadhab	.. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	„ Nilratan, No. 2	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prankrishna	... Ditto.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Kalicharan	... Dacca College.
	„ Lalitkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Shamsul Huda	... Hughli College.
	Sheo Sahay	... Canning College.
130	Shewcharan Lal	... Muir Central College.
	Sil, Aghornath	... Presidency College.
	Singh, Chaudhri Maharaj	... Muir Central College.
	Sinha, Raipada	... Sanskrit College.
	Sukhdeo Prasad	... Agra College.
	Surita, F. Regis	... St. Xavier's College.
	Syud Muhammad Yusuf Ali	... Patna College.
	Thakurprasad	... Teacher.
	Thomas, Ambrose V.	... Ditto.
	Thomas, D.	... Ditto.
140	Umruddin	... Lahore Government College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Majid Khan	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Acharyya, Kailaschandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Adhya, Saratchandra	... Hughli College.
	Ajmal Ali	... Dacca College.
	Bachchan Pande	... Benares College.
	Baisya, Jugalkisor	... Ditto.
	Bal, Rajendralal	... Dacca College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dakshinacharan	... Dacca College.
10	„ Debendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Harimohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haripada	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Serampur College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	... Muir Central College.
	„ Rakhaldas	.. Hughli College.
	„ Satyadhan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Basak, Radhikamohan	... Dacca College.
20	Basu, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
	„ Bholanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harinath	... Ditto.

	Basu, Kumadeswar	... Dacca College.
	„ Ratneswar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Saratkumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Tarinicharan	... Ditto.
	Batabyal, Bipinbihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhaduri, Srimanta	... Free Church Institution.
30	Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Canning College.
	„ Debendranath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Nityaprasad	... Hughli College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Sanskrit College.
	Bishnu Gangadhar Gadgil	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Biswas, Dinath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Aghornath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Rasikchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
40	„ Taraprasanna	... Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amulyadhan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harakumar	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Kalipada	... Krishnaghur College.
	„ Kalipada	... Hughli College.
	„ Phakirchandra	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satinath	... Doveton College.
	Chaudhuri, Gopalchandra, I	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Jaychandra	... Presidency College.
50	„ Pramadaprasad	... Patna College.
	„ Radhagobinda	... Hughli College.
	„ Syamakanta	... Sanskrit College.
	Dakshy, Brajanath	... Krishnaghur College.
	Dalchand	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Das, Lalitmohan	... Hughli College.
	„ Lambodar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Madhabchandra	... Teacher.
	„ Mathuranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
60	„ Sudarsan	... Teacher.
	Datta, Annadakisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	... Patna College.
	„ Debiprasad	... Ditto.
	„ Matilal	... Teacher.
	De, Durgacharan	... Chittagong College.
	„ Krishnalal	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
	„ Siddheswar	... Hughli College.
70	Dhani Ram	... Agra College.
	Fazl Karim	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Ganda Mal	... Lahore Government College.
	Ganeshi Lal	... Canning College.
	Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	... Benares College.
	„ Dwarkanath	... Dacca College.
	„ Girindranath	... Doveton College.
	„ Jnanendramohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kanailal	... Free Church Institution.
80	„ Kisorilal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sasimohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Goswami, Harischandra	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Surendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Guha, Anandamohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Probodchandra	... Ditto.
90	Hallock, W. A.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Hari Prasad	... Patna College.
	Jahauri, Matilal	... Free Church Institution.
	Jana, Ajodhyalal	... Midnapur College.
	Kar, Binodinikanta	... Dacca College.
	„ Haricharan	... Ditto.
	„ Parbatisankar	... Ditto.

	Kar, Premnarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Laha, Saradaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	... Patna College.
100	„ Prasannanath	... Berhampur College.
	Lakshmi Narayan	... Jeypur College.
	Lala Anni Lal	... Teacher.
	Madak, Mahendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mahabir Prasad	... Patna College.
	Maitra, Mathuranath	... Teacher.
	„ Purnachandra	... Krishnaghur College.
	„ Purnachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rasbihari	... Berhampur College.
	Majumdar, Purnachandra	... Chittagong College.
110	„ Trailokyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Marik, Bhabataran	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mitra, Ambikacharan	... Ditto.
	„ Amritalal	... Serampur College.
	„ Amritalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Benemadhab	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	... Benares College.
	„ Binodbihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Debendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Dhanadacharan	... Free Church Institution.
120	„ Hemendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prakashchandra	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Surendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohapatra, Manicharan	... Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	... Free Church Institution.
	Muhammad Nesaral Haq	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Durgaprasanna	... Hughli College.
	„ Harischaran	... Ditto.
130	„ Lalgopal	... Canning College.
	„ Matilal	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Patna College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Krishnaghur College.
	Mutharaprasad	... Teacher.
	Nag, Prasannakumar	... Midnapore College.
	Nandi, Priyanath	... Hughli College.
	Niyogi, Sasibhusan	... Ditto.
	Pal, Girischandra	... Ditto.
	„ Sibkrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
140	Palit, Baikunthanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Pandit, Jagat Narayan	... Canning College.
	„ Tribhubun Nath	... Ditto.
	Pathak, Thakurprasad	... Patna College.
	Patwordhan, Madheonarayan	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Pereira, Geo.	... Teacher.
	Ray, Harendralal	... Krishnaghur College.
	„ Harendranath	... Canning College.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Rajshaye College.
	„ Mahimanath	... Patna College.
150	„ Panchkari	... Hughli College.
	„ Somnath	... Patna College.
	„ Srischaran	... Doveton College.
	„ Umeschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Saha, Bidhubhushan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Dasarathi	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Adharchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Becharam	... Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	... Krishnaghur College.
160	„ Nilmadhab	... Midnapur College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dinabandhu	... Dacca College.
	„ Girischandra	... Ditto.
	„ Nityadacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasikumar	... Ditto.
	„ Satiskamal	... Ditto.
	Sengupta, Taranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	... Dacca College.
	Sheoji Narayan Makode	... Jabbalpur High School.
170	Sil, Gokulnath	... Hughli College.

	Sinha, Manilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Shamsherbahadur	... Benares College.
	Tewari, Durgaprasad	... Patna College.
	Thakur, Rajendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
175	homson, S. B.	... Hughli College.

The undermentioned students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Debicharan	19-6	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	Ahmad	16	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Alamdar Hassain	17	... High School, Jabbalpur.
	Asphar, J.	17	... St. Xavier's College.
	Badrinath	19	... Bareilly High School.
	Bala Ram	17	... Hushiarpur District School.
	Bamdeo	17	... Ludiana Mission School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Benimadhab	16	... Bankura Zila School.
	„ Biharilal	18-7	... Hindu School.
10	„ Bijaykrishna	20	... Hare School.
	„ Chandrabhushan	16-3	... Baraset School.
	„ Harimohan	18	... Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	17	... Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	„ Kshetramohan	16	... Hindu School
	„ Ramcharan	16-9	... Howrah School.
	„ Ramkrishna	19	... South Baharu School.
	„ Sasadhar	17	... Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Basak, Binodbihari	16	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Rajkisor	16	... Hindu School.
20	Basu, Abinaschandra	16	... Ditto.
	„ Bhupendrachandra	17	... Garden Reach School.
	„ Bijakrishna	17	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Binodbihari	16	... Hare School,
	„ Bipinbihari	16-8	... Howrah School.
	„ Haridas	17	... Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Hariprasanna	17	... Hare School.
	„ Nityakrishna	16-6	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	16	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	Beng Kung	17	... Doveton College.
30	Bennett, H	16-3	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bhagabat Narayan	17	... Darbhanga Raj School.
	Bhagbati Sahay	20-5	... Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	16	... Hindu School.
	„ Kalipada	16	... Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	17	... Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendralal	17	... Hindu School.
	„ Saradamohan	17	... Moharaja's School, Comillah.
	Bindraban	20	... Delhi District School.
	Bonarjee, D. E.	15-4-24	... St. James' School.
40	Bunltjens, A. E.	16-2	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Chakrabarti, Biharialal	16	... Gauhati Zila School.
	„ Harinath	19	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Hiralal	16	... Mazufferpur Zila School.
	„ Phatikchandra	15	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17	... Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	16-5	... Naral H. C. E. School.
	Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	15-10	... Dinagepur Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	15-2	... Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	17	... Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
50	„ Jadunath	17	... Baraset School.
	„ Kalipada	18	... Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Khirodchandra	15	... Baraset School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	16-3	... Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17	... Hare School.
	Chaudhuri, Bamapada	18	... South Suburban School.
	„ Jnanendranath	16	... Khulna H. C. E. School.
	„ Narendrakumar	16	... Hare School.
	„ Upendranath	16	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Collins, R. H.	18	... Bishop School, Nagpur.
60	Crummey, R. A.	16-10	... Diocesan Boys' School.
	Dandur, Rahman	15	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Das, Bipinbihari	17	... Barisal Zila School.
	„ Gobindachandra	17	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendranath, No. 1	15	... Hindu School.

	Das, Jogendranath No. 2	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Parmeswari	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	„ Prasannakumar	16-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sudarsan	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
70	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	16-6 ...	Ditto.
	„ Karunakanta	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranath	18 ...	Patna College School.
	Datta, Bipinbihari, No. 2	17-6 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Chandrakumar	17 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	De, Chandicharan	17 ...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Parbaticharan	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	Debakinandan Lal	16-7 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	De Grurythe, C. M.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
80	Dhar, Hemchandra	18-2 ...	South Baharu School.
	Dozey, E. C.	17-8 ...	Doveton College.
	Durga Dayal	18 ...	Unao High School.
	Eldridge, H.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Fattah, Bahadur	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Fink, L. G.	15-8 ...	Doveton College.
	French, V. C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Fressanges, C.	17-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Frost, J. H.	14-4 ...	Doveton College.
	Ganga Ram	18 ...	Delhi District School.
90	Gangopadhya, Bhupalchandra	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Ghosh, Ambikacharan	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Amritalal	17-5 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Amulyachandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Asutosh	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Atalbihari	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Jagabandhu	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Narayandas	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Piyaricharan	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Priyalal	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
100	„ Purnachandra	15-8 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Sitalprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Surendranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosal, Harigopal	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Ghurai Ram	21 ...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
	Goonetilleke, A. E.	18-3 ...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Goswami, Haradhan	16-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Janakinath	21 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	„ Kunjabihari	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
	Grant, G. F.	15 ...	Wood's Academy.
110	Grenier, W. E.	17-11 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Guha, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Gujar Mal	19 ...	Hushairpur District School.
	Gupta, Asutosh	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Piyarimohan	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Syamacharan	16-4 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Haldar, Piyarilal	16-2 ...	Hare School.
120	Hoskins, G. R.	16-3-3 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Housden, A. P.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Htoon Chan	18-19 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Johnstone, E. M.	19 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Kunja Bihari	17 ...	Sitapur High School.
	Lakshmi Narayan	18 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lala, Golakchandra	16-9 ...	Birbhum School.
	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	Mandal, Ramkrishna	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
130	Mehan Singh	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
	Mendes, J. G. C.	16-2 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Mewa Ram	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Milne, J. P.	15-1 ...	Doveton College.
	Misra, Sitalprasad	17-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mitra, Basambad	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	15-4 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sirischandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Taraknath	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.

	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	17-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
140	Muhammad Israil Khan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	South Suburban School.
	„ Aghornath	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Atulchandra	17 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Birajchandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Charuchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Durgadas	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gangaprasad	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Hangseswar	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	„ Indrachandra	19-5 ...	Birbhum School.
150	„ Kaliprasanna	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Manmohan	17 ...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satyachandra	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
	Murphy, E. A. B.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Nag, Kalipada	19-8 ...	Useful Arts School.
	Nehal, Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Nicholas, A. G.	18 ...	Private Student.
	Old, F. S.	18-5 ...	Diocesan Boys' School.
	Ondaatjee, A.	15-11 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
160	O'Neill, E. J.	17 ...	St. George's College
	Pahuram	16-9 ...	Amritsar District School.
	Pal, Lakshminarayan	17 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	16-7 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Saradaprasanna	17-2 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Palit, Sagarlal	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Peters, A. H.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Phul Chand	16-9 ...	Ajmere Government College.
	Pillai, A. Cathirajvati	18-11 ...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
	Prayag, Das	20 ...	Mirat High School.
170	Raja Ram	17 ...	L. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Rakshit, Jogendranath	19 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ram Chandra	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Ram Prasad	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Rao Damodar Rao Kher	19-8 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
	Ray, Chandrasekhar	17-3 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Kalicharan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Trailokyanath	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	17-9 ...	Howrah School.
	Saha, Gangadas	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
180	Sanyal, Brajalal	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Harikesab	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
	Sarkar, Annadaprasad	15-11 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnasundar	18 ...	Rajsahaye Collegiate School.
	Sati, Raghubansalal	18 ...	Private Student.
	Sen, Bhaminiranjan	16 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Chandragobinda	16 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Dinanath	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
190	„ Nisikanta	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	Set, Haralal	17-2 ...	Ditto.
	Shea Bax	16-1 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Sahay, Sibasankar	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sil, Ramhriday	19 ...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
	Sinha, Baikunthihari	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Durganath	21 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Krishnakumar	16-1 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Smyth G.	15-0-9 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
200	Sohan Lal	22 ...	High School, Rewari.
	Thakur, Narendranath	17-2 ...	Hindu School.
	Tribedi, Ramendrasundar	16-4 ...	Kandi School.
	Venayakyades Bhope	19-4-3 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Watling G.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Webber V.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wilson R. H.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Wollaston, C. H.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
208	Zahural Haq	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abbas Hassain	21 ... Fyzabad Zila School.
	Abdul Aziz	18 ... Chittagong Collegiate School.

	Abdul Hakim	20 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Samad	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Abdur Rahim	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Abdus Rahman	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	Adhikari, Satischandra	16 ...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Adya Prasad	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Afzul Hassain	18 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong..
10	Aich Debendrachandra	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	Amir Ali	17-6 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Armour, G. J. B.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Aserappa, A. L. R.	13-5 ...	St. Thomas College.
	Atmaram Anant Dhamker	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Azizul Bari	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Azizul Haq	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	Azizul Hassain	17-10 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Baburao Keshavasarvate	18 ...	Jebalpur High School.
	Bagchi Krishnachandra	20-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
20	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Bagram, O. J.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Baksi Suryyakanta	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Gobinda Bajaji	17 ...	Dhar High School.
	Balder Narayan	17 ...	Muzafarpur Zila School.
	Balgobinda	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Balmakund	21 ...	Ditto do.
	Balmakund	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	20 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Abinaschandra	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
30	,, Akhilchandra	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
	,, Apurbakumar	17-7 ...	Hare School.
	,, Asutosh	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Asutosh	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Bhabeschandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Binodlal	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
	,, Girijabhushan	18-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Girischandra	16-3 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	,, Gopalcharan	18 ...	Puri Zila School.
	,, Hemchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
40	,, Herambachandra	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Jagadananda	16 ...	Katwa School.
	,, Jhulanchandra	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Jogendranath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kalidhan	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Kalimohan	19-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Kaminimohan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Kedarnath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Lakshminarayan	16 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	,, Manmathanath	17-6 ...	Birbhoom School.
50	,, Manmathanath	17 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	,, Nagendranath	18 ...	Palamow Government School.
	,, Narendranath	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	,, Prabhacharan	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	,, Prasannkumar	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	,, Rajendralal	20 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chokdighi.
	,, Saradacharan	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsura.
	,, Sasibhushan	20 ...	Narendra Krishna, School, Hatuganj.
60	,, Satyaprakas	16-5 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Syamalananda	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	,, Taraknath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	,, Upendranath	18-3 ...	Hindu School.
	Barat, Benimadhab	15-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Baral, Haridas	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	Barkakati, Ramakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Tila School.
	Barman, Golaknath	19 ..	Comillah Zila School.
	Basak, Brindabanchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Sasimohan	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
70	Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Oriental Siminary.
	,, Asminikumar	18-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate Schoool.
	,, Asutosh	15-4 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Bamandas	15 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	,, Bamapada	19 ...	Howrah School.
	,, Basantakumar	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bhabendranath	17 ...	Ditto.

	Basu, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Dakshinadayal	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Gobardhan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
80	,, Haranchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	,, Janakinath	17 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Kailaschandra	18 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Lalitmohan	17-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Matilal	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Paresnath	22 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Peter	18-7 ...	F. C. Institution.
	,, Satyananda	15 ...	Krisnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Sibendranath	19 ...	Albert Collgiate School.
	,, Suryyakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
90	,, Umapada	16 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basumallik, Asutosh	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Beletty, H.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bell, J. C.	15 ...	St. Joseph's School.
	Bhadra, Chandrakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	16 ..	Albert Collegiate School.
	Bhagaban Mahapatra	22 ...	Katak Academy.
	Bhagabati Prasad	20 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Bhagirath Lal	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
100	Bhairo Dayal	17 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
	Bhar, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	20 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Bamandas	19 ...	Balagarh Aided English School.
	,, Bidhubhushan	18 ...	Private Student.
	,, Jogendrachandra	16 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	,, Jnanendranath	17-6 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	,, Khirodprasad	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	,, Kuladabhushan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Mahitmohan	18-1-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
110	,, Nrisinhaprasad	19 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	,, Pitambar	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Ramchandra	20 ...	Mirat High School.
	,, Ramjadab	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Satyakumar	18 ...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Jogneswar	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Lakshmanchandra	19 ...	Krisnaghar Collegiate School.
	Bhola Nath	18 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	Bindeswari Prasad	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Bhoonya, Bhairabchandra	17 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
120	Bhuray Lal	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Bishnu Sahay	18 ...	Unao High School.
	Biswas, Bankubihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sasibhushan	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasibhushan	15 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Blunt, R. A.	17-1-15 ...	Lamartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bomwetsch, G. S.	16 ..	Calcutta High School.
	Bowanjee Nawrojee Khambatta	15-0-16 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Brijlal Kayesth Srivastab	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Bryan, G.	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
130	Buchanan, E. M.	16-3-5 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Carapiet, W.	19 ..	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Chajju Sing	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ganganath	16 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	,, Grischandra	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Goshthabihari	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Gurudas	21 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Kailaschandra	19 ...	Ditto.
	,, Kalinarayan	18-7 ...	Ditto.
140	,, Kamalakanta	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Manilal	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Nagendranath	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Sitalchandra	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
	,, Udaychandra	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
	Chandra, Adharlal	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Chandu Lal	19 ...	Ludianah Mission School.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	,, Aghornath	20 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
150	,, Bhabataran	12 ...	Nowgong Zila School.

	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	17-1 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Bibinbihari	22 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Brajendranandan	18-6 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Gaurranjan	18-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralal	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Joginimohan	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Kesablal	17 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Lalbihari	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
160	„ Makhanlal	15-8 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Manmathanath	18 ...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	„ Negendranath	17 ...	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Paresnath	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Pashupati	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Phelaram	18 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	„ Prankrishna	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Radhamadhab	20 ...	South Baharu School.
	„ Rajendranath	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
170	„ Ramapati	14-7 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Sasadhar	17 ...	Gossain Durgapur School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Sasibhusan	16 ...	Gar Bhowanipur School.
	„ Sitanath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra	17-5 ...	Ditto.
	Chaturbhuj	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Chaube, Pannalal	17 ...	Private Student.
	Chaudhuri, Ballabhikanta	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
180	„ Bhagabatikumar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Brajaraj	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath	16 ...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Gurugobinda	18 ...	Dwarkanath School, Tangail.
	„ Jogeschandra	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Krishnachandra	17 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	„ Maheshchandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Mathuranath	17-8 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannachandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Rajkrisna	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
190	„ Satischandra	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	„ Srikanta	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Syamacharan	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Tinkari	18 ...	Hare School.
	Chhailbihari Lal	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Chotailal B.	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Coimre, Prabhaschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dabaki Nandan	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Dacosta, C.	17-2 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
200	„ O.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussooree.
	Dal Chand	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Das, Abala	... ...	Bethune Female School.
	„ Bhagaban	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	„ Brajakisor	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Charanchandra	15 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dwarkanath	29-8 ...	Teacher.
	„ Dwijabar	21 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Haragobinda	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Harioala	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
210	„ Jadabindranandan	16 ..	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Jaydeb	18 ...	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Kailaschandra	17-3 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
	„ Kailaschandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kalikanta	17 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
	„ Karunachandra	18-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Narendranath	15-9 ...	Private Student.
	„ Nathujamna	20 ...	Residency College.
	„ Nrityalal	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	17 ...	Katwa School.
220	„ Rakhalchandra	18 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Rameschandra	16 ...	Jagannath School.
	„ Ramkrishna	16-6 ..	Hindu School.
	„ Rasikchandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Saratchandra	21 ...	Barisal School.

	Das, Sarbanauda	19 ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpur.
	„ Taraknath	18-8 ...	Malda Zila School.
	„ Umakanta	16 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
	Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Mathuranath	15 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
230	Datta, Apurbakrishna	18 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Baikunthabihari	16-10 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	„ Baikunthanath	19-2 ...	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Banikantha	17-1 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Bipinbihari (No. 1)	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School
	„ Dwarkanath	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Harischandra	18 ...	St. Francis Desales' School.
	„ Jageschandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnakisor	18-4 ...	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
240	„ Manmathanath	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Nabakisor	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Piyarimohan	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Radhakanta	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Satyakrishna	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Srinath	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Suklal	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Syamacharan	18 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	Daulat Ram	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
250	Davis, C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	De, Akshaykumar	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Akshaykumar	15 ...	Hare School.
	„ Jagatchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Jnanendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Khagendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Rameswar	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satkari	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Tulsidas	21 ...	Jagadballabhpur H. C. E. School.
260	Debi Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Debi Sahay	21 ...	Ulwar High School.
	Dhar, Gurucharan	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Mohinimohan	16-7 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	„ Nilmani	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Dip Chand	16 ...	Victoria College.
	Dissanaika, H. D. S.	17 ...	Galle High School.
	Dover, W. C.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Dube, Sitaram	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Durga Prasad	20 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
270	Durrant, J.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Ellawalla, F. T.	19 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Fernando, M. J.	17 ...	Prince of Wales' Collegiate School.
	Fox, J.	17 ...	Doveton College.
	Fox, L. H.	15 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Gakul Prasad	15-9 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Ganes Prasad	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Gangadhar Balawant Gokhale	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Gangasankar Nagar	21 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Gangopadhyay, Anishprakas	19-6 ...	Hare School.
280	„ Basantakumar	18 ...	Barisal School.
	„ Bipinbihari	17 ...	Jagannath School.
	„ Haridas	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
	„ Kalibhushan	19 ...	Barisal School.
	„ Kumudnath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nabinchandra	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Pratapchandra	19 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	„ Rajkumar	18 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	Gauri Sankar	15-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
290	„ Annadaprasad	18 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Bireswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Brajendrakumar	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Harachand	19 ...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Kailaschandra	17 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
	„ Lalitchandra	19-10 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	„ Maheswar	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.

	Ghosh, Manmathanath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
300	„ Mrinalkanti	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Narendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18-2 ...	Peshawar Mission School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	16-8 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	„ Ramdas	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Calcutta Institution.
310	„ Saratchandra	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Shastischaran	18 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Surendrakumar	17 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
	„ Surendranath	18-6-5 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Tinkari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Matilal	18 ...	Baraset School.
	Ghoshmajumdar, Priyanath	18-8 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Girija Sahay	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Gobinda Prasad	20 ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
320	Gobind Parushram Bam	18 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Godfrey, L. E.	14-2 ...	Doveton College.
	Gopalganesh Runode	19 ...	Nagpur City School.
	Goswami, Banamali	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	17 ...	Rajshahye College School.
	„ Debendranath	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Graves, F. N.	18 ...	St. James' School.
	Guha, Anandabihari	18-4 ..	Comillah Zila School.
	„ Anukulchandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
330	„ Kalidas	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Kedarnath	16-5 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Maheschandra	16 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	„ Mahimchandra	16-8 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Satyakumar	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Tripuracharan	17-9 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Gulam Nabi	18 ...	Lahore Mission School.
	Gupta, Charuchandra	16-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Golaknath	19-1 ...	Serampur College.
	„ Kshetragopal	17-9 ...	Kandi School.
340	„ Pramathanath	15-6-4 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Priyanath	16-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Rasiklal	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Satyasaran	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sibnath	16 ...	Kandi School.
	Gurmukh Singh	20-7 ...	Delhi District School.
	Gur Pershad	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Hafiz Ibadullah	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Hait Ram	16 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
	Hajra, Phakirdas	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
350	Haldar, Hiralal	15-10 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	Hall, W. H. A.	18-8-18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Harabandhan Lal	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Hara Prasad	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Hardless, C. R.	15 ...	St. James' School.
	Hefferman, W. St. M.	15-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hehir, W. P.	23 ..	Wood's Academy.
	Hemaetuddin	17 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
	Hohenbocken, G.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
360	Hotilal	18 ...	Muttra High School.
	Hukam Chandra	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Izzatuliah	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Jackson, R.	17-5-14 ...	Cawnpur Memorial School.
	Jagadish	17 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
	Jagadamba Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Jagannath	20 ...	Muttra High School.
	Jagganath	19 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
	Janaki Prasad	18-1 ...	Canning College.
	Jaswantrao Despande	27 ...	Teacher.
370	Jay Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Jiyalal	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
	Johnstone, P.	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.

	Jowata Sahay	17-2 ...	Amritsar District School.
	Jugal Kisor	21 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Kali Charan	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Kalindri Prasad	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Kallan	18 ...	Shajehanpur School.
	Kamata Prasad	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Kanhya Lal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
380	Kanhya Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Kanjilal, Jogendranath	17 ...	Birbhum School.
	Kannu Mal	19 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Kar, Gopalgobinda	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Mohinimohan	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Karan Ilahi	18 ...	Gujarat Government School.
	Karmakar, Gopalchandra	17-6 ...	Northbrook School.
	Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	15 ...	Hare School.
	„ Jogendralal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kumadini	...	Bethune Female School.
390	„ Saradacharan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	Kedar Nath	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Kelly J. F.	15-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Kenay, F.	18 ...	Ditto.
	Kenay, John	20 ...	Ditto.
	Khushali Ram	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
	Krishnaja, Haridate	17 ...	Nagpur City School.
	Kumar, Dhirajchandra	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kundan, Lal	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	Kundu, Radhagobinda	16 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
400	Kunjabiharilal	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Laddhu Mal	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Lahiri, Bankimchandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Tarinikanta	19 ...	Nasirabad School.
	Lakshminarayan	16-2 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Lala, Mahadeb Prasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Birbhum School.
	Lamb, C. W.	16-7 ...	Doveton College.
	Latta Prasad	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lucas, J.	20 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
410	Luchman Das	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
	Lys, G. D.	17-1 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Madho Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Mahapatra, Bhagbatprasad	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	Maheswar Prasad, 2	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Jnanendralal	18-2 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Majumdar, Annadaprasad	17-11 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Baikunthanath	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Chandrasekhar	19-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	„ Debendranarayan	16-8 ...	Hare School.
420	„ Janardan	20-7 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Kailaschandra	24 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	„ Kesablal	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Nirodchandra	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	„ Rasbihari	22 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	Makundbihari Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Mallik, Amirtalal	18-4 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Girindralal	16-3 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Kalidas	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Nabinchandra	17 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
430	Mandal, Ganeschandra	17 ...	Seal's Free School.
	„ Jagneswar	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Sasadhar	16 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	Maulik, Adharchandra	17 ...	Jhenidah H. C. E. School.
	Mayes, C.	18 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mazharul Haq	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mehdi Hassan, S. M.	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Menasse, T.	17-10 ...	St. Francis Desales' School.
	Mendes, E. L.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Milner, C. H.	18-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
440	Mir Zafar Ali	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Misra, Brajalal	20 ...	Mankar H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	„ Rewaram	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Sarjuprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Jounpur.
	Mitchell, A.	18-4 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.

	Mitra, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwariah.
	„ Debendranath	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Dhangopal	17-11 ...	Howrah School.
450	„ Jadunath	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Jaychandra	16 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Jotindralal	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jugalkisor	15-8 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	„ Kiranchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	13-9 ...	Hare School.
	„ Nabakrishna	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nilmani	16-10 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17 ...	Hazaribagh School.
460	„ Sureschandra	17-5 ...	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Virginia Mary	... ...	Cawnpur Girls' School.
	Monnier, E. G.	17 ...	St. Zavier's College.
	Muhammed Baksh	0 ...	Ludiana Mission School.
	„ Habibullah	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Hassain	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Jan	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	M. Kalb Ali Beg	17 ...	Ditto.
	Muhammed Yusuff	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abaninath	16-11 ...	Birbhum School.
470	„ Anilendranath	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Asutosh	14-8 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Bimalacharan	15-3 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	„ Biswanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Brajakrishna	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Charuchandra	16-4 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Gangacharan	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Girbanicharan	17-7 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
480	„ Girischandra	18-6 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Harilal	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Hrisikes	17-6 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Iswarchandra	17-6 ...	South Baharu School.
	„ Jogendranath	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jogeschandra	18-7 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Kalikananda	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Khagendranath	18 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	„ Krishnadhan	16-5 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnamohan	19-6 ...	Useful Arts School.
490	„ Kshitibhushan	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	15 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nagendranath	15 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath	20 ...	Narendrakrishna School, Hatugunj.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Nirmalabala	... ...	F. C. Normal School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	20 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Ramgati	18 ...	Kandi School.
500	„ Rammohan	18 ...	Useful Arts School.
	„ Ramtarak	20 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-9 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Satischandra	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Surendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Taraprasad	19 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	Munshi, Dakshinacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Murphy C.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Mustafi, Lalbihari	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
510	Nadinandan, Lal	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nag, Anandachandra	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Nandan, Ramballabh	20 ...	Indian Institution.
	Nandi, Baikunthakumar	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Chunilal	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Narayan Rao Moreshwar Saur	16-5 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Narayan Sarup	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Narku Lal	21 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Nepos, V. E.	16-9 ...	Doveton College.
520	Niaz Ali	17 ...	Bahraich School.

	Nilambar Prasad	17-4 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	Niyogi, Jasadanandan	18 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Kaminiprasad	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Owen, M.	15-7 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Pain, Manilal	16 ...	Hare School.
	Pal, Albert Upendranath	20 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
	„ Amritalal	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jadunath	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Tarakchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
530	Palit, Manindranath	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Nagendranath	18-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Panchanan	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Pande, Rambujhawan	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Pandit, Biswambharnath	16-10 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Jaynath	19-3 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	„ Bishannarayan	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Panna Lal	18-6 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Panta, Haridatta	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
	Parmeswar Sahay	17-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
540	Peters, J.	16-6 ...	Lahore Mission School.
	Plomer, R.	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Prabhu Dayal	16 ...	Mooltan District School.
	Prabhu Dayal	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Puran Chand	20 ...	Banda Zila School.
	Purkait, Chandramohan	19-7 ...	Contai School.
	Purves, E.	... ...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Raghu, Prasad	16 ...	Fyzabad School.
	Rahim-ud-din	18-6 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Raja Ram	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
550	Raj Bahadur	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Ramanand	19 ...	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Vishnu Sarun	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Ram Narayan	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	Ram Narayan	24-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Ram Prasad	14 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Ram Prasad	20-5 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
	Ram Prasad	18 ...	Gonda High School.
	Ram Ratan	16-5 ...	Gujarat Government School.
	Ram Sahay	16 ...	Ditto.
560	Ranglal	19 ...	St. Stephen College, Delhi.
	Ratnaipke, I. C.	18-2-5 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Ray, Anandakisor	18 ...	Nasirabad School.
	„ Bhabanicharan	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Chandramadhab	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Jahurilal	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nrityagopal	18-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Prabhuram	20 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	„ Priyanath	17 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
570	„ Pulinchandra	17 ...	Kusthea English School.
	„ Radhakanta	17-2 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Rajanikanta	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendranath	16-3 ...	Canning College.
	„ Rajendranath (Junior)	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Ramapati	16-2-9 ...	Gur Bhobanipur School.
	„ Saratchandra	15-0-20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sitanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
580	Raychaudhuri, Mrigankadhar	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	„ Paresnath	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Rennell, H.	17-9 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Rout, Jagatchandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	Russell, A.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Saha, Ganeschandra	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	Sailaja Prasad	18-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sakhawat Hosain	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Samanta, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
590	Sameraweera, D.	17-2-1 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sameraweera, J.	19-6-3 ...	Ditto
	Sanyal, Banamali	20 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Bholanath	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Bidhubushan	18 ...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.

	Sanyal, Charukanti	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Sabitrikumar	16 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sarad Singh	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Sarkar, Jyotindranath	16-7 ...	Birbhum School.
600	,, Krishnasundar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kunjabihari	17-6 ...	Hare School.
	,, Natabarchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Ramlal	18 ...	Kalikisor School, Hasara.
	Satyanarayan	20 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Schoeneman, F.	15 ...	St. George's College.
	Sen, Akhilchandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Anantakumar	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Annadacharan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
610	,, Binodbihari	16 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Dwarkanath	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Gopinath	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Jatindranath	16 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Kalibinod	18-6 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Mahendrakumar	15-1-15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Phanibhushan	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	,, Piyarimohan	22 ...	Presidency School.
620	,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Ramlal	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	14 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra	16-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasadhar	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Satischandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	,, Surendrachandra	14 ...	Ditto.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
630	Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	17 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	Senmajumdar, Akshaykumar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Sethna, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Shah, Rupendralal	19 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Shahadut Ullah	16 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Shaikh Abdus Samad	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	Shridharganesh Paranjpe	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Shridhar Luxman Pusatkar	19 ...	Ditto.
	Saye, Kedarnath	17 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sibabakhsh Mal	19 ...	Chapra Zila School.
640	Sieber, E.	14-4-4 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sil, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Haranchandra	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Simpson, H. J.	16-2 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Singh, Bidyaprasad	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	,, Ramnath	18 ...	Gonda High School.
	Sinha, Akshaycharan	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Baijnath	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Harendrachandra	15 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	,, Kedarnath	19 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
650	,, Kisorimohan	17-6 ...	Pakur School.
	,, Madhusudan	17-5 ...	Ditto.
	,, Manmatha	17 ...	Bhastara School.
	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Ramlal	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Kandi School.
	,, Sibaprasad	16-6 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Surendranarayan	16-2 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Surendranath	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	20-6 ...	Gur Bhowanipur School.
660	Smith, Lalmohan	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
	Smith, L. H.	...	Miss Arrakiel's School.
	Singh, Sohan	16 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Sohan Lal	17 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Solomon, S.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Som, Baikunthanath	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Baradasankar	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Gopalchandra	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Jadunath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.

	Stewart, B.	14-7 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
670	Strange, H. R.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Sukul, Harendranath	19 ...	Private Student.
	,, Ramnarayan	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	Sundar Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Sundar Lal	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Suraj Narayan	15-4 ...	Canning College.
	Suri, Dharamdas	18 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	Surya Prasad	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Syad Mohiuldin	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Syed, Moshuq Ali	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
680	,, Muhammad Hassain	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	,, Nazir Hassan	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syad. Syad Jan	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Tennekoon, J. G.	17-9 ...	St. Thomas' College.
	Thaddeus, A.	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Thakur Prasad	16 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Thakur Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Trimbuck Anant Sathey	18-2-5 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Tytler, Joshua M.	17 ...	Galle High School.
	Ukil, Syamacharan	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
990	Venis, H. C.	13-6-4 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Vithal Gobind Daoo	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Wali Muhammad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Walsh, M. P.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Wheeler, E. M.	13-4 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Wilayat Hassain	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Wittinbaker, G. H.	17 ...	Doveton College.
697	Zohadur Rahim	15 ...	Dacca Madrasa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz	17 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Abdul Karim	16 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Acharyya, Ramchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	Adhikari, Hemnath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Ambadas Ramchandra Hadapp	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Amba Prasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
	Anwarul Haq	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Arathoon, T.	17 ...	St. James' School, Calcutta.
10	Aserappa, W. N.	18-1 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Azmat Ali	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Bagchi, Jadabchandra	21 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Parjana H. C. E. School.
	Baitalik, Umeschandra	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	Baksi, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Balaji Sakharam Vishrojawar	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Balkrishna Sahay	16-7 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	Balwantrao Bhuskute	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amarapati	17 ...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
20	,, Annadaprasad	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Asutosh	17 ...	Hugli Branch School.
	,, Banwarilal	14 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bishnucharan	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bishnupada	18-7 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Brajagopal	20 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Chandrakumar	20 ...	Private Student.
	,, Chandranath	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Chunilal	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Durganath	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
30	,, Haricharan	18-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Haricharan	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Jaynarayan	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Kalipada	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kalipada	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Lalitmohan	17-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	,, Nilkanta	18 ...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
	,, Purnachandra	19 ...	Hindu School.
40	,, Radhagobinda	19-3 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Rakhaldas	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.

	Bandyopadhyay, Rasbihari	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Saratchandra	17-1-7 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Burdwan E School.
	,, Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Private Student.
	,, Umeschandra	20 ...	Ajodhya School.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban School.
	Bansi Lal	16-5 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Banwari Lal	20 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
50	Bapurao Sadasiba Bhagrikar	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Barua, Debicharan	16 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
	Basak, Anandahari	19	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnachandra	17-3 ...	Ditto.
	Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Apurbakrishna	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	19 ...	L. M. S. Ipstitution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bidhumukhi	...	Dehra Mission Girls' School.
	,, Debendranath	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Anwariah.
	,, Dwarkanath	20-5 ...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
60	,, Gobindachandra	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Harakali	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Jagannathprasad	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	,, Janakinath	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Khagendranath	16-8 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Lalitkisor	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Manmathanath	17 ...	Mahâraja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Pramodkumar	15 ...	Hare School.
70	,, Rajkumar	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ramanath	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Satyacharan	18-9 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Taraknath	20 ...	Indian Institution.
	,, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	Bhagabati Charan	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Haranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Haridas	16 ...	Ditto.
	,, Mahendrachandra	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
80	,, Sanatan	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Purnachandra	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Biharilal	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Bishan Das	20 ...	Dehra Dun Mission School.
	Bishnu, Chandrakumar	19-8 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Biswas, Mahendranath	17-7 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Maheschandra	18 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	Brahmachari, Priyanath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Brij Lal	18 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Buxi, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
90	Cameron, C.	16-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti, Anukul	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	,, Bamacharan	16-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Durgakanta	19 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Girischandra	17 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Harendralal	20-6 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	,, Iswarchandra	18 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	20 ...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
	,, Krishnacharan	22 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mahimchandra	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
100	,, Ramdas	18 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	19 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Srischandra	18-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Gadadhar	17-9 ...	Pakur School.
	,, Haranath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	19-8 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Janakindu	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	,, Jogendranath	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
110	,, Kalicharan	21 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Kalidas	20-3 ...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
	,, Kartikchandra	17 ...	Howrah School.
	,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Kuladanandan	17-11 ...	Kandi School.
	,, Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Chybasa Zila School.

	Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath	15 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Nabakisor	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Nabinchandra	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	16-8 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
120	,, Nalinranjan	16-2 ...	Ditto
	,, Parayanchandra	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Rameswar	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Ramlal	19 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Saradaprasad	29 ...	Teacher.
	,, Satischandra	...	Gauhati Zila School.
	,, Srischandra	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Chaturbedi, Jagannath	17 ...	Furackabad Government High School.
	Chaudhuri, Atalbihari	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bijaygobinda	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
130	,, Isanchandra	18	Bishenpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Iswarchandra	17-3 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	,, Rajanath	19 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Sibchandra	19-6 ...	Private Student
	,, Srinarayan	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Umeschandra	78 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Chintaman Krishna Diwalay	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Collins, P. H.	17 ...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Collins, W. H.	17 ...	Ditto
	Damodar Pal	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
140	Dan, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
	Das, Anandanath	16 ...	Cachar Zila School.
	,, Baradacharan	19 ...	Private Student.
	,, Bholanath	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Bidyadhar	20 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Haragopal	16 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	,, Kirtinath	18 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Raghunath	22 ...	Multan District School.
150	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Tarinicharan	16 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Dasdas, Gosthabihari	19 ...	South Suburban School.
	Dasgupta, Sriskamal	16-7 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	Datta, Adwaitacharan	18 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Annadaprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
	,, Asutosh	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bankubihari	17 ...	Hare School.
160	,, Bankubihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Benilal	17 ...	Khulna H. E. School.
	,, Binodbihari	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Harakisor	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Jogendralal	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	16 ...	Barisa School.
	,, Khagendranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Krishnanath	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	18 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
	,, Priyatama	...	Upper Christian School.
170	,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ramkumar	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Chandernagore School.
	Davey, Baladebram	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Kanhayalal	17 ...	Ditto.
	Dayanath	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	De, Baradaprasad	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Hridaychandra	18 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Kumudnath	19 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18-6 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
180	,, Paresnath	18 ...	Balagar School.
	,, Rajendralal	20 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	,, Tulsicharan	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Deb, Dwarkanath	21 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	DeSilva, D.	25 ...	Prince of Wales Collegiate School.
	Dhar, Manmathanath	20 ...	Hughli College School.
	Dhavalimaruti Vishnu	21-3 ...	Dhar High School.
	Dube, Gopallal	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Lakshmiprasad	21 ...	Barari H. C. E. School.
	Dunn, E.	15-6 ...	St. Francis De sales' School, Nagpur.

190	Durga Prasad, L.	20 ...	Private Student.
	Filose, J.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Gajadhar Lal	19 ...	Sultanpur School.
	Ganesram Agarwala	17 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
	Ganga Prasad	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Gangopadhyay, Banawarilal	19 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
	,, Bisweswar	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Panchanan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Paresnath	19-10 ...	Canning College.
	Garai, Mahendranath	20 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
200	Gauri Sankar	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gauri Sankar	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	17-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Anandamohan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Atulkrishna	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Biharilal	21 ...	Indian Institution.
	,, Brajendra	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
210	,, Charuchandra	19-1 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dinanath	17 ...	Gosai Durgapur School.
	,, Haricharan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Jatindranath	21 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Jogeschandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Lalmohan	19 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
	,, Mahimachandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Pabna Zilla School.
	,, Nitramohan	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Ramtaran	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
220	,, Sambhuchandra	19 ..	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Saradaprasad	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Satyendramohan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Sudharchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Umeschandra	17-5 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Basantabihari	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Jagatbandhu	19-2 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Manmohan	14-10 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
230	,, Priyanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Raghunath	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	Ghulam Nabi	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ghuzunfur Ali	18 ..	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Gopal Perman and Jistishi	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gopal Sitaram T.	19 ...	Ditto.
	Guha, Grischandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mukundanath	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Rajkumar	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Gunawardene A.	19 ...	Wesly College, Colombo.
240	Guni Vinayak Raghunath	25 ...	Dhar High School.
	Gupta, Amritalal	18 ...	Barisa School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	20 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Ramnarayan	17-9 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Srischandra	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Gurudas Ram	17 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Guthrie, J.	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Guzratty, Ramdas	19-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hajra, Chandrasekhar	17-10 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Pramathanath	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
250	Haldar, Bipinbihari	17-9 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Janmajay	19 ...	Goalanda School.
	Har Gopal	19 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Haridas	16 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Harihar Prasad	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Harivithal Limaye	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Hurmatulla	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ibrahim Beg Chughtai	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Janaki Singh	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Jha, Arkanath	18 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
260	Jiban Lal	16 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Jodha Singh	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Johnson, E.	15-10 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Jugalkisor Lal	16 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.

	Jumna Lal	18-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Kar, Haridas	17 ...	Residency College, Indore.
	,, Pitambar	19 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	,, Suryyamohan	17-10 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	Kasinath Balaji Gokhale	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Kesablal	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
270	Khaja Ikramullah	21 ...	C. M. School Azimgarh.
	Khanditi, Upendranath	17 ...	Mankar H. E. School.
	Kshetriya, Sankataprasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Lahiri, Balaram	21 ...	Private Student.
	,, Binodbihari	19-5 ...	Malda Zila School.
	,, Grischandra	16 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Kumudnath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Matilal	19-6 ...	Hare School.
	Lala Dipurayan Lal	21 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Madhao Ramchandra Deo	17 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
280	Madho Prasad Deolia	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
	Mahadeb Prasad	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Mahesa Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mahmud	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Maitra, Adharchandra	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Bansantakumar	17 ...	Kumarkali School.
	,, Kasipada	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	,, Nitharnay	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Majumdar, Ambikacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Harischandra	17 ...	Ditto.
290	,, Panchanan	18 ...	Mohespur School, Nadea.
	Makut Dharilal	21 ...	Palamow Government School.
	Mallik, Gokulchandra	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Nandalal	18 ...	Hare School.
	Marley, H. E.	18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Martin, C.	18 ...	Christian Boys' Boarding School, Batala.
	Mathuraprasad Lala	21 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mee, A. R.	17-7 ...	La Martiniere Lucknow.
	Millerick, J.	19-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mir Mushfi Hassain	18 ...	Ganhati Zila School.
300	Misra, Nilmani	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Darsan	16 ...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
	Mitra, Aghornath	17 ...	Bagirhat School.
	,, Ambikacharan	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Hemchandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Isanchandra	18 ...	Loknath, H. C. E. School.
	,, Kedarnath	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Niranjankumar	16 ..	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Prayagchandra	17-4 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Rajaninath	16 ...	Midnapur College School.
310	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Satyacharan	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Sidheswar	16-11 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Surendranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohan Lal	18 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Muhammad Abdoolah	19 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Abdul Moquit	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	,, Isa	18 ...	Doveton College.
	,, Nawab Jan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	18 ...	Burisal Zila School.
320	,, Asutosh	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Baidyanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bamacharan	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	,, Bidhubhushan	17 ...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	,, Biharilal	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Bipinchandra	17-5 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
	,, Dwijaraj	19-8 ...	Hare School.
	,, Girindranath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Gobindalal	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Mirzapur.
	,, Harilal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
330	,, Haripada	18 ...	Free Church, Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Haripada	17-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Jogendranath	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	16 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	,, Kamakshyanath	16-4 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Khirodchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Manahar	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	,, Nabinchandra	19-4 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.

	Mukhopadhyay, Nishikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Raimohan	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
340	,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Syamacharan	21 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Tarapada	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwaria.
	,, Upendranath	19 ..	Hughli Branch School.
	Munder Bhat'alal	22 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	Murison, J. A.	15-6 ...	Diocesan Mission School.
	Nag, Jotintramohan	17-2 ...	Hare School.
	Nandi, Ambikacharan	19 ...	Chundernagar School.
	,, Asutosh	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Haripada	17-2 ...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
350	,, Kanailal	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Makundachandra	19 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Taramohan	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
	,, Trailokyamohan	20 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	Nand Ram	19 ...	Farrakabad Government High School.
	Nayak, Lakshminath	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nilakhe, Narayan Raghunath	23 ...	City School Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Durgadayal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Nownidh Lal	20 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	O'Brien, P.	17 ...	Bishop School, Nagpur.
360	Onkar Prasad Tewari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Onraet, E. D.	17-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Oudh Bihari	20 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Pal, Brajendralal	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
	Palit, Surendranath	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Paludhi, Harimohan	15 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pande, Uditnarayan	25 ...	Ditto.
	Panta, Gauridatta	18 ...	Almora Mission School.
	Peters, Geo.	18-7 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Pir Muhammad	17-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
370	Prithie Nath	17 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Radha Krishna	19-7 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Raghubar Dayal	18 ...	C. M. H. School. Jounpur.
	Raghubir Sinha	21 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Raghunath Purusotham, D.	23 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Raha, Natabar	19 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
	Ramchandra Prasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramjiban Lal	19-6 ...	Mazafarpur Zila School.
	Ram Sahay	20 ..	Bareilly High School.
	Rao G. Dhundiraj G.	20 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
380	Raoji Ramkrishna Mudey	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Naphur.
	Ray, Amritalal	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Bhairabchandra	18-2 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Bisweswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Debendranath	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Durgadas	16-3 ...	Maharani Surnamay's School, Ulipur.
	,, Gopalchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Gopimohan	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Guruprasanna	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Harendranarayan	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
390	,, Herambanarayan	19 ...	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
	,, Jadabananda	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Jagadischandra	19 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	,, Jagadischandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Kalidas	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Kalikumar	18 ...	Faridpur Zilla School.
	,, Kalikumar	15-3 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Kartikchandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Mohinimohan	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Mathuranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
400	,, Pramathabhushan	17 ...	Chinsura Hindu School.
	,, Prasannagopal	18 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghernath School.
	,, Rasbihari	18 ...	Burdwan English School.
	,, Surendranath	16-8 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Surjakumar	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Tinkari	17-6 ...	Syampuker Preparatory School.
	,, Umanath	19 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
	Raychaudhuri, Hiralal	18 ...	Hare School.
	,, Suryyakanta	22 ...	Ditto.
410	Roy, J.	16 ...	Free School.
	Rung Lal	20 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.

	Sa, Baidyanath	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	,, Chaitanyacharan	18 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	Saha, Harilal	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	Sahay, Brajabhushan	17 ...	Purnea Zila School.
	Sakharam Sitaram Wazalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Salig Ram	18 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	Sandiqui, Radhakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Zila School.
	Sankataprasad Lala	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
420	Sanpui, Umeschandra	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	Sanyal, Durganath	25 ...	Shushong Durgapur Maharaja's School.
	Sarkar, Ashutosh	20 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Chandicharan	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Chintamani	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Ekkariprasad	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Hrishikes	17 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	,, Jnanendranath	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Nabakumar	17-8 ...	Bogra Zila School.
430	,, Prasannakumar	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Sasikanta	18 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Trailokyamohan	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	20 ...	Ampta School.
	Sarma, Ganeslal	17-8 ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	,, Ramankrishna	17 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Sen, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ambikacharan	18 ...	Pogose School.
	,, Banamali	17 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	,, Bhupendranath	16-3 ...	Hare School.
440	,, Bipinbihari	16 ...	Canning College.
	,, Bipinchandra	19-6 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Girischandra	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Gopeswar	18 ...	Hare School.
	,, Gopinath	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
	,, Indubhushan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Jagadischandra	16 ...	Hardui High School.
	,, Jatindrachandra	14 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
	,, Mahimchandra	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Prakaschandra	19-5 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
450	,, Rameschandra	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Rameschandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Taraknath	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Trailokyanath	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	16 ...	Gazipur Mission H. School.
	Senapati, Lalmohan	17 ...	Balasore Zilla School.
	Sengupta, Nibaranchandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Srisgobinda	17 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	Shana, Gautchand	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Shuttleworth, E. C. S.	15-1-10 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
460	Sil, Mahendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Pannalal	17-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Bharatchandra	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Bishunpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Harischandra	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Jogendranath	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, A. Ram Indirj	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	,, Ramraksha	17 ...	Ampta School.
	,, Santaprasad	20-6 ...	Private Student.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Hamilton School Tamluk.
470	,, Sheosaran	17-6 ...	Muzufferpur Zila School.
	,, Sureschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sitram Vithal Bejalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sohan Lal	15 ...	Govt. High School, Lahore.
	Som Hemsasi	17-11 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Sibnath	19 ..	District School, Amritsur.
	Srinibas Rao, C.	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Subhakar Lal	18-6 ...	Shajehanpur Zila School.
	Sukul, Jugalkisor	19 ...	Gonda High School.
	Sultan Bakhsh	20-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
480	Sundar Lal	20-5 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Suraja Prasad	19 ...	Farrackabad Govt. High School.
	Syambaran Lal	19 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Syed Abul Latif	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Syed Zaheer-uddin Ahmed	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Syed Zulfikar Haidar	20 ...	Hardui High School.

	Talukdar, Brajakanta	18 ... Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
	Taylor, T. E. A.	18 ... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Tewari, Ramprasad	19 ... St. John's College, Agra.
	Thakur Prasad	16-6 ... Gya Zila School.
490	Tribedi, Ramnarayan	19 ... Hardui High School.
	Tufzil Ahmed	17 ... Hughli Collegiate School.
	Thakerey, Vithoba Krishna	19 ... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Woods, W.	18 ... Bishop's School, Nagpur.
494	Wylie, Patrick S.	18 ... Ludiana Mission School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th January 1882.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th June 1881.

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	46	3,041	3,54,755 11 6	1,433	3,28,303 0 9	297 5 1	25,02,778 12 3
Assam	11	556	71,045 14 7	304	70,761 0 3	61 13 5	3,68,953 2 2
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	49	4,354	2,73,775 13 5	884	2,94,183 11 1	239 12 2	17,19,714 6 3
Punjab	24	1,173	2,07,376 9 7	1,048	3,03,236 7 5	356 15 9	12,71,728 6 4
Central Provinces	18	461	68,866 15 11	180	53,614 13 3	22 5 8	5,28,458 6 7
British Burma	14	424	54,815 5 2	153	46,187 9 1	11 15 5	2,42,723 5 5
Berar	6	213	25,085 0 1	73	10,704 15 9	8 1 10	1,80,317 3 2
India	10	605	67,193 4 3	200	51,605 12 1	65 5 10	4,33,768 2 7
State Railways	15	3,577	32,617 12 9	106	6,086 5 1	10 4 6	2,81,915 1 4
TOTAL	193	14,404	11,55,532 7 3	4,381	11,64,683 10 9	1,073 15 8	75,30,356 14 1

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1882.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st March 1881.

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	46	2,778	3,07,223 15 0	1,573	4,26,202 0 0	2,539 5 11	23,93,196 12 7
Assam	11	584	86,050 7 9	301	77,075 9 1	620 13 2	3,57,205 5 10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49	4,300	2,86,391 2 3	969	3,07,030 9 4	2,920 9 7	16,83,464 4 11
Punjab	23	1,521	2,79,444 11 11	718	3,05,307 13 2	2,479 1 5	13,25,023 3 11
Central Provinces	18	364	67,231 0 3	206	60,039 13 9	300 0 1	4,96,015 8 9
British Burma	13	404	53,505 12 3	226	90,077 6 7	704 9 8	2,26,845 14 7
Berar	6	213	21,572 1 0	57	11,102 3 9	99 3 0	1,60,736 9 1
India	10	692	60,592 4 4	512	1,16,537 12 10	1,702 12 6	4,04,781 4 8
State Railways	15	17,427	1,21,502 2 11	739	42,975 10 10	184 10 6	2,50,269 6 10
Add interest for 1880-81	...	...	2,41,952 9 2	...	...	...	2,41,952 9 2
" " on Dead Accounts retransferred	...	...	17 1 3	...	...	...	17 1 3
TOTAL	191	28,283	15,25,483 4 1	5,301	14,36,348 15 4	11,551 1 10	75,39,508 1 7

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1882.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Telegraphic Statement of Receipts and Outgoings from Treasuries during December 1881.

Thousands of Rupees.

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	11,40	2,26,97	77	2,85	7,86	56	45,93	3,89,02	6,85,36
Central Provinces	4,88	9,32	59	1,10	...	15	96	39,35	56,35
British Burmah ...	7,60	6,42	1,76	1,49	...	49	1,52	66,65	85,93
Assam ...	5,79	6,84	29	89	...	8	11	26,16	40,16
Bengal ...	1,41,20	46,06	2,42	6,13	...	6	4,46	1,07,33	3,07,66
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1,11,72	70,59	69	2,02	3,38	1,18	4,84	2,03,87	3,98,29
Punjab ...	51,82	60,20	62	2,05	6,03	1,12	3,77	1,19,64	2,45,25
Madras ...	87,20	84,44	1,09	2,86	6,38	69	3,14	1,11,72	2,97,52
Bombay ...	75,41	1,63,83	2,84	2,96	37,89	1,75	1,28	1,49,89	4,35,85
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	2,45	...	...	...	...	...	2,54	4,99
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	4,97,02	6,77,12	11,07	22,35	61,54	6,08	66,01	12,16,17	25,57,36
Outgoings.									
India General ...	19,05	2,64,43	1,84	22	3,99	20,66	28,62	3,46,55	6,85,36
Central Provinces	5,37	7,93	56	8	...	2,60	3,25	36,56	56,35
British Burmah ...	6,02	22,60	1,65	3	...	2,89	4,20	48,54	85,93
Assam ...	2,89	12,30	34	25	...	93	95	22,50	40,16
Bengal ...	40,16	1,16,00	1,52	6,48	...	1,65	15,65	1,26,20	3,07,66
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	26,57	1,14,19	70	6,19	2,58	16,08	8,94	2,23,04	3,98,29
Punjab ...	15,65	49,80	64	2,62	2,68	24,39	15,88	1,33,59	2,45,25
Madras ...	28,58	98,48	1,55	3,86	4,24	12,55	4,23	1,44,03	2,97,52
Bombay ...	22,85	2,13,49	4,29	3,80	39,01	21,13	8,96	1,22,32	4,35,85
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,99	4,99
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	1,67,14	8,99,22	13,09	23,53	52,50	1,02,88	90,68	12,08,32	25,57,36

Telegraphic Summary of Accounts for the nine months ending December 1881.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	Receipts. Accounts till Oct.	Receipts. Telegraphic. Nov.	Receipts. Telegraphic. Dec.	Receipts. Total, 9 months	Receipts. Budget Estimate, 9 months.	Outgoings. Accounts till Oct.	Outgoings. Telegraphic. Nov.	Outgoings. Telegraphic. Dec.	Outgoings. Total, 9 months.	Outgoings. Budget Estimate, 9 months.
Civil Revenue	28,39	4,21	4,97	37,57	36,93	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	14,60	1,76	1,67	18,03	18,63
Military Department	76	6	6	88	84	8,15	1,09	1,03	10,27	11,10
Public Works Department	4,22	60	66	5,48	5,02	5,96	72	91	7,59	7,78
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Departments (net)	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	10	7
Post Office Department (net) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	9
Guaranteed Railways (net) ...	2,07	37	10	2,54	2,01	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan...	2,99	...	...	2,99	2,97	...	...	...	...	...
Council Bills, including Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,91	99	2,00	14,90	15,51
Civil Debt and Remittance (net) ...	37	4	—22	19	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38,80	5,28	5,57	49,65	47,81	40,71	4,58	5,64	50,93	53,18
Balance, April 1st	13,37	...	...	13,37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, end of month ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,46	...	...	12,09	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,17	...	...	63,02	...	52,17	...	...	63,02	...

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

10th January 1882.

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 1st January 1882.

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	Punjab ...	Oct. 1881	Dec. 17, 1881
2	Assam ...		
4	Mysore (Imperial) ...		
	Military Works Branch ...	Do. "	Do. 19, "
5	Coorg ...	Do. "	Do. 20, "
6	Baluchistan Agency ...		
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 22, "
7	Port Blair ...	Do. "	Do. 23, "
9	Madras ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
10	Central Provinces ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	Rajputana ...	Do. "	
	Bombay ...		
	Bengal ...		
12	Hyderabad (Imperial) ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	Central India ...		
	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts) ...		
17	British Burmah ...	Do. "	Do. 29, "
	TELEGRAPH DEPT.		
1	Indian Telegraph ...	Oct. 1881	Dec. 26, 1881
2	Indo-European ...		
	IRRIGATION.		
1	Punjab ...	Oct. 1881	Dec. 17, 1881
	Rajputana ...		
	Assam ...		
	Madras ...		
4	Bengal ...		
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
7	Bombay ...		
8	British Burmah ...		
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab ...	Oct. 1881	Dec. 17, 1881
3	Central Provinces ...	Do. "	Do. 21, "
	Central-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
4	Bengal ...	Do. "	Do. 22, "
5	Madras ...	Do. "	Do. 23, "
6	Bombay ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).		
1	Umballa & Kalka ...	Nov. 1881	Dec. 26, 1881
2	Central Bengal ...	Oct. "	Do. 2, "
3	Benares-Ferozepore ...	Do. "	Do. 15, "
	Malwa ...		
4	Patna & Gya ...	Do. "	Do. 17, "
	Tirhoot ...		
6	Ashneyra-Mutra ...	Do. "	Do. 19, "
	Bhowpore-Kalpi ...		
	Rajputana ...		
9	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. "	Do. 20, "
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...		
11	Bombay (Eastern Deccan) ...	Do. "	Do. 21, "
	Southern Mahratta Country ...		
14	Wardha Coal ...		
	Bareilly-Pilibhit ...	Do. "	Do. 22, "
16	Mandalay (Lower Sec.) ...		
17	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension ...	Do. "	Do. 23, "
	Chota Nagpore ...		
	Cuttack & South-Eastern Extension.		
19	Sindia ...		
	Indus Valley ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...		
	Kandahar (Upper Sec.) ...		
	Pabna Extension ...		
	Bhopal Extension ...		
	Calcutta & South-Eastern ...		
	Northern Bengal ...		
	Punjab Northern ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
28	Punjab Northern, Salt Branch.		
	Dhond & Manmad ...		
	Mutra-Hathras ...		
	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...		
	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...		
35	Indore, Nizamlab ...	Do. "	Do. 27, "
37	Holkar ...	Do. "	Do. 28, "
38	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. "	Do. 29, "
40	Bombay & Baroda ...	Sept. "	Nov. 23, "
41	East Indian ...	Do. "	Jan. 2, 1882

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 11th January 1882.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 1 of 1882.

MALACCA STRAIT.

PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Fixed Red Light exhibited from Fort Point, Georgetown.

The Harbour Master, Penang, has notified that on and after the 1st of January 1882, a light would be exhibited from a light-house on Fort Point, Georgetown.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 60 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather, through an arc of 202 degrees, or between the bearings of S. S. E. through west to north, from a distance of 10 miles; consequently, the light is not visible in the South Channel below Jerajah Island.

The light-house is situated on the north-east bastion of Fort Cornwallis. It is an iron structure, painted white, and has an overhanging gallery round the light-room.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the 4th order.

Position: Latitude 5° 24′ 30″ N.; Longitude 100° 20′ 10″ E. (Admiralty Chart).

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from seaward. Variation 2° 35′ Easterly in 1882.*)

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 3rd January 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 1366, 793*a*, 1353, 2760, 880, 70 and 748*b*. Sailing Directions, China Sea Directory, Vol. I (1878), page 51. Also Light List for 1882.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15*d* and 103*b*. Also Light List for 1881.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 3rd January 1882.

No. 15 *G.*—With reference to this office Notification No. 2064 G., dated 5th October 1881, Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, in medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Residency, was granted an extension of one day's privilege leave.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 7th January 1882.

No. 11.—Captain A. P. Thornton, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, was granted two days' privilege leave on the 27th and 28th October 1881.

No. 13.—With reference to Notification No. 11 of 7th January 1882, Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., acted as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, on the 27th and 28th October 1881, *vice* Captain A. P. Thornton, on privilege leave.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd January 1882.

No. 1559—169 *G.*—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, Mr. Murray Hammick, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Mr. Murray Hammick, Acting District Magistrate of Coorg, is empowered, under the provisions of Section 335 of Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses in English.

Mr. Hammick is empowered, under the provisions of Section 5, Act XIII of 1859, to try cases falling under that Act in Coorg.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 17th December 1881.

No. 17.—With reference to Notification No. 317 of the Home Department, dated 29th November 1881, Surgeon W. Owen, 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair, returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 11th instant, and the officiating appointments made in Port Blair Notification No. 13, dated 15th September last, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 24th idem, ceased to exist from that date.

No. 18.—Sirdar Baghail Sing, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, having been placed in command of the guard detailed for the charge of the convicts who left Calcutta on the morning of the 26th ultimo for the Andamans, the privilege leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 159 of the 2nd July last (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem), and of which he availed himself on the 6th

September 1881, will be held to have ceased from 26th November 1881.

The 30th December 1881.

No. 19.—Surgeon J. Reid, M.B., reported his return to duty on the 29th instant from the furlough granted him in Military Department No. 342 of the 11th June 1880, and relieved Surgeon W. Beatson of the charge of the Senior Medical Officership of these Settlements on the forenoon of that date.

M. PROTHEROE, *Major,*
Offg. Chief Commr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1881.

No. 62.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Behary Lal Basu, of the supernumerary list, is granted leave of absence without pay for six months, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

The 3rd January 1882.

No. 1.—The services of Assistant Apothecary J. T. Weston are placed at the disposal of Government of Bengal.

The 11th January 1882.

No. 2.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Pratab Chunder Ker, of the supernumerary list, is granted leave of absence for six months without pay, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd January 1882.

No. 1.—Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works, was granted privilege leave for one month from 7th December 1881.

A. CADELL, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 5th January 1882.

No. 1.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 68, dated the 14th December 1881, Lieutenant W. H. Chippin[illegible], R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been posted to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 6th January 1882.

No. 48 *I.*—Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 21st November 1881.

The 7th January 1882.

No. 77 *I.*—Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E., transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, is posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 2nd instant.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1882.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 368, dated the 14th November 1881, Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Bundelkhund Railway Survey.

Simla, the 11th January 1882.

No. 2.—Mr. W. Mellor, Store-keeper in Class III of the Revenue Scale for State Railways, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months, under Section 131 of the Civil Leave Code, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 15th February 1882.

No. 3.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 7, dated the 6th January 1882, Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 6, dated the 6th January 1882, Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, is posted to the Patna-Baraitch Railway Survey.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 2	Holiday.					
„ 3	10,50,000	...	...	10,50,000	39,15,627	10,10,893
„ 4	1,16,666	...	...	11,66,666	39,51,079	10,10,893
„ 5	...	...	...	11,66,666	39,51,102	10,10,893
„ 6	...	...	...	11,66,666	39,51,102	10,10,893
„ 7	...	...	...	11,66,666	39,51,102	10,10,893

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th January 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
202 ...	D 18—84959 ...	100	Baboo Mohesh Chunder Mookerjee, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
143 ...	D 16—47513 ...	10	Mungli Lohiya, Banda.
	„ —47514 ...	10	
	„ —47515 ...	10	
	„ —47516 ...	10	
	„ —47517 ...	10	
	„ —47518 ...	10	
	„ —47519 ...	10	
	„ —47520 ...	10	
	„ —47521 ...	10	
	„ —47522 ...	10	
	D 14—64824 ...	20	
	„ —64825 ...	20	
	„ —64826 ...	20	
	„ —64827 ...	20	
	„ —64828 ...	20	
144 ...	D 18—78595 ...	100	Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Narora.
146 ...	D 17—15742 ...	50	Bailee Ram Radha Ram, Rawulpindi.
147 ...	D 18—80411 ...	100	Mr. F. Bewis, Cawnpore.
148 ...	D 16—35229 ...	10	Vinayak Lall, Benares.
149 ...	D 18—48341 ...	100	Shapoojee Adurjee Patell, Bombay.
150 ...	D 14—60360 ...	20	Heptoollah Coderbhoy, Bombay.
41 ...	D 17—18071 —13067 †	50	Lalla Chotay Lall, Calcutta.
42 ...	D 17—33204 E 19*—01167 †	50	The Manager, Awah Estate, District, Etah.

* Lahore Circle. † Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th January 1882.

I. C. BOSE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
1882. H1 ...	M 57—07467 ...	50	Shridhar Narain, Malwan.

BOMBAY,
The 10th January 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
for *Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
286 ...	O 96—05082 ...	100	Inspector H. Johnstone, Calcutta Police.
287 ...	O 96—60819 ...	100	Baboo Mohes Chunder Mookerji.
289 ...	O 71—73743 ...	500	Bhagoban Sahu.
290 ...	O 96—96590 ...	100	The Executive Engineer, Bhagulpore Division.
292 ...	A 81—46904 ...	20	Babu Sarat Chandra Rudra.
294 ...	O 97—09453 ...	100	Hungsoraj Bhakut.
295 ...	O 88—70154 ...	100	Messrs. Andrew, Hoyes & Co.
	O 96—51774 ...	100	
	O 97—19067 ...	100	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*contd.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
296 ...	O 89—59332 ...	1,000	Messrs. Burn & Co.
	„ —76157 ...	1,000	
	„ —67190 ...	1,000	
	„ —73396 ...	1,000	
	O 97—33361 ...	100	
	„ —33023 ...	100	
	„ —03689 ...	100	
	„ —09329 ...	100	
	O 96—51361 ...	100	
	„ —99681 ...	100	
	„ —20148 ...	100	
	„ —51718 ...	100	
	„ —75816 ...	100	
	„ —98465 ...	100	
	„ —44617 ...	100	
	„ —08232 ...	100	
	„ —28546 ...	100	
	O 69—58370 ...	100	
	O 97—35917 ...	100	
	„ —07569 ...	100	
297 ...	O 65—13737 ...	50	The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
298 ...	O 32—76770 ...	50	Sheo Bukhsh.
	„ —76775 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
175 ...	O 99—59701 „ —59781	10	Babu Gobindo Chandra Ghose.
176 ...	O 45—76525 „ —76521	10	Babu Ambica Churn Banerji.
177 ...	L 39—29666 „ —29662	10	Punnah Lall Gunesh Das.
	L 4—07171 „ —07172	10	
178 ...	O 55—22478 „ —22485	20	Babu Srinath Nundy.
245 ...	O 87—97498 ...	20	Babu Chintamony Das.
246 ...	O 97—20533 ...	100	Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co.
	„ —20534 ...	100	
	„ —20535 ...	100	
	„ —20536 ...	100	
247 ...	P 4—17559 ...	10	Mr. A. Sinberry.
	E 18—81815 ...	10	
248 ...	O 97—08871 ...	100	Babu Prannath Bhattacharjee.
	„ —08872 ...	100	
	O 32—75382 ...	50	
	„ —91604 ...	50	
249 ...	O 85—08029 ...	20	Mr. E. P. Henderson.
	O 64—61220 ...	20	
250 ...	P 5—58757 ...	10	Galeef Khan.
251 ...	O 96—74487 ...	100	Nanak Chand.
252 ...	O 95—70126 ...	10	Mr. J. R. Tregeor.
253 ...	O 88—08638 ...	100	Kunjo Lal Bissessur Das.
254 ...	O 97—23307 ...	100	Jaswant Ram.
	„ —23308 ...	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
57 ...	N 5—09032 ...	100	F. W. Dunn, Esq., Kussowlee.
58 ...	E 15—95670 ...	50	Gobind Pershad, Banker, Kurnal.
59 ...	E 13—45158 ...	100	Ram Dial, Lahore.
	„ —45163 ...	100	
60 ...	N 5—12784 ...	100	Gunga Bishen, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
79 ...	E 18—26534 ...	10	Ram Chand, Hansi.
	„ —41847 ...	10	
	E 17—39913 ...	20	
	„ —55707 ...	20	
83 ...	E 16—54766 ...	10	Shapooje Adurjee, Bombay.

LAHORE,
The 7th January 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
56	... B 68—59641 ...	100	P. Subbaraya Chetti, Merchant, Trinomalai.
	„ —59643 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
113*	... B 68—52906 ...	100	Lieutenant-Colonel William Stoddart, 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, Bellary.
114	... B 53—46391 ...	10	Dhayaram, Jemadar, 2nd Company, 3rd Regiment, Hassan, Mysore Province.
	B 56—15979 ...	10	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 2nd January 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1881.

On and after the 1st January 1882, Money Orders will be exchanged in both directions between India and the Straits Settlements.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn in India upon any Office in the Straits Settlements :—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50 ...	0	8
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75 ...	0	12
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100 ...	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 125 ...	1	4
„ „ 125 „ „ „ 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon any Office in the Straits Settlements is Rs. 150. No Money Order may contain a fraction of an anna : and no remitter can obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person.

4. In these and in other respects, Money Orders exchanged with the Straits will be subject to the treatment prescribed for Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 10th January 1882.

No. 10885.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillay, B.A., B.L., is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, Madras.

Mr. A. Wilson is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Dep. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 13th January 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	21st Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	20th „	Str. *Ellora.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	14th „	P. & O. Str. *Ancona.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	16th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	15th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	19th „	Str. *Madura.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	14th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	19th „	Str. *Commilla.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7 „	17th „	Strs. *Japan* and *Lennox.*
Port Blair and Camorta	7 „	20th „	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th January 1882.

Alexander, Capt. F. J.	Gibbons, Miss L.	Miller, James.
Atkinson, Liston & Co.	Gill, A.	Parker, H.
Baldock, W. C.	Goslett, J.	Paulson, P. L.
Birch, J. K.	Holmes, J.	Pistina, Madame.
Clarke, G. R.	Hancock, John.	Scott, John.
Colvin, W. W.	Hayler, R.	Smith, David McL.
Cook, Mrs. W.	Heig, H. Sinclair & Co.	Spencer, H. G.
Dale, Mrs.	Hill, C. J.	Stringer, F.
Drew, Fred.	Houston, Alexander.	Stuart, C. M.
East, T.	James, C. S.	Thomas, E. E.
Editor of the "Weekly Chronicle."	Kelly, Mrs. G. Knox & Co.	Todd, A.
Ezikiel, Miss S.	Lindsay, C.	Tweedie, Mrs.
Forbes, Col. H. S.	Mackenzie, Hall & Co.	White, William.
Gardiner, D. M.	Mayer, Geo. H. F.	Wilson, Miss.
Gebb, A.		Young, Sir W., Bart.

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

Alexander, G. F.	G. O.	Morris, Richard.
Allen, Mons. J. A.	Girdhari Lal Lala.	Morrison, W.
Archer, R.	Hagarth, B.	M. S. U. Y.
Atkinson, Capt. S. B.	Haly, J. J.	Murphey, F. Brown.
Atkinson, J. B.	Hankievz, Charles.	Nantz, L.
Bailey, J. R.	Heath, E. F.	Oakley, L. J.
Bailward, W. A.	Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)	Paquiet, E. D.
Bartlett, A. P.	Hudson, William.	Palmer, Capt. A. Z.
Bates, J. Nelson.	"Indigo."	Pandeiachey, H.
Beaden, Lt.-Col. R.	J. S.	Paxwell, E.
Beale, J. A.	Jackson, E.	Peyrot, A.
Bell, J. H.	Jackson, G.	Piesse, Mrs.
Broadbent, Capt. J. E.	Jeffery, R.	Pratt, Mr.
Brocklehurst, W. T.	Johnson, R. R.	Queen, S. F.
Buchanan, J. E.	Jones, A.	Roper, E. J.
"Camera Obscura."	Jones, E.	Roy, M. R.
Campbell, Major A. D.	Joseph, N. W.	Scott, David.
Chapman, G. C.	Kennedy, J. G.	Shamram.
Connor, E. F.	Kennedy, Miss N. L.	Shenton, J. T.
Cornfield, A. G.	Keymer, J. S.	Smith, Chas. C. D.
Cruft, J.	Khambata, P. A.	Spalding, N.
Danks, W.	Lambert, Dr. E.	Spencer, Mrs.
Davies, W. R.	Leicester, A. B.	Stevenson, D.
"Diamond."	Lord, S.	Swinton, F. G.
Dundas, A. A.	Macintyre, A.	Thompson, A.
Duzovitz, E. Monsieur.	MacLeish, John.	Tietkins, A. H.
Earle, G. H.	Macpherson, W. G.	V. C. J.
Edwards, Thos.	Mair, A.	Walker & Co.
Fardell, G. W.	Maycock, A. H.	Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart.
Flewker, W.	Moffat, Col. A. K.	Webster, Miss.
Flockhart, Andraw.	Moore, J. P.	Wells, W
Forest, William Dene.	Moreton, T. G.	Willes, Miss E.
Fraucher, W.	Morgan, William.	Wood, Captain W.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.	Pandelaki, H.	Warde, Mrs.
Hewett, C. W. C.	Schrottky, E. C.	Zerner, Betti.
Morton, Mr.	Vonschwartz, Baron.	

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

1. 10 on view at Jabalpur and Saugor, *viz.*, 9 at Jabalpur and 1 at Saugor; of these 6 are females, and 4 males, three tuskers and one a muckna.
2. 2 on view at Dinapore, 1 a female and the other a male, a tusker.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Jabalpur and Saugor, the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, should be addressed ; for those at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer at that station.

N. R. BURLTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Depy. Commissary General.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA ;
The 27th December 1881.

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 6th February 1882, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of January 1882. 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 Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

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 کوئيناڤين کا خوب قائم 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 ليني سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعني 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 يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعني 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 باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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 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.

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 Salaga or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mandvi. *Re. 1.*
Verâwal 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.*
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.*
Pirangore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
Vishakhapatam 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 Moeletivoe. *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 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.*

Ceylon, East Coast—

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

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, 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.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *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. *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 $\frac{1}{132}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

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.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

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.
„ 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 Light-house. Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, 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.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
No. 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4 Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Saïd entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea; Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock, Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 39. Wreck in the Negapatam Roadstead. India—Coromandel Coast.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel. Formosa Bank—Malacca Strait.

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, colouring, packing, and postage.*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

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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, JANUARY 21, 1882.

☞ **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.

From the 26th November next till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with the Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 19th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher Gazette of India.

NOTICE.

From and after the 15th January *all communications* intended for the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, should be addressed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1882.

With reference to the notifications of the Government of India, Financial Department, directing the discharge of the following Loans,

NOTIFICATION.	LOAN.	DATE OF DISCHARGE.
No. 4034, of 3rd Nov. 1881, and revised No. 4185, of November 12th, 1881.	4½ per cent. of 1871, now reduced 4 per cent. of 1881.	13th February 1882.
No. 2122, of December 24th, 1881.	4 per cent. Sicca Loan of 1824-25.	27th March 1882.
Do. do.	Do. do. 1828-29.	Do. do.

the undersigned has received instructions from the Government of India to arrange for the discharge of such notes as are enfaced for payment of interest at any Mofussil Treasury in India, at the Treasury to which they are enfaced.

Accordingly, if any holder desires to receive payment in this way, in preference to presenting his note for discharge at the Calcutta Public Debt Office (where alone payment is legally claimable), he is to receipt his note for discharge in the following form:—

"Received, through the Treasury Officer of Rupees (in words), in payment of this note, together with overdue interest up till the date of discharge (quoting above date), Rupees (in words).

(Signed) "

The Treasury Officer will forward the note so received to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta—from which, if the payment is passed, he will receive a special form of order, on his own Treasury, in favor of the holder of the note. This order will be paid on the holder's receipt.

The above directions apply also to notes of which the interest is paid at the Public Debt Offices of Madras and Bombay.

This arrangement ceases to have force six months after the date fixed for the discharge of each loan. After that interval, notes will be payable only at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta.

With reference to the notification of the Government of India, No. 4031 of the 3rd November 1881, corrected by No. 4185, of the 12th November 1881, directing the discharge of the 5 per cent. debentures of 1867, payable on 1st June 1882, the undersigned has received instructions from the Government of India to arrange for the discharge of the debentures at any treasury at which the interest on them may, in each case, have been payable before 1882.

Notes so presented for discharge should be receipted in the following form:—

"Received through the Treasury Officer of Rupees (in words) in discharge of this debenture."

The interest being first drawn under the usual procedure.

The Treasury Officer will forward the debentures thus receipted to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay (according to the place of discharge mentioned in the body of the debenture)—from which, if the payment is passed, he will receive a special form of order on his own Treasury in favor of the holder. This order will be paid on the holder's receipt.

This arrangement ceases to have force on 1st December 1882, but does not affect the stipulation under which debentures are receivable during March, April, and May, at any Treasury, in satisfaction of any public revenue, dues or taxes.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1882.

No. 257.—Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sibi, the 11th January 1882.

Lieutenant J. G. Day, R.E., passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I—II, i, 20, on 5th December 1881.

The 14th January 1882.

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, made over charge of the Sibi Division to Lieutenant E. S. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of the 18th December 1881, and proceeded to rejoin the Railway Branch, to which he was retransferred in Public Works Department Notification No. 368, dated 14th November 1881.

Lieutenant E. S. Hickson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Officiating Executive Engineer, Peshin Division, took over charge of the Sibi Division from Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 18th December 1881, from which date Peshin is abolished as a separate division of the Public Works Department in Biluchistan.

A. M. LANG, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
Biluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 13th January 1882.

No. 112 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1908 G., dated 28th September 1881, Hospital Assistant Runjit Singh is granted an extension of leave for three months from the 9th February 1882, under Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 11th January 1882.

No. 21.—With reference to Notification No. 734, dated 10th October 1881, Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., resumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, on the forenoon of the 26th October 1881, from Pandit Bhag Ram, and again made over charge to that Officer on the afternoon of the same day.

No. 22.—Pandit Bhag Ram, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Ajmir, officiated as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from the forenoon of the 27th to the afternoon of the 31st October 1881.

No. 23.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., resumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1881.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th January 1882.

No. 1621—215 *G.*—Major H. M. S. Magrath, 1st Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 4th January 1882.

By Order,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Peshawar, this 10th day of January 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 18Bd.—2014, Private Timothy Clifford.
Age,—27 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—26th December 1881.
Place of Desertion,—Allahabad, N. W. P., India.
Date of Enlistment,—7th August 1878.

At what Place Enlisted,—Buttevant.
Parish and County in which Born.—Ballymakelliend, Tralee, Kerry.
Marks,—Scar, both knee caps.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—

H. E. GLASS, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Cheshire Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 30th September last, treasure consisting of one gold khaddi, valued at Rs. 100, was found in a beam of the house of one Gangula Mahalakshmi at Undi, in the Bhimavaram Taluq, Godavari District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear either personally or by agent before the Collector of Godavari on 16th May 1882, in view to the matter being enquired into according to law.

W. S. FOSTER,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COCANADA,
The 24th December 1881.

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 [illegible] Dept.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 9	...	...	...	11,66,666	39,51,102	10,16,333
„ 10	...	...	2,88,950	8,66,691	42,51,065	13,10,333
„ 11	...	...	2,94,677	5,60,798	45,56,958	16,16,761
„ 12	...	...	1,45,733	4,09,518	47,08,232	17,66,041
„ 13	1,409	...	2,93,626	1,06,111	50,13,049	20,72,857
„ 14	...	...	86,563	16,193	51,01,300	21,62,775

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th January 1882.

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

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 30th September 1881.

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	46	3,511	3,33,033 8 11	1,517	2,89,526 5 1	758 9 7	25,46,286 0 1
Assam	11	613	60,138 10 5	310	59,136 15 5	182 11 2	3,69,954 13 2
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	49	4,365	2,41,908 3 0	870	2,15,381 0 1	782 13 7	17,46,241 9 2
Punjab	25	1,092	1,55,811 2 10	683	2,20,524 3 2	958 5 8	12,07,015 6 0
Central Provinces	18	587	83,694 1 3	177	47,257 15 2	75 7 4	5,64,894 8 8
British Burma	14	654	64,905 9 3	241	34,796 6 3	95 15 11	2,72,832 8 5
Berar	6	266	25,112 14 10	54	15,886 15 11	33 14 10	1,89,543 2 1
India	10	818	80,470 6 7	261	56,299 1 6	157 15 11	4,57,939 7 8
State Railways	15	16,646	1,29,978 2 11	856	38,648 1 6	226 7 6	3,73,245 2 9
TOTAL	194	28,552	11,75,052 12 0	4,969	9,77,457 0 1	3,272 5 6	77,27,952 10 0

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1882.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 1947.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Sept. 1880.	April to Sept. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	8,578,165	8,809,006	230,841	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	330,104	208,088	...	122,016
III.—Forest	768,100	209,386	256,814	47,428	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	1,507,683	1,661,618	153,935	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	393,078	413,481	20,403	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	1,180,678	1,243,353	62,675	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	1,117,372	1,151,929	34,557	...
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	3,418,124	3,527,459	109,335	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	4,845,995	4,857,813	11,818	...
X.—Stamps	3,200,000	1,744,516	1,754,690	10,174	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	158,317	154,408	...	3,909
XII.—Mint	89,000	67,274	4,451	...	62,823
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	542,835	480,249	...	62,586
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	257,269	199,460	...	57,809
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	32,284	30,219	...	2,065
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	321,795	305,258	...	16,537
XVII.—Police	236,000	120,469	122,223	1,754	...
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	92,677	90,347	...	2,330
XIX.—Education	143,000	80,067	88,119	8,052	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	15,266	15,293	27	...
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	28,800	23,378	...	5,422
XXII.—Interest	668,000	247,340	487,766	240,426	...
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	65,996	67,042	1,046	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	122,004	210,814	88,810	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	115,227	115,668	441	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	25,592,721	26,278,946	686,225	...
XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	3,335,690	3,605,257	269,567	...
State Railways. Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	923,814	1,038,495	114,681	...
Net Traffic do. East Indian	2,800,000	990,441	1,329,042	338,601	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation	902,500	278,957	409,579	130,622	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	210,869	242,706	31,837	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	498,790	475,390	77,022	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		100,422		
TOTAL	72,502,300	31,831,282	33,479,837	1,648,555	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	135,351	170,572	35,221	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	31,966,633	33,650,409	1,683,776	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 17th January 1882.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Sept. 1880.	April to Sept. 1881.	COMPARISON TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	1,560,827	1,707,945	147,118	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	98,272	112,579	14,307	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	176,551	217,370	40,819	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	1,420,604	1,463,017	42,413	...
5.—Forests	565,800	169,602	196,530	26,928	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	63,987	46,501	...	17,48
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	11,989	8,094	...	3,89
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	25,752	26,531	779	...
9.—Customs	206,000	98,861	100,462	1,601	...
10.—Salt	428,000	189,048	226,774	37,726	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	1,687,599	1,730,516	42,917	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	40,146	40,995	849	...
13.—Registration	186,000	89,616	92,297	2,681	...
14.—Mint	85,200	38,207	39,708	1,501	...
15.—Post Office	997,900	616,436	516,609	...	99,827
16.—Telegraph	459,600	174,561	185,055	10,494	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	618,174	602,052	...	16,122
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	163,102	252,750	89,648	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	1,592,685	1,596,407	3,722	...
20.—Police	2,571,000	1,224,265	1,252,114	27,849	...
21.—Marine	432,100	177,803	178,068	265	...
22.—Education	1,057,600	476,580	513,957	37,377	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	76,393	78,935	2,602	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	309,646	321,421	11,775	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	213,763	230,155	16,392	...
26.—Political	535,700	186,146	251,196	65,050	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	693,988	705,863	11,875	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	2,116	1,930	...	186
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	424,477	377,485	...	46,992
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	130,908	135,086	4,178	...
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	138	30,742	30,604	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	1,470,539	1,690,925	220,386	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	14,222,781	14,930,129	707,348	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Working Expenses	4,760,000	1,771,582	1,672,828	...	98,754
Land and Supervision	78,900	21,173	35,524	14,351	...
Interest in India	4,800	4,646	10,697	6,051	...
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	33,808	57,609	23,801	...
State Railways. Working Expenses, &c.	2,086,000	1,800,942	960,273	...	446,77
Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600		82,977		
Frontier Railways	386,000		310,919		
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	419,803	442,146	22,343	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	1,217,798	1,511,573	293,775	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	9,127,150	6,309,346	...	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		1,068,368		1,749,436
TOTAL	60,322,400	28,619,683	27,392,389	...	1,227,294
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	6,955,611	6,876,620	...	78,991
TOTAL	74,886,000	35,575,294	34,269,009	...	1,306,285
Productive Public Works— Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	1,376,299	1,133,285	...	243,014
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	261,567	135,901	...	125,666
TOTAL	4,873,000	1,637,866	1,269,186	...	368,680
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	37,213,160	35,538,195	...	1,674,965

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

2 b

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding on the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1882.

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | |

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
302	... O 71—80042 ...	500	Messrs. Burn and Co
	„ —77650 ...	500	
303	... O 97—12776 ...	100	Sukdeo and Sheo Rutton.
	„ — 2.87 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
255	... P 13—67383 ...	5	Moulvie Shujat Ali Ahmed.
256	... O 88—97821 ...	100	Babu Mohim Chunder Ghosh.
257	... O 89—70825 ...	1,000	Messrs. William Moran and Co.
	„ —71389 ...	1,000	
258	... O 38—09909 ...	5	Babu Bharuf Chunder Dutt.
259	... P 1—51886 ...	10	Faweah Chinaman.
	P 2—56491 ...	10	
	P 3—65044 ...	10	
	P 2—59130 ...	10	
	O 94—34059 ...	10	
260	... P 13—24378 ...	5	Messrs D. N. Biswas & Co.
179	... P 4—92985	10	The Chief Paymaster, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
	„ —92984		
180	... L 74—56308	10	Babu Grish Chunder Mukerjee.
	„ —56305		
181	... O 63—72961	20	Behari Lal Biswas.
	„ —72958		
182	... L 45—28453	20	K. C. Mukerjee.
	„ —28452		

CALCUTTA,
The 20th January 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 10—55493 *	100	Nanek Chund, Agent of Mahomed Bux, of Lahore.
„ —55494 *		
G 10—58794 ...	100	Mr. Ruttonjee Bezonjee, of Sibi.
M 44—57810 ...†	100	Mr. Charles Attwood, E Company, 2nd Battalion, Gloster Regiment Quetta.

* Mismatched. † Mutilated.

KURRACHEE,
The 11th January 1882.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
61	... E 13—80836 ...	100	Hirdha Ram, Ludhiana.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
77	... N 5—14710 ...	100	D. C. Ibbetson, Esq., Lahore.
	„ —14711 ...	100	

LAHORE,
The 14th January 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
57	... B 63—[illegible] ...	50	S. Seshu Charlu, Vakil, High Court, Mylapore.
	B 59—[illegible] ...	100	

Madras Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
115	... B 63—75916 ...	10	Chenaroyapatna Narnappa Chetti, Hassan.
	B 68—20426 ...	100	
116	... B 65—10451 ...	50	M. Bungaru, Butler to C. W Martin, Esq., Madura.
	„ —10694 ...	50	
	„ —10695 ...	50	
	„ —10696 ...	50	
117	... B 67—44055 ...	10	Y. Chengunnah Chetti, Station Master, Utakuli, Madras Railway Co.
	B 64—40315 ...	20	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 9th January 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1881.

On and after the 1st January 1882, Money Orders will be exchanged in both directions between India and the Straits Settlements.

2. The following rates of commission will be charged for Money Orders drawn in India upon any Office in the Straits Settlements :—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	0	4
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50 ...	0	8
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75 ...	0	12
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100 ...	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 125 ...	1	4
„ „ 125 „ „ „ 150 ...	1	8

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon any Office in the Straits Settlements is Rs. 150. No Money Order may contain a fraction of an anna: and no remitter can obtain in one day more than four Money Orders payable to the same person.

4. In these and in other respects, Money Orders exchanged with the Straits will be subject to the treatment prescribed for Money Orders exchanged with Ceylon.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 14th January 1882.

No. 11070.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Mr. H. M. Harcourt is appointed to be Deputy Post Master of the Calcutta General Post Office.

Mr. L. A. Massa is appointed to be Assistant Post Master of the Calcutta General Post Office.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Max Goldmann is appointed to be Post Master of Aden.

Mr. D. M. Lalcaca is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. N. Gillespie is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

Mr. C. H. Watts is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 20th January 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	18th Jan.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	27th „	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	28th „	P. & O. Str. *Brindisi.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	24th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	23rd „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	22nd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	26th „	Str. *Chindwara.**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	26th „	Str *Rangoon.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	21st „	From Bombay.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th January 1882.

Assistant Secretary, Calcutta Corresponding Committee.
Baldock, W. C.
Barr, Messrs. J. J. Co.
Becher, Major A. W.
Box & Co.
Billing, Miss, passenger steam ship *Manora.*
Birch, J. K.
Cameron, Miss A.
Clark, J. W. S.
Clarke, G. R.
Cohid, J. R.
Colvin, W. W.
Cruden, J. S.
Dale, Mrs.
Dicken, Major P. L.
Drew, Fred.
East, T.
Ezikiel, Miss S.
Gibb, A.
Gill, A.
Grant, C.
Greenwood, J. C.
Hanbury, H. C.
Hassem, Mr.
Heig, H. Sinclair & Co.
Hill, C. J.
Holmes, J.
Jeffery, J. B.
Jones, H.
Joseph, J. I.
Kelly, Mrs. G.
Knox & Co.
Manager of "Monthly Journal."
Maxwell & Co.
McDonald, N.
Morris, Mrs. V.
Miller, James.
Parker, Mrs.
Patterson, Mrs. C.
Peary Mohun Banerjee.
Powell, Frank.
Rajnarain Dutt.
Ridsdale, Geo M. M.
Rous, B. Ramanatha, (Travancore Maharajah's Agent).
Scott & Co., Messrs. G.
Smith, David McL.
Smith, Mrs. Nellie.
Spencer, H. G.
Stuart, C. H.
Thomas, E. E.
Thompson, Capt.
Todd, A.
Walters, Mrs. J. A.
Wilson, Miss.
Wood, Mrs. L.
Yates, Capt. C.
Young, E.

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

Alexander, G. F.
Allen, Mons. J. A.
Archer, E.
Atkinson, J.
B.
Bailey, J. R.
Barnard, W. A.
Barnes, A. F.
Bayley, Alex.
Bell, J. Nelson.
Bickford, Mrs G. W.
Bingley, Lt.-Col. R.
Bull, J. H.
Burnett, Henry.
Butchard, J.
Cockburn, Capt. J. E.
Cruickshank, W. T.
Buchanan, J. E.
"Camera Obscura."
Campbell, Major A. D.
Chapman, G. C.
Chatham, H. F.
Cornfield, A. G.
Copeland, Mr.
Cotlin, W.
Constantine, George.
Croft, J.
Danks, W.
Davies, W. R.
"Diamond."
Dundas, A. A.
Duzovitz, E. Monsieur.
Earle, G. H.
Eastwood, E. P.
Flewker, W.
Flockhart, Andrew.
Forest, William Dene.
Francher, W.
Gadsir, Mr. W.
Girdhari Lal Lala.
Hagarth, B.
Haly, J. J.
Hankiovz, Charles.
Heath, E. F.
Houghton, Lt.-Col. B (M.S.C.)
Hudson, William.
"Indigo."
Jackson, E.
Jackson, G.
Jeffery, R.
Johnson, R. R.
Jones, A.
Jones, E.
Joseph, Major N. W.
J. S.
Kennedy, J. G.
Kennedy, Miss N. L.
Kerr, John.
Keymer, J. S.
Khambata, P. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leicester, A. B.
Lord, S.
Macalpin, D.
Macgeigh, John.
Macpherson, W. G.
Maclean, A.
Macleod, Col. H. A.
Macnaell, Major-Genl. F. R.
Maycock, A. H.
McCarthey, Mrs.
Moffat, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Moreton, T. G.
Morgan, William.
Morris, Richard.
Morrison, W.
M. S. U. Y.
Murphey, F. Brown.
Nantz, L.
Oakley, L. J.
Pagden, Harry.
Palmer, Capt. A. Z.
Pandelachey, H.
Paquiet, E. D.
Paxwell, E.
Percivale, E.
Piesse, Mrs.
Pratt, Mr.
Roper, E. J.
Roy, M. R.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Scott, David
Shenton, J. T.
Smith, Chas. C. D.
Spalding, N.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stevenson, D.
Stuart, Mrs. W.
Thompson, A.
Tietkins, A. H.
V. C. J.
Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart.
Walker & Co.
Wall, W. M.
Webster, Miss.
Wilson, H.
Willes, Miss E.
Williams, W.
Wood, Captain W.
Wood, H. C.
Woodhead, A.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
Beighton, J. D.
Hewett, C. W. C.
Larmonic, J. S. C.
Lewis, J.
Martin, W.
Morton, Mr.
Mandelaki, H.
Vonschwartz, Baron.
Warde, Mrs.
Weir, Wm.
Zerner, Betti.
Zweth, Alex.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

10 on view at Jabalpur and Saugor, *viz.*, 9 at Jabalpur and 1 at Saugor; of these 6 are females, and 4 males, three tuskers and one a muckna.

2 on view at Dinapore, 1 a female and the other a male, a tusker.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Jabalpur and Saugor, the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, should be addressed; for those at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer at that station.

N. R. BURLTON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Commissary General.

DEPT. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 27th December 1881.

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 کا خوب قائم مقام هی هور 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 وليتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے علاوه ڈاک چارج اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
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„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
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	„ Sibchandra	... Ditto.
	Raja Bahadur	... Canning College.
	Ram Kaur	... Lahore Government College.
	Ram Lal	... Patna College.
	Ramnarayan	... Lahore Government College.
110	Ram Sahay	... Patna College.
	Ray Debendranath	... Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Manamohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Syamacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	... Free Church Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Upendrakisor	... Presidency College.
	Saha, Kedarnath	... Free Church Institution.
	Sajjad Hussain	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Saut Ram	... Lahore Government College.
120	Sanyal, Hemchandra	... Canning College.
	Sarbadhikari, Jyotiprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Benimadhab	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	„ Nilratan, No. 2	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prankrishna	... Ditto.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Kalicharan	... Dacca College.
	„ Lalitkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Shamsul Huda	... Hughli College.
	Sheo Sahay	... Canning College.
130	Shewcharan Lal	... Muir Central College.
	Sil, Aghornath	... Presidency College.
	Singh, Chaudhri Maharaj	... Muir Central College.
	Sinha, Raipada	... Sanskrit College.
	Sukhdeo Prasad	... Agra College.
	Surita, F. Regis	... St. Xavier's College.
	Syud Muhammad Yusuf Ali	... Patna College.
	Thakurprasad	... Teacher.
	Thomas, Ambrose V.	... Ditto.
	Thomas, D.	... Ditto.
140	Umruddin	... Lahore Government College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Majid Khan	... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Acharyya, Kailaschandra	... Free Church Institution.
	Adhya, Saratchandra	... Hughli College.
	Ajmal Ali	... Dacca College.
	Bachchan Pande	... Benares College.
	Baisya, Jugalkisor	... Ditto.
	Bal, Rajendralal	... Dacca College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dakshinacharan	... Dacca College.
10	„ Debendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Harimohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haripada	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Serampur College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	... Muir Central College.
	„ Rakhaldas	... Hughli College.
	„ Satyadhan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Basak, Radhikamohan	... Dacca College.
20	Basu, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
	„ Bholanath	.. General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harinath	... Ditto.

	Basu, Kumadeswar	...	Dacca College.
	„ Ratneswar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Saratkumar	...	Dacca College.
	„ Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
	Batabyal, Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhaduri, Srimanta	...	Free Church Institution.
30	Bhattacharyya, Anandamohan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Chandrakanta	...	Canning College.
	„ Debendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Nityaprasad	...	Hughli College.
	„ Rajanikanta	...	Sanskrit College.
	Bishnu Gangadhar Gadgil	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Biswas, Dinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Aghornath	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Rasikchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
40	„ Taraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Amulyadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harakumar	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur College.
	„ Kalipada	...	Hughli College.
	„ Phakirchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Rakhalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satinath	...	Doveton College.
	Chaudhuri, Gopalchandra, I	...	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jaychandra	...	Presidency College.
50	„ Pramadaprasad	...	Patna College.
	„ Radhagobinda	...	Hughli College.
	„ Syamakanta	...	Sanskrit College.
	Dakshy, Brajanath	...	Krishnaghur College.
	Dalchand	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Das, Lalitmohan	...	Hughli College.
	„ Lambodar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Madhabchandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Mathuranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
60	„ Sudarsan	...	Teacher.
	Datta, Annadakisor	...	Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	...	Patna College.
	„ Debiprasad	...	Ditto.
	„ Matilal	...	Teacher.
	De, Durgacharan	...	Chittagong College.
	„ Krishnalal	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
	„ Siddheswar	...	Hughli College.
70	Dhani Ram	...	Agra College.
	Fazl Karim	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Ganda Mal	...	Lahore Government College.
	Ganeshi Lal	...	Canning College.
	Gangopadhyay, Karunamay	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Benares College.
	„ Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College.
	„ Girindranath	...	Doveton College.
	„ Jnanendramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kanailal	...	Free Church Institution.
80	„ Kisorilal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Pratapchandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sasimohan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Goswami, Harischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	„ Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Guha, Anandamohan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gupta, Probodchandra	...	Ditto.
90	Hallock, W. A.		St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Hari Prasad	...	Patna College.
	Jahauri, Matilal	...	Free Church Institution.
	Jana, Ajodhyalal	...	Midnapur College.
	Kar, Binodinikanta	...	Dacca College.
	„ Haricharan	...	Ditto.
	„ Parbatisankar	...	Ditto.

	Kar, Premnarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Laha, Saradaprasad	...	Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
100	„ Prasannanath	...	Berhampur College.
	Lakshmi Narayan	...	Jeypur College.
	Lala Anni Lal	...	Teacher.
	Madak, Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mahabir Prasad	...	Patna College.
	Maitra, Mathuranath	...	Teacher.
	„ Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
	„ Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rasbihari	...	Berhampur College.
	Majumdar, Purnachandra	...	Chittagong College.
110	„ Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Marik, Bhabataran	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
	„ Amritalal	...	Serampur College.
	„ Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Benemadhab	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhagabaticharan	...	Benares College.
	„ Binodbihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Debendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Dhanadacharan	...	Free Church Institution.
120	„ Hemendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lalitmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prakashchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Surendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohapatra, Manicharan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	Free Church Institution.
	Muhammad Nesaral Haq	...	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bepin Behari	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Durgaprasanna	...	Hughli College.
130	„ Harischaran	...	Ditto.
	„ Lalgopal	...	Canning College.
	„ Matilal	...	Rajshahye College.
	„ Saradaprasad	...	Patna College.
	„ Sasibhushan	...	Krishnaghur College.
	Mutharaprasad	...	Teacher.
	Nag, Prasannakumar	...	Midnapore College.
	Nandi, Priyanath	...	Hughli College.
	Niyogi, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
140	„ Sibkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Palit, Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Pandit, Jagat Narayan	...	Canning College.
	„ Tribhubun Nath	...	Ditto.
	Pathak, Thakurprasad	...	Patna College.
	Patwordhan, Madheonarayan	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Pereira, Geo.	...	Teacher.
	Ray, Harendralal	...	Krishnaghur College.
	„ Harendranath	...	Canning College.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Rajshaye College.
150	„ Mahimanath	...	Patna College.
	„ Panchkari	...	Hughli College.
	„ Somnath	...	Patna College.
	„ Srischaran	...	Doveton College.
	„ Umeschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Saha, Bidhubhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Dasarathi	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Becharam	...	Ditto.
160	„ Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
	„ Nilmadhab	...	Midnapur College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dinabandhu	...	Dacca College.
	„ Girischandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Nityadacharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasikumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Satiskamal	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Taranath	...	Free Church Institution.
	Sutradhar, Krishnakumar	...	Dacca College.
170	Shaji Narayan Makode	...	Jabbalpur High School.
	[illegible] Gokulnath	...	Hughli College.

	Sinha, Manilal	...	Presidency College.
	„ Shamsherbahadur	...	Benares College.
	Tewari, Durgaprasad	...	Patna College.
	Thakur, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
176	Phomson, S. B.	...	Hughli College.

The undermentioned students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Debicharan	19-6 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	Ahmad	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ah Son	18 ...	Moulmain Government High School.
	Alamdar Hassain	17 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
	Asphar, J.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Badrinath	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Bala Ram	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	Bamdeo	17 ...	Ludiana Mission School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Benimadhab	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
10	„ Biharilal	18-7 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	20 ...	Hare School.
	„ Chandrabhushan	16-3 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Harimohan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	„ Kshetramohan	16 ...	Hindu School
	„ Ramcharan	16-9 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Ramkrishna	19 ...	South Baharu School.
	„ Sasadhar	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Basak, Binodbihari	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
20	„ Rajkisor	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	16 ...	Ditto.
	„ Bhupendrachandra	17 ...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Bijakrishna	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Binodbihari	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Bipinbihari	16-8 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Haridas	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Hariprasanna	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Nityakrishna	16-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
30	Beng Kung	17 ...	Doveton College.
	Bennett, H	16-3 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bhagabat Narayan	17 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Bhagbati Sahay	20-5 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Janakinath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Kalipada	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendralal	17 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Saradamohan	17 ...	Moharaja's School, Comillah.
	Bindraban	20 ...	Delhi District School.
40	Bonarjee, D. E.	15-4-24 ...	St. James' School.
	Bunltjens, A. E.	16-2 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Chakrabarti, Biharialal	16 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
	„ Harinath	19 ...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Hiralal	16 ...	Mazufferpur Zila School.
	„ Phatikchandra	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	16-5 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	15-10 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	15-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
50	„ Haridas	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Jadunath	17 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Kalipada	18 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Khirodchandra	15 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	16-3 ...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	Chaudhuri, Bamapada	18 ...	South Suburban School.
	„ Jnanendranath	16 ...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
	„ Narendrakumar	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Upendranath	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
60	Collins, R. H.	18 ...	Bishop School, Nagpur.
	Crummey, R. A.	16-10 ...	Diocesan Boys' School.
	Dandur, Rahman	15 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Das, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Gobindachandra	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Jogendranath, No. 1	15 ...	Hindu School.

	Das, Jogendranath No. 2	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Parmeswari	17 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	„ Prasannakumar	16-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
70	„ Sudarsan	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	16-6 ...	Ditto.
	„ Karunakanta	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranath	18 ...	Patna College School.
	Datta, Bipinbihari, No. 2	17-6 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Chandrakumar	17 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	De, Chandicharan	17 ...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Parbaticharan	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	Debakinandan Lal	16-7 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
80	De Gruyther, C. M.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Dhar, Hemchandra	18-2 ...	South Baharu School.
	Dozey, E. C.	17-8 ...	Doveton College.
	Durga Dayal	18 ...	Unao High School.
	Eldridge, H.	16 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Fattah, Bahadur	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Fink, L. G.	15-8 ...	Doveton College.
	French, V. C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Fressanges, C.	17-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Frost, J. H.	14-4 ...	Doveton College.
90	Ganga Ram	18 ...	Delhi District School.
	Gangopadhya, Bhupalchandra	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Ghosh, Ambikacharan	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Amritalal	17-8 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Amulyachandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Asutosh	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Atalbihari	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Jagabandhu	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Narayandas	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Piyaricharan	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
100	„ Priyalal	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
	„ Purnachandra	15-8 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Sitalprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Surendranath	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosal, Harigopal	17-6 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Ghurai Ram	21 ...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur.
	Goonetilleke, A. E.	18-3 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Goswami, Haradhan	16-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Janakinath	21 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	„ Kunjabihari	18 ...	Serampur Collegiate School.
110	Grant, G. F.	15 ...	Wood's Academy.
	Grenier, W. E.	17-11 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Guha, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Gujar Mal	19 ...	Hushairpur District School.
	Gupta, Asutosh	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Piyarimohan	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Syamacharan	16-4 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
120	Haldar, Piyarilal	16-2 ...	Hare School.
	Hoskins, G. R.	16-3-3 ...	Boys' High School, Allahabad.
	Housden, A. P.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Htoon Chan	18-19 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Johnstone, E. M.	19 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Kunja Bihari	17 ...	Sitapur High School.
	Lakshmi Narayan	18 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lala, Golakchandra	16-9 ...	Birbhum School.
	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
130	Mandal, Ramkrishna	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Mehan Singh	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
	Mendes, J. G. C.	16-2 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Mewa Ram	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Milne, J. P.	15-1 ...	Doveton College.
	Misra, Sitalprasad	17-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mitra, Basambad	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	15-4 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Sirischandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Taraknath	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.

140	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	17-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Israil Khan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	South Suburban School.
	„ Aghornath	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Atulchandra	17 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Birajchandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Charuchandra	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Durgadas	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gangaprasad	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Haugseswar	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
150	„ Indrachandra	19-5 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Manmohan	17 ...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satyachandra	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
	Murphy, E. A. B.	17 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Nag, Kalipada	19-8 ...	Useful Arts School.
	Nehal, Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Nicholas, A. G.	18 ...	Private Student.
	Old, F. S.	18-5 ...	Diocesan Boys' School.
160	Ondaatjee, A.	15-11 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	O'Neill, E. J.	17 ...	St. George's College.
	Pahuram	16-9 ...	Amritsar District School.
	Pal, Lakshminarayan	17 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	16-7 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Saradaprasanna	17-2 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Palit, Sagarlal	16	Hindu School.
	Peters, A. H.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Phul Chand	16-9 ...	Ajmere Government College.
	Pillai, A. Cathirajvati	18-11 ...	St. Thomas College, Colombo.
170	Prayag, Das	20 ...	Mirat High School.
	Raja Ram	17 ...	L. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Rakshit, Jogendranath	19 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ram Chandra	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Ram Prasad	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Rao Damodar Rao Kher	19-8 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
	Ray, Chandrasekhar	17-8 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Kalicharan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Trailokyanath	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Raychaudhuri, Purnachandra	17-9 ...	Howrah School.
180	Saha, Gangadas	17 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	Sanyal, Brajalal	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Harikesab	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad	16 ...	Hare School.
	Sarkar, Annadaprasad	15-11 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnasundar	18 ...	Rajsahaye Collegiate School.
	Sati, Raghubansalal	18 ...	Private Student.
	Sen, Bhaminiranjan	16 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Chandragobinda	16 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Dinanath	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
190	„ Lalitmohan	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Nisikanta	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	Set, Haralal	17-2 ...	Ditto.
	Shea Bux	16-1 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Sahay, Sibasankar	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sil, Rambriday	19 ...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
	Sinha, Bankubihari	15-6 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Durganath	21 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Krishnakumar	16-1 ...	Comillah Zila School.
200	Smyth G.	15-0-9 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sohan Lal	22 ...	High School, Rewari.
	Thakur, Narendranath	17-2 ...	Hindu School.
	Tribedi, Ramendrasundar	16-4 ...	Kandi School.
	Venayak Rao Yadeva Bhope	19-4-3 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Watling G.	18 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Webber V.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Wilson R. H.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Wollaston, C. H.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Yan Hmoo	18-4 ...	Rangoon High School.
210	Zahural Haq	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

21 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Abbas Hassain
	Abdul Aziz

	Abdul Hakim	20 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Samad	16 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Abdur Rahim	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Abdus Rahman	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	Adhikari, Satischandra	16 ...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Adya Prasad	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Afzul Hassain	18 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
10	Aich Debendrachandra	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	Amir Ali	17-6 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Armour, G. J. B.	17 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Aserappa, A. L. R.	13-5 ...	St. Thomas College.
	Atmaram Anant Dhamker	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Azizul Bari	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Azizul Haq	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	Azizul Hassain	17-10 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Baburao Keshavasarvate	18 ...	Jebalpur High School.
	Bagchi Krishnachandra	20-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
20	„ Satischandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Bagram, O. J.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Baksi Suryyakanta	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Gobinda Bajaji	17 ...	Dhar High School.
	Balder Narayan	17 ...	Muzafarpur Zila School.
	Balgobinda	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Balmakund	21 ...	Ditto do.
	Balmakund	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	20 ...	Calcutta Institution.
30	„ Abinaschandra	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	„ Akhilchandra	18 ...	SerampurCollegiate School.
	„ Apurbakumar	17-7 ...	Hare School.
	„ Asutosh	16 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Asutosh	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Bhabeschandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Binodlal	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
	„ Girijabhushan	18-5 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	16-3 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Gopalcharan	18 ...	Puri Zila School.
	„ Hemchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
40	„ Herambachandra	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Jagadananda	16 ...	Katwa School.
	„ Jhulanchandra	18 ...	Maharajas' School, Burdwan.
	„ Jogendranath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Kalidhan	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Kalimohan	19-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Kaminimohan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	„ Kedarnath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lakshminarayan	16 ...	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	17-6 ...	Birbhoom School.
50	„ Manmathanath	17 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	„ Nagendranath	18 ...	Palamow Government School.
	„ Narendranath	16 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Prabhacharan	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	„ Prasannkumar	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
	„ Rajendralal	20 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chokdighi.
	„ Saradacharan	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Sasibhushan	20 ...	Narendra Krishna, School, Hatuganj.
60	„ Satyaprakas	16-5 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Syamalananda	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	„ Taraknath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Upendranath	18-3 ...	Hindu School.
	Barat, Benimadhab	15-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Baral, Hairidas	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	Barkakat, Ramakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Tila School.
	Barman, Golaknath	19 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Basak, Brindabanchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sasimohan	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
70	Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Asminikumar	18-6 ...	Dacca Collegiate Schoool.
	„ Asutosh	15-4 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Bamandas	15 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	„ Bamapada	19 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Basantakumar	16 ...	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bhabendranath	17 ...	Ditto.

	Basu, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Dakshinadayal	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Gobardhan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
80	„ Haranchandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Janakinath	17 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Kailaschandra	18 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	17-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Paresnath	22 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Peter	18-7 ...	F. C. Institution.
	„ Satyananda	15 ...	Krisnaghar Collegiate School.
	„ Sibendranath	19 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Suryyakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
90	„ Umapada	16 ...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chakdighi.
	„ Upendranath	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Basumallik, Asutosh	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Beletty, H.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bell, J. C.	15 ...	St. Joseph's School.
	Bhadra, Chandrakumar	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Bhaduri, Kulabhushan	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	Bhagaban Mahapatra	22 ...	Katak Academy.
	Bhagabati Prasad	20 ...	Mrzapur Zila School.
	Bhagirath Lal	17 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
100	Bhairo Dayal	17 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
	Bhar, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	20 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Bamandas	19 ...	Balagarh Aided English School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	18 ...	Private Student.
	„ Jogendrachandra	16 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Jnanendranath	17-6 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Khirodprasad	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Kuladabhushan	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Mahitmohan	18-1-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
110	„ Nrisinhaprasad	19 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	„ Pitambar	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Ramchandra	20 ...	Mirat High School.
	„ Ramjadab	16 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Satyakumar	18 ...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Jogneswar	18 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Lakshmanchandra	19 ...	Krisnaghar Collegiate School.
	Bhola Nath	18 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	Bindeswari Prasad	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Bhoonya, Bhairabchandra	17 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
120	Bhuray Lal	18 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Bishnu Sahay	18 ...	Unao High School.
	Biswas, Bankubihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	16 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sasibhushan	15 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Blunt, R. A.	17-1-15 ...	Lamartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Bomwetsch, G. S.	16 ...	Calcutta High School.
	Bowanjee Nawrojee Khambatta	15-0-16 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Brijlal Kayesth Srivastab	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Bryan, G.	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
130	Buchanan, E. M.	16-3-5 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Carapiet, W.	19 ...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Chajju Sing	17 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	„ Ganganath	16 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	„ Grischandra	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Goshthabihari	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Gurudas	21 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Kailaschandra	19 ...	Ditto.
	„ Kalinarayan	18-7 ...	Ditto.
140	„ Kamalakanta	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Manilal	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sitalchandra	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Comillah.
	„ Udaychandra	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
	Chandra, Adharlal	16 ...	Hindu School.
	Chandu Lal	19 ...	Ludianah Mission School.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	16 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Annadaprasad	18 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	„ Aghornath	20 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
150	„ Bhabataran	12 ...	Nowgong Zila School.

	Chattopadhyay, Biharilal	17-1 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Bibinbihari	22 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Brajendranandan	18-6 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Gaurranjan	18-2 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralal	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Joginimohan	15-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Kesablal	17 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Lalbihari	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
160	„ Makhanlal	15-8 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Manmathanath	18 ...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
	„ Negendranath	17 ...	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Paresnath	17 ...	Hare School.
	„ Pashupati	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Pheluram	18 ...	Biharilal Institution, Boinchi.
	„ Prankrishna	16 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Radhamadhab	20 ...	South Baharu School.
	„ Rajendranath	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
170	„ Ramapati	14-7 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Sasadhar	17 ...	Gossain Durgapur School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Sasibhusan	16 ...	Gar Bhowanipur School.
	„ Sitanath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra	17-5 ...	Ditto.
	Chaturbhuj	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Chaube, Pannalal	17 ...	Private Student.
	Chaudhuri, Ballabhikanta	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
180	„ Bhagabatikumar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Brajaraj	15 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Debendranath	16 ...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Gurugobinda	18 ...	Dwarkanath School, Tangail.
	„ Jogeschandra	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	„ Krishnachandra	17 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	„ Maheshchandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Mathuranath	17-8 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannachandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
190	„ Rajkrisna	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	„ Srikanta	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Syamacharan	15 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Tinkari	18 ...	Hare School.
	Chhailbihari Lal	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Chotailal B.	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Coinre, Prabhaschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dabaki Nandan	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Dacosta, C.	17-2 ...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
200	„ O.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussooree.
	Dal Chand	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Das, Abala	... ...	Bethune Female School.
	„ Bhagaban	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	„ Brajakisor	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Charanchandra	15 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dwarkanath	29-8 ...	Teacher.
	„ Dwijabar	21 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Haragobinda	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Haribala	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
210	„ Jadabindranandan	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Jaydeb	18 ...	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Kailaschandra	17-3 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
	„ Kailaschandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kalikanta	17 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
	„ Karunachandra	18-3 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Narendranath	15-9 ...	Private Student.
	„ Nathujamna	20 ...	Residency College.
	„ Nrityalal	16 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	17 ...	Katwa School.
220	„ Rakhalchandra	18 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Rameschandra	16 ...	Jagannath School.
	„ Ramkrishna	16-6 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Rasikchandra	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Saratchandra	21 ...	Barisal School.

	Das, Sarbananda	19 ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Barrackpur.
	„ Taraknath	18-8 ...	Malda Zila School.
	„ Umakanta	16 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
	Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Mathuranath	15 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
230	Datta, Apurbakrishna	18 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Baikunthabihari	16-10 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	„ Baikunthanath	19-2 ...	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Banikanta	17-1 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Bipinbihari (No. 1)	16 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Dwarkanath	19 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Harischandra	18 ...	St. Francis Desales' School.
	„ Jageschandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Krishnakisor	18-4 ...	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	18 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
240	„ Manmathanath	16 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Nabakisor	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Piyarimohan	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Radhakanta	16 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Satyakrishna	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Srinath	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Suklal	17 ..	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Syamacharan	18 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	Daulat Ram	20 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
250	Davis, C.	17 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	De, Akshaykumar	20 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Akshaykumar	15 ...	Hare School.
	„ Jagatchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Jnanendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Khagendranath	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Rameswar	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	16 ...	Hare School.
	„ Satkari	17 ...	Ditto.
	„ Tulsidas	21 ...	Jagadballabhpur H. C. E. School.
260	Debi Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Debi Sahay	21 ...	Ulwar High School.
	Dhar, Gurucharan	18 ..	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Mohinimohan	16-7 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	„ Nilmani	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Dip Chand	16 ...	Victoria College.
	Dissanaika, H. D. S.	17 ...	Galle High School.
	Dover, W. C.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Dube, Sitaram	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Durga Prasad	20 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
270	Durrant, J.	17 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Ellawalla, F. T.	19 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Fernando, M. J.	17 ...	Prince of Wales' Collegiate School.
	Fox, J.	17 ...	Doveton College.
	Fox, L. H.	15 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Gokul Prasad	15-9 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Ganes Prasad	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
	Gangadhar Balawant Gokhale	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Gangasankar Nagar	21 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Gangopadhyay, Anishprakas	19-6 ...	Hare School.
280	„ Basantakumar	18 ...	Barisal School.
	„ Bipinbihari	17 ...	Jagannath School.
	„ Haridas	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
	„ Kalibhushan	19 ...	Barisal School.
	„ Kumudnath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nabinchandra	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Pratapchandra	19 ...	Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	„ Rajkumar	18 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	Gauri Sankar	15-2 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
290	„ Annadaprasad	18 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	„ Bireswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Brajendrakumar	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Harachand	19 ...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Kailaschandra	17 ...	Rungpur Zila School.
	„ Lalitchandra	19-10 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	„ Maheswar	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.

	Ghosh, Manmathanath	17 ...	Barrackpur Government School.
300	„ Mrinalkanti	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Narendranath	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18-2 ...	Peshawar Mission School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	16-8 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Rajanikanta	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	„ Ramdas	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Calcutta Institution.
310	„ Saratchandra	18 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	„ Shastischaran	18 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Surendrakumar	17 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
	„ Surendranath	18-6-5 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Tinkari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Matilal	18 ...	Baraset School.
	Ghoshmajumdar, Priyanath	18-8 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	Girija Sahay	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Gobinda Prasad	20 ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
320	Gobind Parushram Bam	18 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Godfrey, L. E.	14-2 ...	Doveton College.
	Gopalganesh Runode	19 ...	Nagpur City School.
	Goswami, Banamali	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhubanmohan	17 ...	Rajshahye College School.
	„ Debendranath	19 ...	Ajodhya School.
	„ Sasibhushan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Graves, F. N.	18 ...	St. James' School.
	Guha, Anandabihari	18-4 ..	Comillah Zila School.
	„ Anukulchandra	20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
330	„ Kalidas	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Kedarnath	16-5 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Maheschandra	16 ...	Dhubri Zila School.
	„ Mahimchandra	16-8 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Satyakumar	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Tripurucharan	17-9 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Gulam Nabi	18 ...	Lahore Mission School.
	Gupta, Charuchandra	16-2 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Golaknath	19-1 ...	Serampur College.
	„ Kshetragopal	17-9 ...	Kandi School.
340	„ Pramathanath	15-6-4 ...	Uttarpara School.
	„ Priyanath	16-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Rasiklal	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Satyasaran	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sibnath	16 ...	Kandi School.
	Gurmukh Singh	20-7 ...	Delhi District School.
	Gur Pershad	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Hafiz Ibadullah	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Hait Ram	16 ...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
	Hajra, Phakirdas	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
350	Haldar, Hiralal	15-10 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Nandalal	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	Hall, W. H. A.	18-8-18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Harabandhan Lal	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Hara Prasad	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Hardless, C. R.	15 ...	St. James' School.
	Hefferman, W. St. M.	15-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hehir, W. P.	23 ...	Wood's Academy.
	Hemaetuddin	17 ...	Dacca Madrasa.
	Hohenbocken, G.	16-2 ...	St. Xavier's College.
360	Hotilal	18 ...	Muttra High School.
	Hpo Tsan	16-8 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Hukam Chandra	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Izzatullah	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Jackson, R.	17-5-14 ...	Cawnpur Memorial School.
	Jagadish	17 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
	Jagadamba Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Jagannath	20 ...	Muttra High School.
	Jagganath	19 ...	Ajmere Government Collegiate School.
	Janaki Prasad	18-1 ...	Canning College.
370	Jaswantrao Despande	27 ...	Teacher.
	Jay Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Jiyalal	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
	Johnstone, P.	...	Allahabad Girls' High School.

	Jowata Sahay	17-2 ...	Amritsar District School.
	Jugal Kisor	21 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Kali Charan	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Kalindri Prasad	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Kallan	18 ...	Shajehanpur School.
	Kamata Prasad	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
380	Kanhya Lal	20 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Kanhya Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Kanjilal, Jogendranath	17 ...	Birbhum School.
	Kannu Mal	19 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Kar, Gopalgobinda	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Mohinimohan	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Karan Ilahi	18 ...	Gujarat Government School.
	Karmakar, Gopalchandra	17-6 ...	Northbrook School.
	Kastagiri, Dhirendralal	15 ...	Hare School.
	„ Jogendralal	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
390	„ Kumadini	...	Bethune Female School.
	„ Saradacharan	16 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	Kedar Nath	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Kelly, J. F.	15-4 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Kenay, F.	18 ...	Ditto.
	Kenay, John	20 ...	Ditto.
	Khushali Ram	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
	Krishnaja, Haridate	17 ...	Nagpur City School.
	Kumar, Dhirajchandra	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kundan, Lal	19 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
400	Kundu, Radhagobinda	16 ...	Dinagepur Zila School.
	Kunjabiharilal	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Kyaw Myal	19-11 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Laddhu Mal	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Lahiri, Bankimchandra	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Tarinikanta	19 ...	Nasirabad School.
	Lakshminarayan	16-2 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Lala, Mahadeb Prasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Birbhum School.
	Lamb, C. W.	16-7 ...	Doveton College.
410	Latta Prasad	20 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Lucas, J.	20 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Luchman Das	19 ...	Victoria College, Agra.
	Lys, G. D.	17-1 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Madho Singh	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Mahapatra, Bhagbatprasad	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	Maheswar Prasad, 2	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Maitra, Jnanendralal	18-2 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Majumdar, Annadaprasad	17-11 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Baikunthanath	16 ...	Hare School.
420	„ Chandrasekhar	19-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	„ Debendranarayan	16-8 ...	Hare School.
	„ Janardan	20-7 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Kailaschandra	24 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	„ Kesablal	19 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Nirodchandra	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	„ Rasbihari	22 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	Makundbihari Lal	19 ...	Lakhimpur High School.
	Mallik, Amirtalal	18-4 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Girindralal	16-3 ...	Hughli Branch School.
430	„ Kalidas	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Nabinchandra	17 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	Mandal, Ganeschandra	17 ...	Seal's Free School.
	„ Jagneswar	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Sasadhar	16 ...	Kumarkhali School.
	Maulik, Adharchandra	17 ...	Jhenidah H. C. E. School.
	Mayes, C.	18 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mazharul Haq	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mehdi Hassan, S. M.	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Menasse, T.	17-10 ...	St. Francis Desales' School.
440	Mendes, E. L.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Milner, C. H.	18-2 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Mir Zafar Ali	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Misra, Brajalal	20 ...	Mankar H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	„ Rewaram	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Sarjuprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Jounpur.
	Mitchell, A.	18-4 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.

	Mitra, Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Madrasa-i-Unwariah.
450	„ Debendranath	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Dhangopal	17-11 ...	Howrah School.
	„ Jadunath	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Jaychandra	16 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Jotindralal	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jugalkisor	15-8 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	„ Kiranchandra	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	13-9 ...	Hare School.
	„ Nabakrishna	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Nagendranath	16 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Nilmani	16-10 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Nirmalchandra	17 ...	Hazaribagh School.
	„ Sureschandra	17-5 ...	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Virginia Mary	... ...	Cawnpur Girls' School.
	Monnier, E. G.	17 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mung Hpo Thine	17 ...	Maulmain Government High School.
	„ May	17-6 ...	Akyab Government High School.
	„ Pha Noo	18-4 ...	ditto.
	„ Hmo	17-6 ...	Rangoon High School.
	Muhammed Baksh	20 ...	Ludiana Mission School.
470	„ Habibullah	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Hassain	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	„ Jan	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	M. Kalb Ali Beg	17 ...	Ditto.
	Muhammed Yusuff	20 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abaninath	16-11 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Anilendranath	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Asutosh	14-8 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bidhubhushan	19 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
480	„ Bimalacharan	15-3 ...	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	„ Biswanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Brajakrishna	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Charuchandra	16-4 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Gangacharan	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Girbanicharan	17-7 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Girischandra	18-6 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsura.
	„ Harilal	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Hrisikes	17-6 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Iswarchandra	17-6 ...	South Baharu School.
490	„ Jogendranath	19 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jogeschandra	18-7 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Kalikananda	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Khagendranath	18 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	„ Krishnadhan	16-5 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	„ Krishnamohan	19-6 ...	Useful Arts School.
	„ Kshitibhushan	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath	15 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nagendranath	15 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath	20 ...	Narendrakrishna School, Hatugunj.
500	„ Nibaranchandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Nirmalabala	... ...	F. C. Normal School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	20 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Ramgati	18 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Rammohan	18 ...	Useful Arts School.
	„ Ramtarak	20 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-9 ..	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Satischandra	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
510	„ Surendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Taraprasad	19 ...	Bhagulpur Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	Munshi, Dakshinacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Murphy C.	17 ...	St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.
	Mustafi, Lalbihari	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	Nadinandan, Lal	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nag, Anandachandra	18 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Purnachandra	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Nandan, Ramballabh	20 ...	Indian Institution.
520	Nandi, Baikunthakumar	18 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Chunilal	16 ..	Hindu School.
	Narayan Rao Moreshwar Sane	16-5 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Narayan Sarup	16 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Narku Lal	21 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Nepos, V. E.	16-9 ...	Doveton College.
	Niaz Ali	17 ...	Bahraich School.

	Nilambar Prasad	17-4 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	Niyogi, Jasadanandan	18 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Kaminiprasad	20 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
530	Owen, M.	15-7 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Pain, Manilal	16 ...	Hare School.
	Pal, Albert Upendranath	20 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
	„ Amritalal	16 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jadunath	18 ...	Baraset School.
	„ Tarakchandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Palit, Manindranath	15 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Nagendranath	18-2 ...	Uttarpara School.
	Panchanan	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	Pande, Rambujhawan	17 ...	Chapra Zila School.
540	Pandit, Biswambharnath	16-10 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Jaynath	19-3 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	„ Bishannarayan	18 ...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
	Panna Lal	18-6 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Panta, Haridatta	19 ...	Almora Mission School.
	Parmeswar Sahay	17-3 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Peters, J.	16-6 ...	Lahore Mission School.
	Plomer, R.	18 ...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Prabhu Dayal	16 ...	Mooltan District School.
	Prabhu Dayal	19 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
550	Puran Chand	20 ...	Banda Zila School.
	Purkait, Chandramohan	19-7 ...	Contai School.
	Purves, E.	... ...	Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Raghu, Prasad	16 ...	Fyzabad School.
	Rahim-ud-din	18-6 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Raja Ram	19 ...	Gurdaspur District School.
	Raj Bahadur	19 ...	Cawnpur Zila School.
	Ramanand	19 ...	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Vishnu Sarun	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Ram Narayan	19 ...	American Mission School, Allahabad.
560	Ram Narayan	24-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Ram Prasad	14 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Ram Prasad	20-5 ...	Rajkumar College, Nowgong.
	Ram Prasad	18 ...	Gonda High School.
	Ram Ratan	16-5 ...	Gujarat Government School.
	Ram Sahay	16 ...	Ditto.
	Ranglal	19 ...	St. Stephen College, Delhi.
	Ratnaipke, I. C.	18-2-5 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Ray, Anandakisor	18 ...	Nasirabad School.
	„ Bhabanicharan	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
570	„ Chandramadhab	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Jahurilal	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nrityagopal	18-4 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	18 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Prabhuram	20 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	„ Priyanath	17 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Pulinchandra	17 ...	Kusthea English School.
	„ Radhakanta	17-2 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Rajanikanta	19 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath	15 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
580	„ Rajendranath	16-3 ...	Canning College.
	„ Rajendranath (Junior)	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
	„ Ramapati	16-2-9 ...	Gur Bhobanipur School.
	„ Saratchandra	15-0-20 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sitanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	Raychaudhuri, Mrigankadhar	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	„ Paresnath	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Rennell, H.	17-9 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Rout, Jagatchandra	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
590	Russell, A.	16 ...	Mussoorie School.
	Saha, Ganeschandra	19 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Prasannakumar	17 ...	Baranagar Hindu School.
	Sailaja Prasad	18-6 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Sakhawat Hosain	19 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Samanta, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
	Sameraweera, D.	17-2-1 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sameraweera, J.	19-6-3 ...	Ditto
	Sanyal, Banamali	20 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Bholanath	17 ...	Nabadwip Hindu School.
600	„ Bidhubushan	18 ...	Krishnaghar A. V. School.

	Sanyal, Charukanti	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Sabitrikumar	16 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sarad Singh	20 ...	Pratabgarh High School.
	Sarkar, Jyotindranath	16-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Krishnasundar	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kunjabihari	17-6 ...	Hare School.
	„ Natabarchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Ramlal	18 ...	Kalikisor School, Hasara.
610	Satyanarayan	20 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Schoeneman, F.	15 ...	St. George's College.
	Sen, Akhilchandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Anantakumar	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Annadacharan	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Binodbihari	16 ...	Hindu School.
	„ Dwarkanath	19 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Gopinath	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Jatindranath	16 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jogeschandra	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Kalibinod	18-6 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
620	„ Mahendrakumar	15-1-15 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Mahendranath	18 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Phanibhushan	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Piyarimohan	22 ...	Presidency School.
	„ Purnachandra	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Ramlal	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	14 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-7 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Sasadhar	17 ...	Kumarkhali School.
630	„ Sasibhushan	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	„ Satischandra	15 ...	Kalia H. C. E. School.
	„ Surendrachandra	14 ...	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	Sengupta, Ambikaprasad	17 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	Senmajumdar, Akshaykumar	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Sethna, P.	15 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Shah, Rupendralal	19 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Shahadut Ullah	16 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Shaikh Abdus Samad	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	Shridharganesh Paranjpe	19 ...	City School, Nagpur.
640	Shridhar Luxman Pusatkar	19 ...	Ditto.
	Saye, Kedarnath	17 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sibabakhsh Mal	19 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Sieber, E.	14-4-4 ...	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sil, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	„ Haranchandra	17 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Simpson, H. J.	16-2 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
650	Singh, Bidyaprasad	18 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Ramnath	18 ...	Gonda High School.
	Sinha, Akshaycharan	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Baijnath	17 ...	Gya Zila School.
	„ Harendrachandra	15 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	„ Kedarnath	19 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	„ Kisorimohan	17-6 ...	Pakur School.
	„ Madhusudan	17-5 ...	Ditto.
	„ Manmatha	17 ...	Bhastara School.
	„ Rajanikanta	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
660	„ Ramlal	16-6 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	17 ...	Kandi School.
	„ Sibaprasad	16-6 ...	Gya Zila School.
	„ Surendranarayan	16-2 ...	Birbhum School.
	„ Surendranath	16 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath	20-6 ...	Gur Bhowanipur School.
	Smith, Lalmohan	18 ...	Gauhati Zila School.
	Smith, L. H.	...	Miss Arrakiel's School.
	Singh, Sohan	16 ...	Gujrat Government School.
	Sohan Lal	17 ...	High School, Jabbalpur.
670	Solomon, S.	18 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Som, Baikunthanath	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Baradasankar	18 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	„ Gopalchandra	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunath	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.

	Stewart, B.	14-7 ...	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	Strange, H. R.	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Sukul, Harendranath	19 ...	Private Student.
	,, Ramnarayan	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	Sundar Das	18 ...	Gujrat Government School.
680	Sundar Lal	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Suraj Narayan	15-4 ...	Canning College.
	Suri, Dharamdas	18 ...	Lahore Government High School.
	Surya Prasad	17 ...	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Syad Mohiuldin	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Syed, Moshuq Ali	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Hassain	17 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	,, Nazir Hassan	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syad, Syad Jan	19 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Tennekoon, J. G.	17-9 ...	St. Thomas' College.
690	Thaddeus, A.	18-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Tha Do Oung	16 ...	Akyab Government High School.
	Thakur Prasad	16 ...	Barabanki High School.
	Thakur Singh	18 ...	Multan District School.
	Trimbuck Anant Sathey	18-2-5 ...	Zoroastrian School, Mhow.
	Tytler, Joshua M.	17 ...	Galle High School.
	Ukil, Syamacharan	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Venis, H. C.	13-6-4 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Vithal Gobind Daoo	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Wali Muhammad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
700	Walsh, M. P.	18 ...	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Wheeler, E. M.	13-3-2 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Wilayat Hassain	19 ...	Delhi District School.
	Wittinbaker, G. H.	17 ...	Doveton College.
704	Zohadur Rahim	15 ...	Dacca Madrasa.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz	17 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Abdul Karim	16 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Acharyya, Ramchandra	18 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Chuadanga H. C. E. School.
	Adhikari, Hemnath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Ambadas Ramchandra Hadapp	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Amba Prasad	18 ...	Aligarh Zila School.
	Anwarul Haq	19 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Arathoon, T.	17 ...	St. James' School, Calcutta.
10	Aserappa, W. N.	18-1 ...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Azmat Ali	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Bagchi, Jadabchandra	21 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Parjana H. C. E. School.
	Baitalik, Umeschandra	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	Baksi, Kaliprasanna	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Balaji Sakharam Vishrojawar	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Balkrishna Sahay	16-7 ...	Ranchi Zila School.
	Balwantrao Bhuskute	16 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amarapati	17 ...	South Subarban School, Kalighat.
20	,, Annadaprasad	17 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Asutosh	17 ...	Hugli Branch School.
	,, Banwarilal	14 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bishnucharan	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bishnupada	18-7 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Brajagopal	20 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Chandrakumar	20 ...	Private Student.
	,, Chandranath	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Chunilal	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Durganath	18 ...	Graham School, Tangail.
	,, Haricharan	18-5 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
30	,, Haricharan	17 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Jaynarayan	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Kalipada	19 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kalipada	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Lalitmohan	17-10 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Ranaghat A. V. School.
	,, Nilkanta	18 ...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
	,, Purnachandra	18 ...	Baraset School.
	,, Purnachandra	19 ...	Hindu School.
40	,, Radhagobinda	19-3 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Rakhaldas	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.

	Bandyopadhyay, Rasbihari	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Saratchandra	17-1-7 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Burdwan E. School.
	,, Umeschandra	19-2 ...	Private Student.
	,, Umeschandra	20 ...	Ajodhya School.
	,, Upendranath	17 ...	South Suburban School.
	Bansi Lal	16-5 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Banwari Lal	20 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
50	Bapurao Sadasiba Bhagrikar	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Barua, Debicharan	16 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
	Basak, Anandahari	19	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Krishnachandra	17-3 ...	Ditto.
	Basu, Annadaprasad	18 ...	South Suburban School, Kalighat.
	,, Apurbakrishna	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bidhumukhi	...	Dehra Mission Girls' School.
	,, Debendranath	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Anwarjah.
	,, Dwarkanath	20-5 ...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
60	,, Gobindachandra	20 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Harakali	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Jagannathprasad	17 ...	Puri Zila School.
	,, Janakinath	19 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Khagendranath	16-8 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	,, Lalitkisor	16 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Mahendranath	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Manmathanath	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Pramodkumar	15 ...	Hare School.
70	,, Rajkumar	18 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ramanath	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Satischandra	17 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Satyacharan	18-9 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	,, Taraknath	20 ...	Indian Institution.
	,, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pabna Zila School.
	Bhagabati Charan	16 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Haranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Haridas	16 ...	Ditto.
	,, Mahendrachandra	21 ...	City Collegiate School.
80	,, Sanatan	17 ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Bhaumik, Purnachandra	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	Biharilal	22 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	Bishan Das	20 ...	Dehra Dun Mission School.
	Bishnu, Chandrakumar	19-8 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	Biswas, Mahendranath	17-7 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Maheschandra	18 ...	Serajgunj H. C. E. School.
	Brahmachari, Priyanath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Brij Lal	18 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Buxi, Taraprasanna	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
90	Cameron, C.	16-5 ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Chakrabarti, Anukul	20 ...	Hamilton School, Tamluk.
	,, Bamacharan	16-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Durgakanta	19 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	,, Girischandra	17 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Harendralal	20-6 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	,, Iswarchandra	18 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	20 ...	Chatmohar Sambhunath School.
	,, Krishnacharan	22 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mahimchandra	22 ...	Santosh Jahnabi School.
	,, Rampada	18 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Saratchandra	19 ..	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Srischandra	18-2 ...	Malda Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	17 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Akshaykumar	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Gadadhar	17-9 ...	Pakur School.
	,, Hatanath	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	19-8 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Janakindu	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
	,, Jogendranath	17 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	,, Kalicharan	21 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Kalidas	20-3 ...	Okhra Kunjalal Institution.
	,, Kartikchandra	17 ...	Howrah School.
	,, Kshetranath	17 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Kuladanandan	17-11 ...	Kandi School.
	,, Manmathanath	16-6 ...	Chybasa Zila School.

	Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath	15 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Nabakisor	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Nabinchandra	19 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	16-8 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
120	,, Nalinranjan	16-2 ...	Ditto
	,, Parayanchandra	17 ...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Rameswar	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Ramlal	19 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Saradaprasad	29 ...	Teacher.
	,, Satischandra	...	Gauhati Zila School.
	,, Srischandra	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Chaturbedi, Jagannath	17 ...	Furackabad Government High School.
	Chaudhuri, Atalbihari	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Bijaygobinda	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
130	,, Isanchandra	18 ...	Bishenpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Iswarchandra	17-3 ...	Comillah Zila School.
	,, Rajanath	19 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Sibchandra	19-6 ...	Private Student
	,, Srinarayan	18-7 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Umeschandra	78 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Chintaman Krishna Diwalay	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Nagpur.
	Collins, P. H.	17 ...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
	Collins, W. H.	17 ...	Ditto
	Damodar Pal	18 ...	Mirzapur Zila School.
140	Dan, Umeschandra	19 ...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
	Das, Anandanath	16 ...	Cachar Zila School.
	,, Baradacharan	19 ...	Private Student.
	,, Bholanath	16 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Bidyadhar	20 ...	Jessore Zila School.
	,, Haragopal	16 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	,, Kirtinath	18 ...	Tezpur Zila School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18 ...	Gya Zila School.
	,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Raghunath	22 ...	Multan District School.
150	,, Rajanikanta	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Tarinicharan	16 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	Dasdas, Gosthabihari	19 ...	South Suburban School.
	Dasgupta, Sriskamal	16-7 ...	Magura H. C. E. School.
	Datta, Adwaitacharan	18 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Annadaprasad	19 ...	C. M. High School, Mirat.
	,, Asutosh	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Bankubihari	17 ...	Hare School.
160	,, Bankubihari	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Benilal	17 ...	Khulna H. E. School.
	,, Binodbihari	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
	,, Harakisor	18 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Jogendralal	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Jogeschandra	16 ...	Barisa School.
	,, Khagendranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Krishnanath	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	18 ...	Sylhet National Institution.
	,, Priyatama	...	Upper Christian School.
170	,, Purnachandra	17 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ramkumar	20 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Chandernagore School.
	Dayanath	18 ...	Moradabad High School.
	De, Baradaprasad	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Hridaychandra	18 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Kumudnath	19 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Lalitmohan	18-6 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Paresnath	18 ...	Balagar School.
	,, Rajendralal	20 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
180	,, Tulsicharan	16 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Deb, Dwarkanath	21 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	DeSilva, D.	25 ...	Prince of Wales Collegiate School.
	Dhar, Manmathanath	20 ...	Hughli College School.
	Dhavalimaruti Vishnu	21-3 ...	Dhar High School.
	Dube, Baladebram	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Kanhayalal	17 ...	Ditto.
	,, Gopallal	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	,, Lakshmiprasad	21 ...	Barari H. C. E. School.
	Dunn, E.	15-6 ...	St. Francis De sales' School, Nagpur.
190	Durga Prasad, L.	20 ...	Private Student.
	Filose, J.	16 ...	St. Xavier's College.

	Gajadhar Lal	19 ...	Sultanpur School.
	Ganesram Agarwala	17 ...	Debrugarh Zila School.
	Ganga Prasad	18 ...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
	Gangopadhyay, Banawarilal	19 ...	Gobardanga H. C. E. School.
	,, Bisweswar	19 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Panchanan	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Paresnath	19-10 ...	Canning College.
	Garai, Mahendranath	20 ...	Krishnagar A. V. School.
200	Gauri Sankar	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gauri Sankar	19 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	17-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Akshaykumar	19 ...	Nizamat School, Murshedabad.
	,, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Anandamohan	19 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Atulkrishna	16 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Atulkrishna	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Biharilal	21 ...	Indian Institution.
	,, Brajendra	22 ...	City Collegiate School.
210	,, Charuchandra	19-1 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Dinanath	17 ...	Gosai Durgapur School.
	,, Haricharan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Jatindranath	21 ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
	,, Jogeschandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Lalmohan	19 ...	Abdul Ganny's Free School.
	,, Mahimachandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Mathuranath	18 ...	Pabna Zilla School.
	,, Nitramohan	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Ramtaran	19 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
220	,, Sambhuchandra	19 ...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Saradaprasad	18 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Sasibhushan	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Satyendramohan	18 ...	Albert Collegiate School.
	,, Sudharchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Umeschandra	17-5 ...	Noakhali Zila School.
	Ghoshal, Asutosh	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Basantabihari	20 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Jagatbandhu	19-2 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Manmohan	14-10 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
230	,, Priyanath	17 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, Raghunath	17 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	Ghulam Nabi	15 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ghuzunfur Ali	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa
	Gopal Perman and Jistishi	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Gopal Sitaram T.	19 ...	Ditto.
	Guha, Grischandra	20 ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
	,, Mukundanath	18 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Rajkumar	20 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Gunawardene A.	19 ...	Wesly College, Colombo.
240	Guni Vinayak Raghunath	25 ...	Dhar High School.
	Gupta, Amritalal	18 ...	Barisa School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	20 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Ramnarayan	17-9 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Srischandra	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	Gurudas Ram	17 ...	Gurudaspur District School.
	Guthrie, J.	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Guzratty, Ramdas	19-6 ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Hajra, Chandrasekhar	17-10 ...	Searsole H. C. E. School.
	,, Pramathanath	19 ...	City Collegiate School.
250	Haldar, Bipinbihari	17-9 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Janmajay	19 ...	Goalanda School.
	Har Gopal	19 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Haridas	16 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Harihar Prasad	20 ...	Chapra Zila School.
	Harivithal Limaye	17 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Hurmatulla	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Ibrahim Beg Chughtai	18 ...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Janaki Singh	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Jha, Arkanath	18 ...	Darbhanga Raj School.
260	Jiban Lal	16 ...	C. M. High School, Jabbalpur.
	Jodha Singh	18 ...	Bareilly High School.
	Johnson, E.	15-10 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Jugalkisor Lal	16 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
	Jumna Lal	18-4 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Kar, Haridas	17 ...	Residency College, Indore.
	,, Pitambar	19 ...	L. M. School, Midnapur.
	,, Suryyamohan	17-10 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.

	Kasinath Balaji Gokhale	20 ...	City School, Nagpur.
	Kesablal	17 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
270	Khaja Ikramullah	21 ...	C. M. School Azimgarh.
	Khanditi, Upendranatb	17 ...	Mankar H. E. School.
	Kshetriya, Sankataprasad	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Kyawzaway	18-10 ...	Akyab Government High School.
	Lahiri, Balaram	21 ...	Private Student.
	,, Binodbihari	19-5 ...	Malda Zila School.
	,, Grischandra	16 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Kumudnath	18 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Matilal	19-6 ...	Hare School.
	Lala Dipurayan Lal	21 ...	Gazipur Mission High School.
280	Madhao Ramchandra Deo	17 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Madho Prasad Deolia	17 ...	Jabalpur High School.
	Mahadeb Prasad	19 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Mahesa Prasad	19 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mahmud	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Maitra, Adharchandra	19 ...	Jaynagar Institution.
	,, Bansantakumar	17 ...	Kumarkali School.
	,, Kasipada	18 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	,, Nitharniay	17 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Majumdar, Ambikacharan	17 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
290	,, Harischandra	17 ...	Ditto.
	,, Panchanan	18 ...	Mohespur School, Nadea.
	Makut Dharilal	21 ...	Palamow Government School.
	Mallik, Gokulchandra	18 ...	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Nandalal	18 ...	Hare School.
	Marley, H. E.	18 ...	Allahabad Boys' High School.
	Martin, C.	18 ...	Christian Boys' Boarding School, Batala.
	Mathuraprasad Lala	21 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Mee, A. R.	17-7 ...	La Martiniere Lucknow.
	Millerick, J.	19-6 ...	St. Xavier's College.
300	Mir Mushfi Hassain	18 ...	Ganhati Zila School.
	Misra, Nilmani	17 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Darsan	16 ...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
	Mitra, Aghornath	17 ...	Bagirhat School.
	,, Ambikacharan	16 ...	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Hemchandra	17 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Isanchandra	18 ...	Loknath, H. C. E. School.
	,, Kedarnath	17 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Niranjankumar	16 ..	Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Prayagchandra	17-4 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
310	,, Rajaninath	16 ...	Midnapur College School.
	,, Saratchandra	18 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Satyacharan	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Sidheswar	16 11 ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	,, Surendranath	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mohan Lal	18 ...	Government High School, Lahore.
	Muhammad Abdoolah	19 ...	Patna Collegiate School.
	,, Abdul Moquit	18 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
	,, Isa	18 ...	Doveton College.
	,, Nawab Jan	16 ...	Calcutta Madrasa.
320	Mukhopadhyay, Anukulchandra	18 ...	Burisal Zila School.
	,, Asutosh	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Baidyanath	16 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Bamacharan	20 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
	,, Bidhubhushan	17 ...	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	,, Biharilal	19 ...	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	,, Bipinchandra	17-5 ...	L. M. S. School, Khangra.
	,, Dwijaraj	19-8 ...	Hare School.
	,, Girindranath	16 ...	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Gobindalal	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Mirzapur.
330	,, Harilal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Haripada	18 ...	Free Church, Institution, Chinsurah.
	,, Haripada	17-9 ...	Uttarpara School.
	,, Jogendranath	20 ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
	,, Kaliprasanna	16 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	,, Kamakshyanath	16-4 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Khirodchandra	18 ...	Allahabad Zila School.
	,, Manahar	16 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	,, Nabinchandra	19-4 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	,, Nishikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
340	,, Raimohan	18 ...	Seal's Free College.
	,, Saratchandra	16 ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	,, Syamacharan	21 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Tarapada	17 ...	Madrasa-i-Uswaria.
	,, Upendranath	19 ..	Hughli Branch School.

	Munder Bhattalal	22 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	Murison, J. A.	15-6 ...	Diocesan Mission School.
	Nag, Jotintramohan	17-2 ...	Hare School.
	Nandi, Ambikacharan	19 ...	Chundernagar School.
	,, Asutosh	20 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
350	,, Haripada	17-2 ...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
	,, Kanailal	17 ...	City Collegiate School.
	,, Makundachandra	19 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Taramohan	19 ...	Santosh Janhabi School.
	,, Trailokyamohan	20 ...	Digapatia H. C. E. School.
	Nand Ram	19 ..	Farrakabad Government High School.
	Nayak, Lakshminath	17 ...	Benares Collegiate School.
	Nilakhe, Narayan Raghunath	23 ...	City School Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Durgadayal	19 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Nownidh Lal	20 ...	Arrah Zila School.
360	O'Brien, P.	17 ...	Bishop School, Nagpur.
	Onkar Prasad Tewari	18 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Onraet, E. D.	17-3 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Oudh Bihari	20 ...	Fyzabad Zila School.
	Pal, Brajendralal	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
	Palit, Surendranath	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Paludhi, Harimohan	15 ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pande, Uditnarayan	25 ...	Ditto.
	Panta, Gauridatta	18 ...	Almora Mission School.
	Peters, Geo.	18-7 ...	Rangoon High School.
370	Pir Muhammad	17-6 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Prithie Nath	17 ...	Moradabad High School.
	Radha Krishna	19-7 ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Raghubar Dayal	18 ...	C. M. H. School. Jounpur.
	Raghubir Sinha	21 ...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
	Raghunath Purusotham, D.	23 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Raha, Natabar	19 ...	Rajagram A. S. School.
	Ramchandra Prasad	18 ...	Arrah Zila School.
	Ramjiban Lal	19-6 ...	Mazafarpur Zila School.
	Ram Sahay	20 ..	Bareilly High School.
380	Rao G. Dhundiraj G.	20 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Raoji Ramkrishna Mudey	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ray, Amritalal	20 ...	Faridpur Zila School.
	,, Bhairabchandra	18-2 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Bisweswar	16 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Debendranath	15 ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
	,, Durgadas	16-3 ...	Maharani Surnamay's School, Ulipur.
	,, Gopalchandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Gopimohan	17 ...	Balasore Zila School.
	,, Guruprasanna	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
390	,, Harendranarayan	17 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Herambanarayan	19 ...	Lokenath H. C. E. School.
	,, Jadabananda	16 ...	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	,, Jagadischandra	19 ...	Serajganj H. C. E. School.
	,, Jagadischandra	18 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Kalidas	18 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Kalikumar	18 ...	Faridpur Zilla School.
	,, Kalikumar	15-3 ...	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Kartikchandra	15 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Mohinimohan	17 ...	Mymensingh Zila School.
400	,, Mathuranath	19 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Pramathabhushan	17 ...	Chinsura Hindu School.
	,, Prasannagopal	18 ...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Rajanikanta	20 ...	Ruplal Raghernath School.
	,, Rasbihari	18 ...	Burdwan English School.
	,, Surendranath	16-8 ...	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Surjakumar	19 ...	Bankura Zila School.
	,, Tinkari	17-6 ...	Syampuker Preparatory School.
	,, Umanath	19 ...	Dharbhanga Raj School.
	Raychaudhuri, Hiralal	18 ...	Hare School.
410	,, Suryyakanta	22 ...	Ditto.
	Roy, J.	16 ...	Free School.
	Rung Lal	20 ...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Sa, Baidyanath	16 ...	Monghyr Zila School.
	,, Chaitanyacharan	18 ...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
	Saha, Harilal	17 ...	Jangipur H. C. E. School.
	Sahay, Brajabhushan	17 ...	Purnea Zila School.
	Sakharam Sitaram Wazalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Salig Ram	18 ...	Hushiarpur District School.
	Sandiqui, Radhakanta	16 ...	Sibsagar Zila School.
420	Sankataprasad Lala	18 ...	Benares Collegiate School.

	Sanpui, Umeschandra	18 ...	L. M. S. School, Behala.
	Sanyal, Durganath	25 ...	Shushong Durgapur Maharaja's School.
	Sarkar, Ashutosh	20 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Bipinbihari	17 ...	Nasirabad Entrance School.
	,, Chandicharan	19 ...	Hughli Branch School.
	,, Chintamani	17 ...	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	,, Ekkariprasad	17 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Hrishikes	17 ...	Bandgora H. C. E. School.
	,, Jnanendranath	18 ...	Oriental Seminary.
430	,, Nabakumar	17-8 ...	Bogra Zila School.
	,, Prasannakumar	18 ...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
	,, Sasikanta	18 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Trailokyamohan	19 ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	20 ...	Ampta School.
	Sarma, Ganeslal	17-8 ...	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur.
	,, Ramankrishna	17 ...	Sylhet Zila School.
	Sen, Ambikacharan	20 ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.
	,, Ambikacharan	18 ...	Pogose School.
	,, Banamali	17 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
440	,, Bhupendranath	16-3 ...	Hare School.
	,, Bipinbihari	16 ...	Canning College.
	,, Bipinchandra	19-6 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Girischandra	18 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Gopeswar	18 ...	Hare School.
	,, Gopinath	17 ...	Deogarh Zila School.
	,, Indubhushan	17 ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
	,, Jagadischandra	16 ...	Hardui High School.
	,, Jatindrachandra	14 ...	Kalia H. E. School.
	,, Mahimchandra	19 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
450	,, Prakaschandra	19-5 ...	Mymensing Zila School.
	,, Rameschandra	16 ...	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	,, Rameschandra	17 ...	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Taraknath	17 ...	Rangpur Zila School.
	,, Trailokyanath	16 ...	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	,, Upendranath	16 ...	Gazipur Mission H. School.
	Senapati, Lalmohan	17 ...	Balasore Zilla School.
	Sengupta, Nibaranchandra	19 ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Srisgobinda	17 ...	Puthia H. C. E. School.
	Shana, Gaurchand	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
460	Shuttleworth, E. C. S.	15-1-10 ...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sil, Mahendranath	17 ...	Hindu School.
	,, Pannalal	17-9 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Bharatchandra	18 ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	,, Bipinbihari	18 ...	Bishunpur H. C. E. School.
	,, Harischandra	18 ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	,, Jogendranath	16 ...	Krishnaghar Collegiate School.
	,, A. Ram Indirj	21 ...	Bankipur Training Academy.
	,, Ramraksha	17 ...	Ampta School.
	,, Santaprasad	20-6 ...	Private Student.
470	,, Sasibhushan	17 ...	Hamilton School Tamluk.
	,, Sheosaran	17-6 ...	Muzufferpur Zila School.
	,, Sureschandra	18 ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sitram Vitbal Bejalwar	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sohan Lal	15 ...	Govt. High School, Lahore.
	Som Hemsasi	17-11 ...	Birbhum School.
	,, Sibnath	19 ...	District School, Amritsur.
	Srinibas Rao, C.	18 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Subhakar Lal	18-6 ...	Shajehanpur Zila School.
	Sukul, Jugalkisor	19 ...	Gonda High School.
480	Sultan Bakhsh	20-6 ...	Jabbalpur High School.
	Sundar Lal	20-5 ...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Suraja Prasad	19 ...	Farruckabad Govt. High School.
	Syambaran Lal	19 ...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Syed Abul Latif	18 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Syed Zaheeruddin Ahmed	16 ...	Doveton College.
	Syed Zulfikar Haidar	20 ...	Hardui High School.
	Talukdar, Brajakanta	18 ...	Maharani Sarnamay's School, Ulipur.
	Taylor, T. E. A.	18 ...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Tewari, Ramprasad	19 ...	St. John's College, Agra.
490	Thakur Prasad	16-6 ...	Gya Zila School.
	Tribedi, Ramnarayan	19 ...	Hardui High School.
	Tufsil Ahmed	17 ...	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Thakerey, Vithoba Krishna	19 ...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Woods, W.	18 ...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
495	Wylie, Patrick S.	18 ...	Ludiana Mission School.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th January 1882.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

The Gazette of India,

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

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.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher Gazette of India.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Government Printing, India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1882.

No. 258.—Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1882.

No. 3.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Mohan Basu, of the supernumerary list, is granted an extension of leave for six months, without pay, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

The 18th January 1882.

No. 4.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Annoda Prasad Das, of the supernumerary list, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

The 21st January 1882.

No. 5.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Unnoda Churn Kastegry, of the Bengal provincial establishment, is permitted to retire from the service.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

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

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Majumdar, Ramchandra	...	Presidency College.
2	Basu, Bhupalchandra	...	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Canning College.
4	,, Jibanchandra	...	Muir Central College.
5	Chakrabarti, Bhupati	...	Presidency College.
6	Das, Radhagobinda	...	Ditto.
7	Jagannath Prasad	...	Patna College.
8	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
9	Mitra, Rasamay	...	Hughli College.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
11	Ray, Manamohan	...	Presidency College.
12	Sen, Bankimchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
13	Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
14	Sen, Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.
15	Sanyal, Saratchandra	...	Canning College.
16	Palit, Dabendranath	...	Hughli College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
18	Sen, Khirodchandra	...	Dacca College.
19	Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Atmaram	...	Patna College.
	Baldeo Lal	...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Baninath	...	Ditto.
	Banerjee, A. N.	...	Bishop's College.
	Basu, Janakinath	...	Ravenshaw College.
	,, Phanibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	,, Rajaninath	...	Teacher.
	,, Saradacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
10	,, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Bhar, Nityananda	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Hughli College.
	,, Ramsadan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Harendranarayan	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Jnanendranath	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Rajmohan	...	Dacca College.
	,, Rasikchandra	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Lakshmanchandra	...	Presidency College.
20	Chaudhuri, Umeschandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Das, Gaganchandra	...	Presidency College.
	,, Taritamohan	...	Hughli College.
	Datta, Jadabchandra	...	Presidency College.
	De, Kunjabihari	...	Dacca College.
	Dhar, Abinaschnadra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Panchanan	...	Ditto.
	,, Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Gupta, Kangalchandra	...	Hughli College.
30	,, Gobindagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Haldar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Kandhye	...	Patna College.
	Muhammad Shafi	...	Lahore Government College.
	Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Presidency College.
	,, Bipinbihari	...	Teacher.
	Mitra, Hemchandra	...	Krishnaghar College.
	,, Srischandra	...	Rajshahye College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan	...	Presidency College.
	,, Brajalal	...	Ditto.
40	,, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Krishnakali	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Bhutnath	...	Free Church Institution.
	Ray, Gobindachandra	...	Hughli College.

	Sahay, Nilkantha	...	Patna College.
	Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Presidency College.
	Sen, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Bisweswar	...	Dacca College.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Hughli College.
49	Set, Dhanballabh	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar	...	Presidency College.
	,, Chandrabhushan	...	Muir Central College.
	,, Debendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basak, Lalbihari	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Bijaygobinda	...	Ditto.
	,, Khagendranath	...	Presidency College.
10	,, Saratkisor	...	Dacca College.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.
	Biswas, Girischandra	...	Canning College.
	Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar	...	Dacca College.
	,, Anukulchandra	...	Teacher.
	Chaudhuri, Jogendralal	...	Hughli College.
	Das, Harkrishna	...	Lahore Government College.
	Datta, Madhabchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Jyotirbeda, Pitambar	...	Muir Central College.
20	Konar, Sasibhushan	...	Free Church Institution.
	Maiti, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Murarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Misra, Harinarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Debendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sureschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Kalidas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
30	Sarkar, Nabagopal	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Debendramohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Paresnath	...	Ditto.
	,, Rasiklal	...	Teacher.
	Sinha, Kshetralal	...	Presidency College.
	,, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Surendranath	...	Hughli College.
37	Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	...	Muir Central College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 28th January 1882.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January 1882.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				30,11,966	4	4
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,07,85,948	15	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,45,83,074	7	0	2,53,69,023	6	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,49,46,559	13	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				7,28,640	2	6
Sundries				7,99,190	3	7
RUPEES				7,48,55,379	14	1

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				73,82,521	8	0
Other authorized Investments				39,80,665	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				80,77,356	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,09,49,911	3	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,03,02,727	14	0
Balances with other Banks				8,07,499	2	8
Bullion				7,31,163	15	5
Dead Stock				11,69,059	0	7
Stamps				6,777	9	0
Sundries				6,09,732	10	10
				5,39,17,414	9	0
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	73,41,841	13	7	2,09,37,965	5	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,35,96,323	7	6			
RUPEES				7,48,55,379	14	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th January 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.

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

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 19th January 1882.

No. 57.—The following is the list of holidays to be observed by the Courts and Offices in the Ajmir-Merwara District during the year 1882:—

No.	Name of Holiday.	Dates.	Days.	No. of Days.
	Christian Holidays.			
		1882.		
1	New Year's Day ...	1st Jan.	Sunday	1
2	Ash Wednesday ...	22nd Feb.	Wednesday ...	1
3	Good Friday ...	7th Apl.	Friday	1
4	Queen Empress' Birthday	24th May	Wednesday ...	1
5	Christmas... ...	25th to 31st Dec.	Monday to Sunday ...	7
				11
	Hindu Holidays.			
1	Vasant Panchmi ...	24th Jan.	Tuesday	1
2	Sheo Ratri ...	16th Feb.	Thursday ...	1
3	Holi	2nd to 4th Mar.	Thursday to Saturday	3
4	Sil Saten Fair ...	11th Mar.	Saturday	1
5	Baisakhi Fair ...	3rd & 4th May	Wednesday & Thursday	2
6	Janum Ashtmi ...	4th & 5th Sept.	Monday & Tuesday ...	2
7	Savitri Fair ...	20th Sept.	Wednesday ...	1
8	Anant Chowdas ...	26th Sept.	Tuesday ...	1
9	Dasebra	21st Oct.	Saturday ...	1
10	Dipmalka (Dewali) ...	11th Nov.	Saturday ...	1
11	Pushkar Fair ...	21st to 25th Nov.	Tuesday to Saturday ...	5
				19
	Mahomedan Holidays.			
1	Bara Wafat ...	2nd Feb.	Thursday ...	1
2	Urs Khwaja Sahib ...	22nd to 25th May	Monday to Thursday...	4
3	Shab-i-barat ...	1st July	Saturday ...	1
4	Idul Fitar ...	16th Aug.	Wednesday ...	1
5	Idul Zuha... ...	24th Oct.	Tuesday ...	1
6	Mohurrum... ...	20th to 22nd Nov.	Monday to Wednesday	3
				11

General Holidays.

(1) For English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

(2) Mahomedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(3) Hindu holidays on account of eclipse of the sun fall on the day of such eclipse, but when they are for eclipse of the moon they fall on the day following.

(4) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, only when there are no arrears of work.

(5) The Civil Court vacations commence on the 1st August and end on 30th September. No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted, unless of an emergent character; but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing off cases instituted before 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

The 23rd January 1882.

No. 59.—Captains A. P. Thornton and J. H. Newill, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1882.

No. 61.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain J. H. Newill, Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, a Justice of the Peace within the Districts of Ajmir and Merwara.

No. 63.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmir-Merwara is pleased to invest Captain J. H. Newill, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in Section 20 of Act X of 1872 and with all the powers mentioned in Section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 64.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 5 of Regulation I of 1877 (The Ajmir Courts' Regulation), the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General, is pleased to appoint Captain J. H. Newill, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Sub-Judge of the 1st Class, and under Section 11 of the same Regulation to invest Captain J. H. Newill with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Nasirabad and a distance of four miles beyond the cantonment boundary.

By Order,

F. T. HEWSON,

for 1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 18th January 1882.

No. 1668—219.—Major H. M. S. M[illegible] delivered over, and Mr. Murray Hammick, [illegible] received, charge of the District Magistrate's and Office of the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Coorg, on the forenoon of the 4th January 1882.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1882.

No. 5.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Traffic Superintendent (Class II), Indus Valley State Railway, was granted leave on medical certificate for one month from 11th November 1881.

No. 6.—Baboo Gujadhur Lall, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, in charge of the Military Stores Depôt at Delhi, is transferred to the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

BUNDELKUND RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Cawnpore, the 20th January 1882.

No. 1.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Cawnpore to join the Bundelkund Railway Survey on the 18th December 1881, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the same date.

No. 2.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Cawnpore to join the Bundelkund Railway Survey on the 27th December 1881, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the same date.

H. D. LATOUCHE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

PATNA-BAHRAICH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 14th January 1882.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Patna and Bahraich Railway Survey on the afternoon of the 31st December 1881, and was posted to the Gorukhpur Division.

F. B. WALKER,

Engineer-in-Chief.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 10th September 1881, treasure consisting of 87* gold coins (known as Varahas), valued in the aggregate at Rs. 391-8, was found in field No. 934A., said to belong to one Goparazu Krishnayya and his brother, Narasimham, situated in the village of Kolakalur, Repalli Taluq, Kistna District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna, at his Office, on the 13th June 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

* 77 in the Tenali Sub-Magistrate's Office, 10 with the said G. Krishnayya.

J. G. HORSFALL,

Collector.

KISTNA DISTRICT,

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Masulipatam, the 13th January 1882.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, R. L. Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 18th day of January 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No.850—A, Private James Kennedy.	At what Place Enlisted,—Curragh Camp.
Age,—24 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Ballyraggad, County Killkenny.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Tailor.
Date of Desertion,—12th January 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— / Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimental.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay, E. I.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—12th May 1877.	Under 4 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., R. L. Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 7-10th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 21st day of January 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3797—8Bde., Gunner Robert Haslie.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— / Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimental.
Age,—24 years 6 months.	Date of Desertion,—17th January 1882.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.	Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Date of Enlistment,—23rd May 1877.
Parish and County in which Born,—Newport, Newport, Fifeshire, Scotland.	Place of Enlistment,—Edinburgh.
Marks,—None.	REMARKS,—
Trade,—Laborer.	Under 5 years' service.

HUGH W. PERRY, *Lieut., R.A.,*

Comdg. 7-10th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Descriptive Return of No. 7010-8Bde. Gunner William Abbott, of 6th Battery, 10th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 21st January 1882.

Age,—28 years.	Name and Rank of Enlister,—Bombardier M. Woods.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Name and position of Officer who finally approved,—H. Peel Yates, Colonel, R. A.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, Grey.	State whether the man has confessed or signed a confession, and, if so, whether after detection,—No.
Marks,—None.	Date of discovery of offence,—Reported absent, 17th January 1882.
Date of Enlistment,—5th January 1876.	If detected, by whom,—No.
Place of Enlistment—Liverpool, Lancashire.	
Service towards discharge—6 years.	
Character,—Very bad.	

H. CHANCE, *Lieut., R.A.,*

Comdg. 6-10th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Descriptive Return of No. 7104—8 Bde. Gunner John Gray, of 6-10th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 21st day of January 1882.

Age,—21 years 6 months.	Name and Rank of Enlister,—Edwd. Hayes, O. R. C.
Height,—5 feet 10¾ inches.	Name and position of Officer who finally approved,—Vere H. Bowles, Colonel.
Color of—Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	State whether the man has confessed or signed a confession, and, if so, whether after detection,—No.
Marks,—Scar on left shin.	Date of discovery of offence,—Reported absent, 17th January 1882.
Date of Enlistment,—1st August 1879.	If detected, by whom,—No.
Place of Enlistment,—Belfast, Ireland.	
Service towards discharge,—2 years 6 months.	
Conduct,—Fair.	

H. CHANCE, *Lieut., R.A.,*

Comdg. 6-10th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 16	...	...	...	16,193	51,01,300	21,62,775
,, 17	...	...	...	16,193	51,02,091	21,62,775
,, 18	...	...	1,382	14,810	51,19,988	21,64,158
,, 19	...	...	...	14,810	51,19,988	21,64,158
,, 20	...	...	...	14,810	55,19,852	21,64,158
,, 21	...	...	...	941	55,19,826	21,64,158

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 23rd January 1882.

J. F. TENNANT, *Col., R.E.,*

Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
203	... D 17—33145 ...	50	Mohamed Azim, Calcutta.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
152	... D 14—57174 ...	20	Surgeon-Major H. S. Muir, Bombay.
153	... D 12—14439 ...	5	Mr. J. Goslett, Bareilly.
	D 14—25785 ...	20	
	„ —44885 ...	20	
	D 17—09077 ...	50	
	D 18—56631 ...	100	
154	... D 18—74466 ...	100	Nathu Mull, Chakrata.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th January 1882.

I. C. BOSE, *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.
		Rs.	
1852			
1853	... M 44—80202 ...	100	Atmaram Bapuji, Bijapur.
	„ —80203 ...	100	
	M 57—17908 ...	50	
	F 9—84912 ...	50	Hardeo Shahoy, Betul.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
	M 57—25894 ...	50	Hormasji Sorabji Todiwala, Poona.
	M 46—73171 ...	50	Surgeon-Major R. Turner.
	„ —71172 ...	50	
	M 42—21263 ...	10	Joseph Goslett, Calcutta.
	F 7—96525 ...	10	
1854	... F 8—16557	20	Chandanmal Kunanmal, Bombay.
	„ —16057		

BOMBAY,
The 24th January 1882.

C. E. CRAWLEY,
for *Commissioner of Issue.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
309	... O 96—78828 ...	100	Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee.
	„ —35664 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
261	... P 3—79672 ...	10	Shaik Buxon.
262	... O 99—31094 ...	10	Babu Bhola Nath Chakravarti.
263	... O 97—18187 ...	100	Babu Boroda Churn Mitter.
264	... O 63—54286 ...	20	Kari Karim Bux.
	L 31—29794 ...	5	
265	... A 99—11127 ...	20	Colonel W. E. Glass.
183	... O 32—53043	50	The Superintendent of the Bengal Coal Company, Limited.
	„ —59189		
184	... L 95—31507	10	Gopaul Das Agurwalla.
	P 4—62506		
	D 12—12057	5	
	L 31—84917		

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
62	... O 74—84779 ...	1,000	Kalka Pershad, Calcutta.
63	... N 5—12379 ...	100	Revd. F. J. Montgomery, Chaplain, Umballa.
	„ —12380 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
81	... E 18—31724 ...	10	Jowaheer Sing, Attock.

LAHORE,
The 21st January 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
58	... I 2—07250 ...	500	Camady Appaswami, Cocanada.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
118	... B 62—70944 ...	100	Kenchati Nanjappa, Pleader, Mercara, Coorg.
	„ —80593 ...	100	
119	... B 62—57715 ...	100	K. Venkatasubia, Koppa Taluk, Kadur District, Mysore Province.
	„ —57716 ...	100	
	„ —57717 ...	100	
	B 68—00503 ...	100	

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 16th January 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General in charge of Paper Currency Department for Commissioner.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

1 male on view at Saugor.

1 male on view at Dinapore.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Saugor, address the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, and that for the one at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer there.

W. R. BUNBURY, *Major*,
for *Depy. Commissary General*,
Lower Circle.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA ;
The 19th January 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to the reduction of Establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

2 on view at Lucknow, *viz.*, 1 female and 1 male, a tusker.

9 on view at Agra, *viz.*, 2 females and 7 males, tuskers.

1 on view at Bareilly, male, a tusker.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from, and offers for purchases of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissaries General, Agra, Bareilly and Lucknow.

W. G. SMITH, *Major*,
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL CIRCLE ;
Lucknow, the 20th January 1882.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	4th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	3rd „	Str. *Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	28th Jan.	P. & O. Str. *Brindisi.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	28th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	30th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	29th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	2nd Feb.	Str. *Simla.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	2nd „	Str. *Busheer.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	7 „	2nd „	French Str. *Tibre.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	28th Jan.	Str. *Rajpootana,**
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	28th „	Str. *Rangoon.*

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.
N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd January 1882.

Baker, Salon.
Barr, Messrs. J. J. Co.
Barton, Mrs. C.
Bell, G. A.
Blackburn, W.
Box & Co.
Cameron, J.
Chaunce, Mrs. J.
Clark, J. W. S.
Clarke, Mr. E.
Cobtil, J. R.
Dicken, Major P. L.
Dickson, Mrs. E.
Douglas, Mrs. Ruth.
Dyce, Mrs. E. D.
Ezikiel, Miss S.
Fernandes, J. F.
Fraser, Mrs. L.
Griffith, Miss K.
Howkins, C. R.
Honorary Secretary to the Assam Rifle Association,
Jacob, Jacob Elias.
Jeffery, H. S.
John, William.
Joseph, J. I.
Kelly, Mrs. G.
King, Mrs. M.
Manager of "Monthly Journal."
Manuel, L. E.
Martin, W.
Mason, E. C.
Maxwell & Co.
Mills, C. A.
Mitter & Co.
Morris, Mrs. V.
Parker, Mrs.
Parkinson, S.
Patterson, Mrs. C.
Powell, Frank.
Ridsdale, Geo. M. M.
Rodgers, W. K.
Rous, B. Ramanatha, (Travancore Maharajah's Agent).
Scott & Co., Messrs. G.
Smallwood, G.
Smith, A. F.
Smith, A. M. Gow.
Stuart, C. H.
Thompson, A. C. G.
Webb, Mrs. M. C.
Whitehead, Miss.
Wilcox, Edwin.

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

Alexander, G. F.
Archer, R.
Atkinson, Jr.
B.
Bailey, J. R.
Bartlett, A. P.
Bates, J. Nelson.
Beresford, Mrs G. W.
Beadon, Lt.-Col. R.
Bell, J. H.
Bennett, Henry.
Berrill, G. T.
Bradford, J.
Broadbent, Capt. J. E.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Buchanan, J. E.
"Camera Obscura."
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cavanagh, James.
Chapman, G. C.
Chestham, H.
Cornfield, A. G.
Constantine, George.
Cooper, Charles F.
Crowhall, O. J.
Cruft, J.
Danks, W.
Davies, W. R.
"Diamond."
Dinneen, P.
Dundas, A. A.
Duzovits, E. Monsieur.
Eagle, G. H.
Eastwood, E. P.
Fenton, J. J.
Flewker, W.
Flockhart, Andrew.
Forest, William Dene.
Fraucher, W.
"General."
Girdhari Lal Lala.
Gotti, Mrs. G. B.
Gregoire, Mons. L.
Grueber, Miss G. M.
Hagarth, B.
Hankiewz, Charles.
Heath, B. F.
Heuderson, Monsieur.
Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)
Hudson, William.
"Indigo."
Jackson, E.
Jackson, G.
Jeffery, R.
"J. M. C."
Johnson, B. R.
Jones, A.
Jones, H. R.
Kennedy, J. G.
Kennedy, Miss N. L.
Kerr, John.
Keymer, J. S.
Khambata, P. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leicester, A. B.
Lord, S.
Macalpin, D.
Macpherson, W. G.
Mair, A.
Mallouk, Col. H. A.
McCarthey, Mrs.
McCormack, T.
Moffat, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Moreton, T. G.
Morgan, William.
Morris, Richard.
Morrison, W.
M. S. U. Y.
Murphey, F. Brown.
Nantz, L.
Oakley, L. J.
Palmer, Capt. A. Z.
Pandelachey, H.
Paquiet, E. D.
Paxwell, E.
Piesse, Mrs.
Roper, E. J.
Roy, M. R.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Scott, David.
Shenton, J. T.
Smith, Chas. C. D.
Smith, Miss A.
Spalding, N.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stevenson, D.
Stewart, Henry St. George.
Stuart, Mrs. W.
Thompson, A.
Tiethins, A. H.
V. C. J.
Walker & Co.
Wilson, H.
Willes, Miss E.
Williams, W.
Wood, Captain W.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
Hewett, C. W. C.
Larminie, J. S. C.
Lewis, J.
Martin, W.
Morton, Mr.
Pandelaki, H.
Warde, Mrs.
Zerner, Betti.
Zweth, Alex.

E. HUTTON,
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 كوئيناڤين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور ميواے كے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; 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 باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
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Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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, 166, Dhurrumtoltah 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.*
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 [illegible] Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cheresapani, 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 Cocconada, 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. *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 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.*

Ceylon, East Coast —

Batticaloa Roadstead. *Annas 8.*

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 Basseiu 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.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *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. *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 $\frac{1}{302}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8*

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.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Bankot.

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 Light-house. Java, Sunda Strait.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, 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.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java, Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4 Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.

No. 39. Wreck in the Negapatam Roadstead. India—Coromandel Coast.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel Formosa Bank—Malacca Strait.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

☞ **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.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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E. J. DEAN.
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of 1882.

CEYLON—NORTH-EAST COAST.

Mark for clearing Southern End of Point Pedro Shoals.

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has notified that, as the "Mark-house"—shown on existing charts as a guide for clearing the southern extremity of Point Pedro shoals—is a low kadjan-roofed structure, and very indistinct from seaward,

An obelisk, 50 feet high and painted white, has been erected on a ruin situated 1¼ miles to the north-west of the mark-house.

The obelisk, bearing W. by S., clears the dangers of the Point Pedro shoals in 7 fathoms of water.

(*The bearing is Magnetic. Variation 1° 20' Easterly in 1882.*)

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 27th January 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2031, 68*a*, 828, 70 and 748*b*.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15*b*, 103*a* and 1257*a*. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. ... 449.

...tice is received on board-ship, the ... should be inserted on the Charts ... and introduced into the Sailing ... to which it relates.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1882.

Mr. E. M. Slater, Acting Agent, Bombay, has been confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. G. W. Moultrie, who has retired from the Bank's service.

Mr. Henry Gray has been appointed to act as Agent at Lucknow, *vice* Mr. G. I. Arbuthnot, transferred to Head Office.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

Mount Abu, the 25th January 1882.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 OF ACT X OF 1865.

In the Court of the Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmere.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Emily Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Charles Eyre Wheeler, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, for probate of the will executed by the deceased, dated 16th January 1882.

Whereas Mrs. Jane Emily Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Charles Eyre Wheeler, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, stationed at Ajmere, and residing within the jurisdiction of this Court, has this day made application to this Court for grant of probate of the will executed by her deceased husband, this citation is issued calling upon persons interested in the estate of the deceased to take notice of the same and come and see the proceedings before the grant of the probate on the 18th February 1882, which is the date fixed for the hearing of the application.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

AJMIR,
The 16th January 1882.

By Order,

F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 28th November 1881.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act VI of 1879, for the preservation of wild elephants, the following rules are prescribed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with respect to the issue of licenses to kill wild elephants in Coorg:—

Rules.

1. Applications for the grant of licenses to kill elephants shall be made to the Commissioner of Coorg, and shall be accompanied by a stamp paper of the value of Rs. 15, on which the license, if issued, shall be engrossed.

2. Licenses shall remain in force for three months from date of issue, or, if renewed, from date of renewal.

3. All applications for renewal of licenses shall be made as provided for applications in Rule 1, and shall be accompanied by a stamp paper of like value.

4. The license-holder shall be permitted to shoot elephants only in such forests or in such locality as may be named in the license, and shall produce the same to the Forest, Police and Revenue Officials on demand.

5. Immediate report of elephants shot or wounded shall be made to the Commissioner and to the Subadar of the Taluk in which the killing or wounding has taken place.

6. The tusks of any elephant that may be shot shall be the property of the Government, but any person who has shot an elephant in accordance with the terms of a license granted under these rules has priority of purchase and may retain the tusks of the elephant which he has shot on payment of the price of the ivory contained in the tusks.

7. The license shall be liable to be withdrawn on infringement of any of the above rules.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act VI of 1879, for the preservation of wild elephants, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to declare that, for the purpose of the said Act, all roads in Coorg which are maintained and repaired by the Department of Public Works, or at the expense of the District Funds, shall be deemed to be main public roads.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTICE.

Bangalore, the 24th January 1882.

No. 2514—930.—Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Treasury under the Resident in Mysore, hitherto held in public buildings in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, will be removed, on the 1st February 1882, to No. 12, Residency Road,—the house some time occupied by the Office of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore,—and will on the said date be opened in the said house under the charge of Major E. P. Maltby, Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station.

By Order,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Asst. to the Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mookundara, the 24th January 1882.

No. 166 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Merwara District for public purpose, *viz.*, for extension of Railway sidings at Beawar, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	AMOUNT REQUIRED. For occupation. Temporarily.	AMOUNT REQUIRED. For occupation. Permanently.	AMOUNT REQUIRED. Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Merwara	Beawar	Beawar	...	1 1 7¾	1 1 7¾	Extension of Railway sidings at Beawar.	The plans, &c., may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

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

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. A. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.
In Order of Merit.

1	Majumdar, Ramchandra	... Presidency College.
2	Basu, Bhupalchandra	... Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	... Canning College.
4	„ Jibanchandra	... Muir Central College.
5	Chakrabarti, Bhupati	... Presidency College.
6	Das, Radhagobinda	... Ditto.
7	Jagannath Prasad	... Patna College.
8	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra	... Presidency College.
9	Mitra, Rasamay	... Hughli College.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	... Ditto.
11	Ray, Manamohan	... Presidency College.
12	Sen, Bankimchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
13	Sarkar, Durgacharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
14	Sen, Mohinimohan	... Ditto.
15	Sanyal, Saratchandra	... Canning College.
16	Palit, Dabendranath	... Hughli College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	... Ditto.
18	Sen, Khirodchandra	... Dacca College.
19	Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION.
In Alphabetical Order.

	Atmaram	... Patna College.
	Baldeo Lal	... Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Baninath	... Ditto.
	Banerjee, A. N.	... Bishop's College.
	Basu, Janakinath	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Phanibhushan	... Presidency College.
	„ Rajaninath	... Teacher.
	„ Saradacharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
10	„ Upendranath	... Presidency College.
	Bhar, Nityananda	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Hughli College.
	„ Ramsadan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Harendrabarayan	... [illegible] College.
	„ Jnanendranath	... [illegible] Central College.
	„ [illegible]mohan	... [illegible] College.
	„ [illegible]ikchandra	... Ditto.

	Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Lakshmanchandra	... Presidency College.
20	Chaudhuri, Umeschandra	... Rajshahye College.
	Das, Gaganchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Taritamohan	... Hughli College.
	Datta, Jadabchandra	... Presidency College.
	De, Kunjabihari	... Dacca College.
	Dhar, Abinaschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	... Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Panchanan	... Ditto.
	„ Srischandra	... Presidency College.
	Gupta, Kangalchandra	... Hughli College.
30	„ Gobindagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Haldar, Jogendranath	... Presidency College.
	Kandhye	... Patna College.
	Muhammad Shafi	... Lahore Government College.
	Majumdar, Ambikacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	... Teacher.
	Mitra, Hemchandra	... Krishnaghar College.
	„ Srischandra	... Rajshahye College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan	... Presidency College.
	„ Brajalal	... Ditto.
40	„ Debendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Krishnakali	... Ditto.
	Pal, Bhutnath	... Free Church Institution.
	Ray, Gobindachandra	... Hughli College.
	Sahay, Nilkantha	... Patna College.
	Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sen, Binodbihari	... Ditto.
	„ Bisweswar	... Dacca College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Hughli College.
49	Set, Dhanballabh	... Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Adhikari, Krishnakisor	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Baksi, Saradaprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar	... Presidency College.
	„ Chandrabhushan	... Muir Central College.
	„ Debendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Basak, Lalbihari	... Ditto.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
	„ Bijaygobinda	... Ditto.
	„ Khagendranath	... Presidency College.
10	„ Saratkisor	... Dacca College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Presidency College.
	Biswas, Girischandra	... Canning College.
	Bhattacharyya, Kailaschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar	... Dacca College.
	„ Anukulchandra	... Teacher.
	Chaudhuri, Jogendralal	... Hughli College.
	Das, Harkrishna	... Lahore Government College.
	Datta, Madhabchandra	... Presidency College.
	Jyotirbeda, Pitambar	... Muir Central College.
20	Kovar, Sasibhushan	... Free Church Institution.
	Maiti, Upendranath	... Ditto.
	Majumdar, Murarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Misra, Harinarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Debendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Kalidas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Saratchandra	... Ditto.
30	Sarkar, Nabagopal	... Ditto.
	Sen, Debendramohan	... Ditto.
	„ Paresnath	... Ditto.
	„ Rasiklal	... Teacher.
	Sinha, Kshetralal	... Presidency College.
	„ Ramchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	... Hughli College.
37	Thakur, Kasinath Kesab	... Muir Central College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th January 1882.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1882.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS										4½ PER CENT. LOANS				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1829-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 18th January 1882 . .	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,03,200	31,99,200	2,27,50,200	1,03,79,000	2,66,82,587	2,89,30,700	2,12,000	9,35,48,756	48,35,500	1,06,79,800	9,83,58,800	11,38,73,100	21,09,35,656
Stock transferred to London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1882 .	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	3,000	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1882 .	...	...	...	...	50,000	3,55,000	...	4,75,400	10,000	...	8,90,400	...	2,000	1,600	3,500	8,93,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1882 .	...	...	...	...	...	69,900	6,800	10,27,000	78,500	...	11,82,200	19,500	50,000	8,33,400	9,03,300	20,99,500
	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,03,200	31,99,200	2,31,80,100	1,03,85,800	2,81,97,987	2,90,19,200	2,12,000	9,56,39,356	48,55,000	1,07,30,800	9,91,94,100	11,47,79,900	21,39,43,056
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	5,000	8,35,500	68,500	1,44,700	3,35,500	...	13,80,200	48,500	15,000	30,000	88,500	14,68,700
Balance on 31st January 1882 . .	54,100	38,506	3,413	14,03,200	31,94,200	2,23,44,600	1,03,26,300	2,80,53,287	2,86,83,700	2,12,000	9,42,59,156	47,11,500	1,07,15,800	8,91,64,100	11,46,91,400	21,24,74,356

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th November 1881, enfaced from India 4,414 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,691 lakhs.

1st Dec. 1881 to 15th December	„	„	13 „
16th Dec. „ to 31st	„	„	6 „
1st Jan. 1882 to 15th January 1882	„	„	3 „
16th „ „ to 31st	„	„	14 „
			3,716 lakhs.

	4,490 lakhs.
	3,716 „
Balance against India	774 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st February 1882.

COMPTROLLER

Account of Security Deposits held by the

STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.	AMOUNT OF STOCK CERTIFICATES, NOTES AND DEBENTURES.							TOTAL.
	3½ per cent. 1853-54.	4 per cent. 1832-33 Sicca Loan.	4 per cent. 1865.	4½ per cent. 1870.	4½ per cent. 1871.	4½ per cent. 1879.	5 per cent. Debentures.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stock Certificates in hand	9,500	7,500	1,00,09,500	1,00,400	11,000	15,83,200	1,000	1,17,22,100
Government Promissory Notes in hand ...	500	52,300	12,35,400	65,400	...	1,45,500	3,000	15,02,100
TOTAL ...	10,000	59,800	1,12,44,900	1,65,800	11,000	17,28,700	4,000	1,32,24,200

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1882.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Comptroller General on the 31st December 1881.

IN TRUST FOR	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							TOTAL.
	3½ per cent. 1853-54.	4 per cent. 1832-33 Sicca Loan.	4 per cent. 1865.	4½ per cent. 1870.	4½ per cent. 1871.	4½ per cent. 1879.	5 per cent. Debentures.	
Notes received and converted.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Comptroller General, Civil Officers ...	...	(a) 4,000	11,46,100	9,500	...	700	(a)	11,60,300
Comptroller General, Savings Bank Department.	...	...	27,600	...	...	22,000	...	49,600
Accountant General, Bengal	6,500	...	59,48,400	43,000	10,000	8,35,600	...	68,43,500
Accountant General, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	...	3,45,600	12,700	...	40,100	...	3,98,400
Accountant General, Punjab	...	...	10,31,300	22,700	1,000	5,67,700	...	16,22,700
Comptroller, Assam	...	...	1,58,900	...	...	16,700	...	1,75,600
Comptroller, British Burma	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200
Comptroller, Central Provinces ...	...	...	2,44,400	...	...	24,000	...	2,68,400
Comptroller, Post Office, India ...	...	...	25,100	...	...	...	...	25,100
Controller of Military Accounts ...	3,000	3,500	7,00,300	7,700	...	49,500	...	7,63,300
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	...	...	43,800	4,000	...	...	...	47,800
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central India.	...	...	29,400	...	...	...	...	29,400
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000
Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, Simla	...	...	17,600	1,000	...	...	...	18,600
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, Lahore.	...	...	52,500	...	...	...	...	52,500
Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.	...	...	1,000	...	...	10,000	...	11,000
Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway.	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	15,000
Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.	...	...	2,000	...	...	500	...	2,500
Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway.	...	...	9,700	...	...	...	...	9,700
Examiner of Accounts, Sindia State Railway	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot, Patna-Gya and Nalhati State Railways.	...	...	4,000	...	...	9,900	...	13,900
Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway, Multan.	...	...	500	...	...	4,500	...	5,000
Examiner of Accounts, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	22,600	...	...	...	...	22,600
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts ...	...	...	10,500	500	...	2,000	1,000	14,000
	9,500	7,500	1,00,09,500	1,00,400	11,000	15,83,200	1,000	1,17,22,100
Government Promissory Notes received but not yet converted into Stock.			Various 4 p. c.					
Comptroller General, Civil Officers, 26, 27, and 28.	...	...	1,02,900	...	...	1,300	...	1,04,200
Comptroller General, Savings Bank Department, 176, 179 and 200.	...	...	5,000	...	...	500	...	5,500
Accountant General, Bengal, 187 ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200
Accountant General, N. W. P. and Oudh, 175, 182, 188, 189, 196 and 202.	...	51,300	10,50,100	65,400	...	1,39,400	3,000	13,09,200
Accountant General, Punjab, 190 and 197...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
Comptroller, Central Provinces, 180 ...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
Comptroller, Post Office, India, 199 ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Controller of Military Accounts, 181, 191, 193, 198 and 203.	500	1,000	48,900	...	...	4,100	...	54,500
Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, 178.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
Examiner of Accounts, Bhopal State Railway, 177 and 192.	...	...	17,500	...	...	...	...	17,500
	500	52,300	12,35,400	65,400	...	1,45,500	3,000	15,02,100
TOTAL ...	10,000	59,800	1,12,44,900	1,65,800	11,000	17,28,700	4,000	1,32,24,200
Account of Promissory Notes received by Comptroller General for safe custody under Financial Department No. 3214 of 21st October 1880.								
Comptroller General, Savings Bank Department.	...	...	500	1,500	...	...	...	2,000
Accountant General, Punjab	...	...	3,66,000	...	...	21,000	...	3,87,000
Comptroller, British Burma	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Comptroller, Post Office, India ...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal	...	...	8,300	...	...	...	...	8,300
Controller of Military Accounts ...	...	...	38,000	...	...	4,600	...	42,600
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, Simla	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
Examiner of Accounts, Bhopal State Railway	...	...	15,800	...	...	...	...	15,800
Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India.	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
Comptroller General, Civil Officers ...	...	...	4,03,800	...	...	...	...	4,03,800
TOTAL ...	...	...	1 00	1,500	...	25,600	...	8,68,500

(a) Held as notes, not being convertible into Stock.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st January 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,01,39,672 3 9)	2,51,77,384	9	9
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,50,37,712 6 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,35,12,534	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,27,584	6	6
Sundries	8,68,351	11	1
RUPEES	7,30,97,821	12	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	71,17,232	10	0
Other authorized Investments	39,80,665	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	69,82,282	10	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,08,26,522	11	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,02,83,432	14	2
Balances with other Banks	7,03,098	5	9
Bullion	7,19,832	6	0
Dead Stock	11,65,925	5	7
Stamps	6,707	4	0
Sundries	5,72,876	6	10
	5,23,58,575	10	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 69,44,972 8 8)	2,07,39,246	1	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,37,94,273 9 0)			
RUPEES	7,30,97,821	12	0

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 2nd February 1882.

By order of the Directors,
J. GORDON, *Chief Accti. & Depy. Secretary.*
R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 31st December 1881.

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	46	2,503	2,44,200 1 0	1,567	2,74,287 6 4	1,481 2 7	25,16,198 10
Assam	11	508	55,616 1 0	279	32,934 12 6	127 8 4	3,92,636 1 8
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	49	4,650	2,43,188 6 3	1,017	2,25,707 11 0	1,228 13 10	17,63,722 4 5
Punjab	25	870	1,71,770 3 2	966	2,01,758 3 9	1,353 15 0	11,77,027 5 5
Central Provinces	18	485	59,419 8 8	311	94,226 10 2	594 8 3	5,30,087 7 2
British Burma	14	535	45,491 0 3	270	49,470 15 5	484 0 11	2,68,852 9 3
Berar	6	183	11,509 6 6	63	15,523 15 11	129 7 6	1,85,528 8 8
India	10	673	52,952 13 6	314	75,975 4 3	550 9 2	4,34,917 0 11
State Railways	15	15,444	1,07,831 14 2	1,151	61,067 13 1	210 11 0	4,20,009 3 10
TOTAL	194	25,851	9,91,979 6 6	5,938	10,30,952 12 5	6,160 12 7	76,88,979 4 1

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1882.

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.
1882	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 23	...	...	...	841	51,19,955	21,64,158
„ 24	Holidays.					
„ 25				841	51,20,004	21,64,158
„ 26	...	...	...	841	51,20,168	21,64,158
„ 27	...	...	...	841	51,20,200	21,64,158
„ 28	...	...	...			

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th January 1882.

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

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, R. L. Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 25th day of January 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1124, Private Michael O'Keeffe.
Age,—24 years.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—20th January 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay, E I.
Date of Enlistment,—12th December 1877.

At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Dublin, County Dublin.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Shoemaker.
Coat or Jacket,— ... } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., R. L. Regt.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd February 1882.

No. 7.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed on the 6th January 1882 the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Code, II, i, 16—18 (Fourth Edition).

No. 8.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 27 of 21st January 1882, Mr. E. F. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Patna-Baraitch Railway Survey.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

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.
155	... D 16—29093 ...	10	Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co., Allahabad.
156	... D 18—80304 ...	100	Gopi Chund, Gorackpur.
157	... D 18—39890 ...	100	The Addl. Executive Engineer, Jessore.
45	... D 14—58345 * „ —58346 *	20	Goberdhan Dass & Gobind Pershad, Etawah.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st February 1882.

I. C. BOSE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1882 W8	... M 44—65154 ...	100	H. P. Cooper, Umballa.

BOMBAY,
The 31st January 1882.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A. G.,*
for *Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
310	... O 65—09082 ...	...	Babu Muti Lal Seal.
	„ —09083 ...	...	
	„ —09084 ...	...	
	„ —09085 ...	...	
311	... O 96—45156 ...	100	Bisseshur Nath.
312	... O 32—95082 ...	50	Ram Jeebun Kalwar.
314	... O 27—23270 ...	500	Messrs. Surut Coomar Sen & Co.
315	... O 65—20147 ...	50	Goolee Ram Mahitee.
316	... O 97—27038 ...	100	Babu Hira Lal Mukerjee.
319	... O 89—73943 ...	1,000	Gokuldass Muleeram.
320	... O 71—86638 ...	500	Russick Romun Shaw.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
266	... O 23—42689 ...	20	Wooma Churn Naug.
267	... P 4—41085 ... „ —41084 ...	10 10	The Steamer Agent, Dhunsiri Mook.
268	... O 31—89707 ... O 47—97890 ...	50 10	Mr. J. Goslett.
269	... N 3—24035 ... O 87—60571 ...	20 20	Mr. J. Atkinson.
270	... O 87—43408 ...	20	Babu Durga Mohan Das.
271	... O 33—33909 ...	100	Kissore Bon Mohanto.
272	... P 13—31382 ...	5	Pran Krishna Mondle.
273	... O 88—41696 ... O 86—17227 ...	80 20	Sheo Ram Bhakut.
274	... O 96—94519 ...	100	Mr. J. F. Piffard.
275	... O 87—39204 ...	20	Radhica Churn Mullick.
276	... O 37—25751 ...	5	Rajeeb Lochun Chakravarti.
277	... E 8—62064 ...	5	Latoo Mohun Dutt.
187	... O 95—92432 „ —92378	10	Meah Mohamed.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 9—63699 ...	10	W. Varadaraja Mudeliar, Gundlupet Taluq, Mysore.
J 8—11651 ...	5	C. Narna Chetty, Arkulgude, Hassan
J 5—57281 ...	20	B. Hanumanthu, Kurnul.
J 10—62036 ...	100	Hanumantha Chetty, Arkulgude, Hassan.
J 9—67306 ...	10	I. Venkata Krishnapu, Nangand Taluq, Mysore.
J 8—00221 * „ —00220 *	5	W. C. Geddes, Madras.
J 8—26432 * „ —26436 *	5	N. Kunhi Kalanthan, Opium Merchant, Calicut.
J 9—65378 * „ —65381 *	10	S. Tippu Saib, Madras.

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 24th January 1882.

BROOKE LEGGATT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
64	... E 15—88020 ...	50	T. C. Lewis, Esq., Government College, Lahore.
65	... E 13—83337 ...	100	Baboo Chandra Kanto Pani, Vakeel, Darjeeling.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
21	... E 6—55117 „ —32209	10	Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.
23	... E 8—43028 „ —43029	5	The Managing Proprietor, *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore.
87	... E 8—43043 ...	5	Private Thomas Carr, Rawulpindi.

LAHORE,
The 27th January 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
59	... B 68—17791 ...	100	Shaik Hafeezoola and Fuzzul Ellakie, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
120	... B 66—44278 ...	100	Cooverjee Ardeshir, Calicut.
22	... B 60—80346 *	10	
	„ —80349 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 23rd January 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1882.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made from Calcutta General Post Office during February 1882 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
7th February 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
9th February 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
11th February 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
15th February 1882* ...	By B. I. S. N. Co's private vessel.
21st February 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
22nd February 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
25th February 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

The 3rd February 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	11th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	10th „	Str. *Chinaura.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	11th „	P. & O. Str. *Teheran.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	7th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	6th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	6th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	9th „	Str. *Purulia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	9th „	Str. *Medina.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	4th „	From Bombay.

* Also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar and Mozambique; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Bé and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th January 1882

Abdul Rahaman Meskin.	Gahan, E.	McDermott & Co.
Bell, G. A.	Grant, Dr. Leonard.	Mair, R.
Blackburn, W.	Griffin, F. J.	Mitchell Miss Ida.
Bowin, Mrs. C.	Harold, C.	Newton, T.
Boyd, Herbert.	Hills, Major.	Nogendo Nath Mullick.
Cameron, J.	Honorary Secretary to the Assam Rifle Association.	Norsen, Mrs. L.
Carter, N.		Palmer, A. V.
Chalerel, M. J.		Parkinson, S.
Chill, C.	Hopkins, Miss A.	Peach, F.
Clark, Mrs. E.	Hubbard, J. S.	Rose, Mr. E.
Coley, Harry.	Jeffery, H. S.	Samson, J.
Courage, A. G.	Jones, H. V.	Scott & Co., Messrs. G.
Cowne, Mrs.	Jo-eph, J. A.	Scott, Mrs. M.
Davids n, W. E.	Ker, Mrs. F. E.	Smallwood, G.
Douglas, Mrs. Ruth.	King, Mrs. M.	Smith, W.
Dyce, Mrs. E. D.	Leslie, E. H.	Society Press.
Edwards, C.	Maberry, C.	Stuart, C. H.
Ezikiel, Miss S.	MacCarti-, C. F.	Stynes, G. V.
Fernandez, J. F.	Manuel, L. E.	Thompson, A. C. Gay.
Findlay, Mrs. M.	Martin, W.	Thomas, J. A. (Telegraph Master).
Ford, G. H.	Maxwell & Co.	Vanrenen, H. P.
Fraser, Mrs L.	Mayne, F. G	Wingate, A.
Freeberne, Mrs. E.	McCombie, F.	

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

Alexander, G. F.	Flockhart, Andrew.	Moore, J. P.
Archer R	Forest, William Dene.	Moreton, T. G.
Atkinson, J.	Fraucher, W.	Morgan, William.
B.	"General"	Morris, Richard.
Bailey, J. R.	Girdhari Lal Lala.	M. S. U. Y.
Barley, Alex.	Gotti, Mrs G. B.	Murphey, F. Brown.
Bartlett, A. P.	Gregoire, Mons. L.	Nautz, L.
Bates, J. Nelson	Grueber, Miss C. M.	Ornstein, Secharie.
Bere-ford, Mrs G. W.	Hankievz, Charles.	Palmer, Capt. A. Z.
Braden, Lt.-Col. R.	Henderson, Monsieur.	Pandelachey, H.
Berrill, G. F.	Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)	Paquiet, E. D.
Bradford, J.	Hudson, William.	Paxwell, E.
Brocklehurst, W. T.	Jackson, E	Pusse, Mrs.
Buchanan, J. E.	Jackson, G.	Roper, E. J.
"Camera Obscura."	Jeffery, R.	Roy, M. R.
Campbell, Major A. D.	"J. M. C."	Saunders, Geo.
Cavanagh, James.	Johnson, R. R.	Scarth, M.
Chapman, G. C.	Johnston, R. T.	Sheaton, J. T.
Cheetham, H.	Jones, A.	Smith, Chas. C. D.
Cornfield, A. G.	Jones, E.	Smith, Miss A.
Constantine, George.	Jones, H. R.	Spalding, N.
Cooper, Charles F.	Kennedy, J. G.	Spencer, Mrs.
Curle, R. B.	Kennedy, Miss N. L.	Stephens, Arthur.
Dauks, W.	Kerr, John.	Stewart, Henry St. George.
Davies, W. R.	Keymer, J. S.	Stuart, Mrs. W.
Deschaux, H.	Khambata, P. A.	Terraneau, W.
"Diamond."	Leicester, A. B.	Thompson, A.
Dicken, Major P. L.	Lord, S.	Tietkins, A. H.
Dinneen, P.	Macalpin, D.	V. C. J.
Dundas, A. A.	Macpherson, W. G.	Vande, Polls Jenkhur W. G
Duzovitz, E. Monsieur.	Muir, A.	Wade, Mrs. E.
Eastwood, E. P.	Mallock, Col. H. A.	Watts, G. W.
Edwards, Thos.	McCarthey, Mrs.	Willson, H.
Fardell, Godfery N.	McCormack, T	Wilton, Miss E.
Fergus, C.	McVey, Hugh.	Williams, W.
Fenton, J. J.	Moffat, Col. A. K.	
Flewker, W.		

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.	Larmnie, J. S. C.	Smith, Miss Bright.
Brandreth, Arthur.	Martin, W.	Warde, Mrs.
Fernandez, J. F.	Morton, Mr.	Zweth, Alex.
Fraser, C.	Pandelaki, H.	

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale :—

1 male on view at Saugor.

1 male on view at Dinapore.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Saugor, address the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, and that for the one at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer there.

W. R. BUNBURY, *Major,*
for *Depy. Commissary General,*
Lower Circle.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 19th January 1882.

Found

The half of a Government Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle, dated 26th April 1872, for Rs. 10, bearing the No. L 35—14342. Owner can have it on producing for inspection the wanting half. Apply to Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.

J. H. KEOUGH, *E. A. C.,*
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

AMRITSAR,
The 27th January 1882.

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 كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته ے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا كلكته ے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ ے ٹين كا بارة آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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28. Lalita Vistara, English, fasci. I	1	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

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.

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E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1882.

No. 259.—Mr. W. D. Corbett, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, under Chapter X, Section 129, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th December 1881.

The 9th February 1882.

No. 260.—Mr. J. A. Higgs, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is substantively appointed in that grade, from 1st February 1882, *vice* Mr. A. Cooper, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, who has been transferred to the Madras Survey.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1882.

Offices opened and closed during the month of January 1882:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Colaba, Cotton Exchange.	Suburbs of Bombay.	3rd	Opened.
Devalla	Wynaad District, Madras Presdy.	12th	Ditto.
Ganesh Khind	Bombay Presdy.	13th	Ditto.
Junagad	Ditto	1st	Closed.
Parell	Governor's Office, Bombay.	17th	Ditto.
Trichinopoly	Madras Presdy.	17th	Opened.

H. A. MALLOCK, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 2104.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Oct. 1880.	April to Oct. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	8,923,628	9,181,463	257,835	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	368,729	246,337	...	122,392
III.—Forest	768,100	245,730	311,655	65,925	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	1,752,942	1,928,731	175,789	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	432,900	440,847	7,947	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	1,276,721	1,306,192	29,471	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	1,315,848	1,325,393	9,545	...
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	3,850,303	4,156,864	306,561	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	5,704,601	5,761,311	56,710	...
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	1,924,333	1,941,177	16,844	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	176,287	171,084	...	5,239
XII.—Mint	89,000	77,246	5,333	...	71,913
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	623,586	556,043	...	67,543
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	293,555	228,436	...	65,117
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	27,320	33,572	...	3,748
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	370,784	347,442	...	23,342
XVII.—Police	236,000	137,050	139,600	2,550	...
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	107,299	106,969	...	330
XIX.—Education	143,000	90,455	104,844	14,389	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	21,329	18,622	...	2,707
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	31,509	27,918	...	3,591
XXII.—Interest	668,000	374,039	534,547	160,508	...
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	83,303	87,311	4,008	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	135,282	222,250	86,968	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	126,255	150,105	23,850	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	28,481,034	29,334,012	852,978	...
XXV.—Railways *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	3,896,436	4,223,101	326,665	...
XXV.—Railways *State Railways.* Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	1,049,044	1,240,670	191,626	...
XXV.—Railways Net Traffic Receipts, East Indian	2,800,000	1,173,562	1,627,920	454,358	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation.	902,500	359,907	460,578	100,671	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	239,998	284,058	44,060	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	602,803	544,221	...	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		104,592	46,010	...
TOTAL	72,502,300	35,802,784	37,819,152	2,016,368	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	149,931	205,870	55,939	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	35,952,715	38,025,022	2,072,307	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 10th February 1882.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

Seventh month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Oct. 1880.	April to Oct. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	1,999,487	2,170,134	170,647	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	157,193	181,487	24,294	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	199,987	236,465	36,478	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	1,635,187	1,648,106	12,919	...
5.—Forests	565,800	194,804	235,972	41,168	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	71,981	53,584	...	18,397
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	14,385	8,716	...	5,669
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	28,163	29,051	888	...
9.—Customs	206,000	115,058	112,470	...	2,588
10.—Salt	428,000	225,641	255,788	30,147	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	1,763,126	1,773,203	10,077	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	45,146	45,483	337	...
13.—Registration	186,000	103,733	103,927	194	...
14.—Mint	85,200	46,135	44,822	...	1,313
15.—Post Office	997,900	713,544	593,215	...	120,329
16.—Telegraph	459,600	204,986	216,091	11,105	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	719,083	701,378	...	17,705
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	188,138	293,918	105,780	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	1,853,578	1,821,376	...	32,202
20.—Police	2,571,000	1,421,086	1,429,686	8,600	...
21.—Marine	432,100	221,423	212,636	...	8,787
22.—Education	1,057,600	555,430	589,902	34,472	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	89,223	91,670	2,447	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	364,916	372,787	7,871	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	240,218	254,451	14,233	...
26.—Political	535,700	285,484	297,596	12,112	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	863,819	852,057	...	11,762
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	2,722	2,480	...	242
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	481,000	464,358	...	16,642
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	154,782	155,367	585	...
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	150	36,163	36,013	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	1,754,192	1,928,015	173,823	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	17,713,800	17,212,364	498,554	...
32.—Railways *Guaranteed Railways.* Working Expenses	4,760,000	2,128,278	2,002,625	...	125,653
32.—Railways Land and Supervision	78,900	24,969	41,684	16,715	...
32.—Railways Interest in India	4,800	11,191	12,072	881	...
32.—Railways Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	33,808	57,609	23,801	...
32.—Railways *State Railways.* Working Expenses, &c.	2,086,000	2,040,729	1,124,196	...	548,416
32.—Railways Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600		82,977		
32.—Railways Frontier Railways	386,000		285,140		
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	494,958	524,366	29,408	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	1,537,111	1,852,923	315,812	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	11,208,140	7,332,219	...	2,639,149
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		1,236,772		
TOTAL	60,322,400	34,192,984	31,764,937	...	2,428,047
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	9,053,203	8,999,994	...	53,209
TOTAL	74,886,000	43,246,187	40,764,931	...	2,481,256
38.—*Productive Public Works*—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	1,505,368	1,210,715	...	294,653
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	271,124	170,781	...	100,343
TOTAL	4,873,000	1,776,492	1,381,496	...	394,996
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	45,022,679	42,146,427	...	2,876,252

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA. P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Jhalrapatan, the 27th January 1882.

No. 216 *S.*—Mr. D. Joscelyne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 1st March 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under Section 49, Chapter V of the 5th Edition of the Civil Leave Code.

2. Mr. Joscelyne is also granted ten days' subsidiary leave.

The 31st January 1882.

No. 264 *S.*—Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, having arrived in India on the 21st December 1881, from furlough to Europe, he was granted ten days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment as Executive Engineer, Kotah and Jhallawar States.

The unexpired portion of the furlough of eleven days, from the 20th to 31st December 1881, is also cancelled hereby.

No. 275 *S.*—Whereas land is required outside the Ajmere City for a public purpose, *viz.*, extending the City of Ajmere, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870:—

District.	Pargana.	Village.	Amount required for occupation. Permanent.	Amount required for occupation. Temporary.	Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			B. B.	B. B.	B. B.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere.	Outside the Ajmere City belonging to Mr. Stafstect, Engine-driver, Rajputana State Ry.	4 17	...	4 17	**Extending the City of Ajmere, site for meat market and co-operative stores.**	**The plan of the land can be seen at the Office of the Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.**

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

Mount Abu, the 25th January 1882.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 OF ACT X OF 1865.

In the Court of the Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmere.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Emily Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Charles Eyre Wheeler, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, for probate of the will executed by the deceased, dated 16th January 1882.

Whereas Mrs. Jane Emily Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Charles Eyre Wheeler, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, stationed at Ajmere, and residing within the jurisdiction of this Court, has this day made application to this Court for grant of probate of the will executed by her deceased husband, this citation is issued calling upon persons interested in the estate of the deceased to take notice of the same and come and see the proceedings before the grant of the probate on the 18th February 1882, which is the date fixed for the hearing of the application.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

AJMIR,
The 16th January 1882.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1882.

No. 6.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:—

3rd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 365, Shaikh Salamut Ali.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 366, Poorun Chund.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th February 1882.

No. 9.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 44, dated 2nd February 1882, Mr. T. G. Pudan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III of Revenue Scale, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 9th February 1882.

No. 10.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 48, dated 4th February 1882, Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper in Class III of Revenue Scale, is temporarily attached to the Office of Port Store-keeper for State Railways, Bombay.

The 10th February 1882.

No. 11.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Director General of Railways to the Bundelkhand Railway Survey.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5, Clause (*a*), of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on 17th September 1881, a small iron box containing golden ornaments, as below, of the probable value of Rs. 182-4, was found buried under ground in the house of Hari Laxuman Shet Wani, at Saigaon in the Nandgaon Taluka, of the Nasik Collectorate:—

Name of Ornament.	*Weight in Government Rs.*
Hasali	2 9/8
Two thin pieces	2 1/16
Three rings	2 9/8
Chitang	2 1/16
TOTAL WEIGHT ...	10 5/16

All persons claiming this treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamledar of Nandgaon, on 8th July 1882, at 10 A.M., at Nandgaon.

———,
Collector of Nasik.

NASIK COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th February 1882.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 6th day of February 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 900, Private John Garvican.	At what Place Enlisted,—Derby.
Age,—18 years 11 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Rugby, Stafford, Staffordshire.
Size,—5 feet 8¼ inches.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, brown.	Trade,—Glazier.
Date of Desertion,—3rd February 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, red jacket, blue trowsers.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Waistcoat,— ...
Date of Enlistment,—13th February 1877.	Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
	REMARKS,—Under 5 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Rl. Warwickshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 7th day of February 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 914, Private John Conlan.	At what Place Enlisted,—Belfast.
Age,—24 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Shankhill, Belfast, Antrim.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Trade,—Labourer.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Date of Desertion,—5th February 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, red jacket, blue trowsers.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Waistcoat,— ...
Date of Enlistment,—12th February 1877.	Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
	REMARKS,—None.
	Under 4 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Rl. Warwickshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 7th day of February 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1265, Private John Maxwell.	At what Place Enlisted,—Cavan.
Age,—24 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—London, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Marks,—Two scars below and external to left knee.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, greyish blue.	Trade,—None.
Date of Desertion,—5th February 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, red jacket, blue trowsers.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—5th October 1872.	Breeches or Trowsers,—
	REMARKS,—None.
	Under 10 years' service.

H. B. FEILDEN, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Rl. Warwickshire Regt.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale:—

1 male on view at Saugor.

1 male on view at Dinapore.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Saugor, address the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, and that for the one at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer there.

W. R. BUNBURY, *Major,*
for *Depy. Commissary General, Lower Circle.*

DEPT. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 19th January 1882.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th February 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,21,369	7	8			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,49,06,363	0	6	2,38,27,732	8	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,40,91,824	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,73,130	0	3
Sundries				8,86,143	9	10
RUPEES				7,22,90,797	3	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				69,20,538	6	0
Other authorized Investments				39,80,665	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				73,00,235	12	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,06,92,749	7	8
Bills discounted and purchased				2,03,81,863	11	8
Balances with other Banks				7,84,668	5	6
Bullion				7,21,232	11	10
Dead Stock				11,65,990	7	7
Stamps				7,042	0	0
Sundries				5,04,865	15	0
				5,24,59,851	14	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	64,34,153	10	10	1,98,30,945	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,33,96,791	10	1			
RUPEES				7,22,90,797	3	1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 9th February 1882.

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, RETIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 30	4,24,387	...	884	4,24,387	51,21,179	21,64,999
,, 31	10,47,000	...	...	14,71,387	51,21,307	21,64,999
Feb. 1	1,17,070	...	...	15,88,457	51,21,384	21,64,999
,, 2	...	...	...	15,88,457	51,21,530	21,64,999
,, 3	...	...	...	15,88,457	51,21,629	21,64,999
,, 4	...	...	1,72,996	14,08,901	53,01,266	23,44,554

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th February 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
158	... D 18—66863 ...	100	Ali Bux and Mohomed Hosen, Bareilly.
46	... D 14—65444 } * ,, —65445 }	20	Mrs. D. Aire, Agra.

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 8th February 1882.

I. C. BOSE, *A. A. G.*,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1882.		Rs.	
W4	... M 66—14211 ...	100	Krishnarao Bayru, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1882		Rs.	
M5	... M 52—53429 } ,, —58277 }	10	Damji Virji, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 7th February 1882.

W. T. PIERCY, *A. A. G.*,
for *Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
321	... O 96—92383 ...	100	Babu Shoshee Bhoosan Sen.
322	... O 65—21156 ...	50	Jadub Chunder Rokhit.
323	... O 31—59676 ...	50	Kesso Ram Surma.
324	... O 97—24484 ...	100	Babu Girish Chunder Das.
325	... O 97—36788 ...	100	Babu Kedar Nath Das.
326	... O 97—46003 ...	100	Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh.
327	... O 97—08559 ... ,, —22686 to ,, —22694	100 each.	Babu Kedar Nath Mullick.
328	... O 96—67230 ...	100	Shaik Manazooddeen.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
185	... A 34—55012 } ,, —55013 }	20	Soorjo Mull.
	L 15—79080 } L 10—85780 }	5	
189	... N 2—89179 } ,, —89176 }	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
190	... O 82—90406 } ,, —90409 }	10	Babu Kalachand Das.
191	... O 38—60173 } O 36—27575 }	5	Mr. J. Piaggio.
193	... O 87—58899 } ,, —75529 }	20	B. and R. K. Dass.
	L 58—91277 } ,, —91279 }	10	
194	... O 82—73506 } ,, —73509 }	10	The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
195	... P 7—25862 } ,, —25861 }	10	The Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway, Jamalpore.
278	... E 18—91725 ...	10	Mr. D. O. C. Daly.
	M 62—34205 ...	10	
	O 84—61650 ...	10	
	P 4—12284 ...	10	
279	... O 98—22313 ...	5	Deno Nath Das.
280	... L 42—28810 ...	10	Babu Kali Das Lahuri.
	L 17—19841 ...	5	
	,, —19842 ...	5	
	,, —19843 ...	5	
281	... N 3—00394 ...	20	Mr. N. V. Legallais.
282	... O 52—52684 ...	10	Nobo Kumar Chakravarti.
283	... L 24—69817 ...	5	Ramgopal Chauba.
284	... P 6—11196 ...	10	Mr. J. Cousins.
285	... O 69—32728 ...	100	The Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
88	... E 18—28988 ...	10	Ajoodhia Pershad, Commissariat Office, Jullunder.

LAHORE,
The 4th February 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
60	... B 68—35948 ...	100	P. Parthasarathi, Clerk, Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
121	... B 67—89955 ...	10	P. Sangeeva Rao, Black Town, Madras.
	I 10—36251 ...	10	
	,, —39455 ...	10	
	,, —42232 ...	10	
123	... B 61—76866 ...	50	Bunsilall Aburchund, Rai Bahadoor, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 30th January 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1882.

No. 10012.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Mr. A. H. Sparling, a Superintendent of the 4th Grade in the North-Western Provinces, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Barrackpore Division.

Mr. H. Tulloch is appointed to act as a 3rd Grade Superintendent, and is posted to the Jalpaiguri Division.

Babu Bissen Chandra Datta, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is transferred to the Kishnaghar Division.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhai is appointed to act as an Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 10th February 1882.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M?	18th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,,	11th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Teheran.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 ,,	13th ,,	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	12th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 ,,	16th ,,	Str. *Pemba.*
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	11th ,,	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 ,,	16th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7 ,,	15th ,,	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Moray.*
Port Blair and Camorta	7 ,,	17th ,,	Str. *Satara.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th February 1882.

Abdool Bazzak, Shaik.
Abdul Rahaman Meskin.
Anderson, Mrs. E.
Barning, Messrs. and Brothers.
Bastien, W. E.
Beverage, William.
Borodakanto Sen.
Brojodro Coomar Mookerjee.
Bulow, Lt. Von.
Carleton, Marcus B. (M.D.)
Carter & Co.
Clark, Mrs.
Clarke, Lt.-Col. Stanley.
Coley, Harry.
Cooke, Frederick James.
Courage, A. G.
Cumming and Goddard, Messrs.
Dassa & Co., D. N.
Edwards, Mrs. Lionel.
Elkington & Co.
Ezikiel, Miss S.
Fergusson, Capt. J. A.
Fitzgerald, Major.
Fletcher, Mrs. H. A.
Gahan, E.
Gopaul Chundra Dutt.
Griffin, F. J.
Hand, J. C.
Harold, C.
Hills, Major.
Honorary Secretary to the Assam Rifle Association.
Jones, H. V.
Joseph, J. A.
Kelly, H.
Kossi Nath Daw.
Lawrence, Lt.-Col. W.
Lloyd, J. A. D.
Lock, G. M.
Manager, Indian Society.
Matson, E.
Maxwell & Co.
Meir, R.
Mitchell, Miss Ida.
Mohindro Nath Mitter (Barrister-at-Law.)
Moitro, W. M.
Moorhead, Thomas.
Murry, Miss F.
Nobodip Chundra Bose.
Noreen, Mrs. L.
Proby, Mrs. E. C.
Procter, Dr. A.
Ram Sander Sen, Brothers & Co.
Ramjeebun Chunder.
Rose, Mrs. T. C.
Rose, Mrs. E.
Samson, J.
Scott & Co., Messrs. G.
Secretary to the Indian League.
Smith, W.
Society Press.
Stuart, C. H.
Thomas, J. A. (Telegraph Master).
Turner, J. G.
Vial, A.
Wellis, Rev. J. B.
Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A.
Wingate, A.
Wittenbaker, Miss.
Woolridge, H. M.

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

Alexander, G. F. (Pilot Service.)
Archer, R.
Arther, H.
Atkinson, J.
B.
Bailey, J. R.
Barley, Alex.
Bartlett, A. P.
Bates, J. Nelson.
Bennett, Henry.
Beugough, Mr.
Beresford, Mrs. G. W.
Berrill, G. F.
Bradford, J.
Brocklehurst, W. T.
Buchanan, J. E.
"Camera Obscura."
Cameron, Serjt. Keith R. (R.E.)
Campbell, Major A. D.
Cavanagh, James.
Chapman, G. C.
Cornfield, A. G.
Constantine, George.
Cooper, Charles F.
Curle, R. B.
Dauks, W.
Davies, W. R.
"Diamond."
Dicken, Major P. L.
Duff, J. C.
Dundas, A. A.
Dusovits, E. Monsieur.
Eastwood, E. P.
Edwards, Thos.
Fardell, Godfry N.
Fenton, J. J.
Flewker, W.
Flockhart, Andrew.
Forest, William Dene.
Girdhari Lal Lala.
Gotti, Mrs. G. B.
Gregoire, Mona. L.
Hankievz, Charles.
Houghton, Lt.-Col. R. (M.S.C.)
Hudson, William.
Ireland, Dr. Stuart.
Jackson, E.
Jackson, G.
Jeffery, R.
Johnson, R. R.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, A.
Jones, E.
Jones, H. R.
Kennedy, J. G.
Kennedy, Miss N. L.
Kerr, John.
Keymer, J. S.
Khambata, P. A.
King, John R.
Leicester, A. B.
Lloyd, E. (B.C.S.)
Lord, S.
Macpherson, W. G.
Mair, A.
Mallock, Col. H. A.
McCarthey, Mrs.
McCormaek, T.
McCulloch, R. W.
McVey, Hugh.
Moffat, Col. A. K.
Moore, J. P.
Moreton, T. G.
Morgan, William.
Morris, Richard.
Morrison, W.
M. S. U. Y.
Murphey, F. Brown.
Niverost, Madamoiselle Sophia.
Ornstein, Secharie.
Palmer, Capt. A. Z.
Pandelachey, H.
Paquiet, E. D.
Pattenden, T. W.
Paxwell, E.
Pollock, W. N.
Roper, E. J.
Roy, M. R.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Shenton, J. T.
Smith, Chas. C. D.
Smith, Miss A.
Spalding, N.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stewart, Henry St. George.
Thompson, A.
V. C. J.
Vande, Polis Jenkhur W. G.
Wade, Mrs. E.
Wilson, H.
Wilson, Major F. A.
Willes, Miss E.
Williams, W.

Registered Letters.

Anderson, Mrs. J.
Brandreth, Arthur.
Davis, O.
D'Silva, J. F.
Fernandez, J. F.
Fraser, C.
Linis, Mrs.
Moore, E. J.
Morton, Mr.
Pandelaki, H.
Surtin, Surgn. J. O'B.
Warde, Mrs.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

Found

The half of a Government Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle, dated 26th April 1872, for Rs. 10, bearing the No. L 35—14342. Owner can have it on producing for inspection the wanting half. Apply to Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.

J. H. KEOUGH, *E. A. C.*,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

AMRITSAR,
The 27th January 1882.

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 کا خوب قائم 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 سولهه روپيه آٹهه آنه

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„ 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 marðons 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 Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.

No. 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, 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.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

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„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Joolden Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
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„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
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„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 39. Wreck in the Negapatam Roadstead. India—Coromandel Coast.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel, Formosa Bank—Malacca Strait.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

☞ **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.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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NOTICE.

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E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1882.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, has appointed Mr. C. H. Reily, Barrister-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Crown, in the place of Mr. Charles Piffard, for the purpose of performing the duties connected with the Criminal Sessions, with liberty to him to practise as an Advocate, except during the Criminal Sessions, or in cases connected therewith, or for or against persons charged with offences for which they are liable to be committed to the High Court for trial.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1882.

INDIA—COROMANDEL COAST.

NEGAPATAM.

Position of Wreck in Roadstead.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 39, dated 3rd December 1881, relative to the foundering of a vessel in Negapatam Roadstead,—

The Port Officer, Madras, has further notified that the sunken wreck now lies in 4 fathoms

water, distant 1¾ miles from the shore, and with the following bearings:—

Nagore Mosque Tower, N. 27° W.

Negapatam light-house, S. 63° W.

(*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° 20′ Easterly in 1882.*)

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 9th February 1882.

This Notice temporarily affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*d*, 828, 70 and 748*b*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15*b*, 103*a* and 1257*a*.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1882.

No. 261.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 204, dated 26th January 1881, and consequent on the retirement of Mr. R. B. Smart, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th January last, Major R. V. Riddell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is permanently promoted to that grade, with effect from the 10th January 1882.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1882.

No. 1.—Mr. B. M. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from forenoon of the 30th December 1881.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor General.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1882.

No. 7.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Manmatha Nath Basu, of the supernumerary list, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, provincial establishment.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Rewah, the 7th February 1882.

No. 72 *W.*—Major A. H. S. Neill, 3rd Squadron Commander, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted fifty days' privilege leave from the 27th February 1882, or the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 74 *W.*—Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, and Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted fifty days' privilege leave from the 27th February 1882, or the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,
DONALD ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th February 1882.

No. 309 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 82 G. G., dated 20th January 1882, Captain A. P. Thornton assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 4th January 1882.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

Mount Abu, the 25th January 1882.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 OF ACT X OF 1865.

In the Court of the Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmere.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Jane Emily Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Charles Eyre Wheeler, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, for probate of the will executed by the deceased, dated 16th January 1882.

Whereas Mrs. Jane Emily Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Charles Eyre Wheeler, 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, stationed at Ajmere, and residing within the jurisdiction of this Court, has this day made application to this Court for grant of probate of the will executed by her deceased husband, this citation is issued calling upon persons interested in the estate of the deceased to take notice of the same and come and see the proceedings before the grant of the probate on the 18th February 1882, which is the date fixed for the hearing of the application.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

AJMIR,
The 16th January 1882.

The 9th February 1882.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 OF ACT X OF 1865.

In the Court of the Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

In the matter of application of Mr. W. Coke, for probate of the will of the late Sergeant Robert Macaulay, Foreman, Ajmir, No. 2142, of the 1-5th Fusiliers Regiment of Foot.

Whereas Mr. William Coke, of Ajmir, has this day made application to this Court for grant of probate of the will executed by the late Sergeant Robert Macaulay, Foreman, Ajmir, No. 2142, of the 1-5th Fusiliers Regiment of Foot, this citation is issued calling upon persons interested in the estate of the deceased to take notice of the same, and come and see the proceedings before the grant of the probate on the 11th of March 1882, which is the date fixed for the hearing of the application.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

AJMIR,
The 30th January 1882.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th February 1882.

No. 12.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 45 of the 3rd February 1882, Captain W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

The 14th February 1882.

No. 13.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 49, dated the 4th February 1882, Mr. T. Wood, Stock-verifier, Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Port Store-keeper at Calcutta, during Mr. Mellor's absence on furlough, or until further orders.

The 16th February 1882.

No. 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 9 of the 9th January 1882, Mr. W. M. Johnston, Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway System.

No. 15.—Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language on the 3rd January 1882.

The 17th February 1882.

No. 16.—Mr. W. H. Freeman, District Traffic Superintendent in Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Brigade, South Yorkshire Regiment, dated at Bareilly, this 8th day of February 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 8Bde.—440, Private Manasseh Hobson.

Age,—25 years 10 months.

Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, ruddy; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.

Parish and County in which Born,—Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Marks,—None.

Trade,—Miner.

Coat or Jacket,— } (Deserted in kharki.) Supposed to have stolen civilian's clothes at Chandausi on the 5th February.

Waistcoat,— }

Breeches or Trowsers,— }

Date of Desertion,—1st February 1882.

Place of Desertion,—Bareilly.

Date of Enlistment,—7th December 1875.

Place of Enlistment,—Wakefield.

REMARKS,—None.

Under 6 years' service.

C. B. ACTON, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Brigade, K. O. L. I.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to a reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale:—

1 male on view at Saugor.

1 male on view at Dinapore.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. For particulars and offers for purchase of the elephants at Saugor, address the Executive Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, and that for the one at Dinapore, the Executive Commissariat Officer there.

W. R. BUNBURY, *Major,*
for *Depy. Commissary General, Lower Circle.*

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 19th January 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Owing to reduction of establishment the following Government elephants are for sale:—

1 on view at Lucknow, a male tusker.

7 on view at Agra, 6 males, tuskers, and 1 female.

1 on view at Bareilly, male, a tusker.

2. Descriptive rolls of these elephants have been distributed to chiefs, noblemen and heads of Civil Departments through Local Governments, Administrations, &c.

3. Further particulars can be obtained from, and offers for purchases of these elephants should be addressed to, Assistant Commissaries General, Agra, Bareilly and Lucknow.

W. G. SMITH, *Major,*
Offg. Depy. Comsy. Genl.

DEPY. COMSY. GENL.'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL CIRCLE;
Lucknow, the 8th February 1882.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1881.

Agents:

Calcutta,—*Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. (for sales only).
Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
Nagpur,—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore,—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.
Madras,—*Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. (for sales only).
Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
Rangoon,—Curator, Government Book Depôt.
Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
Ahmedabad,—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.
London,—*Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place (for sales only).
Do. *Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross (for sales only).
Simla,—*Messrs. Williams & Co., Fancy Repository (for sales only).

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 (for sales only).

* These Agents cannot issue maps free of charge on the *Public Service*.

N. B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. The *cost of mounting maps, 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 = 128 Miles.			
India, No. 2 (*Eighth Edition*)	Imperial	1 8	2 0
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.			
India (*Preliminary Edition*)	6 Sheets D. E.	6 0	8 0
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 8 S. E. Parts of Shikarpur (Sind), Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur (Punjab)	¼ Sheet Atlas	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 32 N. E. Parts of Hissar and Sirsa (Punjab) and Bickaneer (Rajputana)	Ditto	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 36 S. E. Parts of Jhabua, Gwalior, Indore and Dhár (Central India)	Ditto	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 130 S. E. Part of Naga Hills (Assam)	Ditto	0 12	0 12
DISTRICT MAPS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.			
Dacca District (Bengal)	Atlas	1 0	1 4
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.			
Agra District (Gazetteer Map, N. W. P.)	Foolscap	0 4	...
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Bannu District (Punjab), Sheet No. 3	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
Deccan, Sheets Nos. 29, 29A, 31, 33, 34, 50, 50A, 54, 55 and 56. Parts of Sholapur, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Poona (Bombay Presidency)	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Midnapore District (Bengal), Sheets Nos. 8 and 11	Ditto	1 8	1 12
Noakholly District (Bengal). Sheets Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8	Double Royal	1 8	1 12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale 8 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Cinchona Plantation (Darjeeling District). *Skeleton Map*	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Simla and Kalka Road Survey, Sheets Nos. 5C, 5D, 6B, 6C and 6D. (*Second Edition*)	Ditto	1 0	1 4
Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Darjeeling District, Hill Territory, British Sikim	4 Sheets D. E.	1 12	2 0
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
Berar Province, Sheets Nos. 1 to 3, 5 to 7, 10 to 15, 20 to 22, 27 to 29, 33 to 37, 41 to 46, 49 to 57	Imperial	...	1 4
Khasi and Garo Hills, Sheets Nos. 12 and 13 in one (*Second Edition*)	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.			
Khasi and Garo Hills, Sheet No. 13 (*Second Edition*)	½ Sheet D. E.	0 8	0 10

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA—*continued.*

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored.	Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
CANTONMENT AND CITY PLANS.			
Scale 40 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Darjeeling Station, Central Portion	2 Sheets D. E.	2 8	3 0
Scale 20 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Darjeeling Station (*Hill Shaded*)	4 Sheets D. E.	4 0	6 0
Scale 8 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Hope Town. Map of the Locations in—(Darjeeling District)	Imperial	1 0	1 4
Scale 4 Inches = 1 Mile.			
Hope Town (*Skeleton Plan*)	Double Elephant	1 0	1 4
GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY BRANCH PUBLICATIONS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
*Guzerat, Sheet No. 5	Ditto	1 12	2 0
TECHNICAL CHARTS.			
Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.			
*Levels in the Punjab, Sheet No. 75. Parts of Ferozepore, Ludhiana and Patiala	Ditto	1 12	2 0
TIDE TABLES.		Price per copy. Rs. A.	
Tide Tables for the Indian Ports for the year 1882		2 0	
Tide Tables for the River Hooghly for the year 1882		1 0	

* Published and available in the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dún.

JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 26th January 1882.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th February 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,04,27,860 2 8) and Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,54,49,725 10 1)	2,58,77,585	12	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,46,09,961	15	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,73,458	0	7
Sundries	9,16,923	2	9
RUPEES	7,48,89,895	4	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	72,33,644	14	0
Other authorized Investments	40,06,665	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	75,74,572	5	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	73,51,937	10	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,13,18,288	11	10
Balances with other Banks	6,52,491	5	10
Bullion	6,72,545	3	3
Dead Stock	11,65,008	6	3
Stamps	7,030	13	0
Sundries	5,09,860	1	4
	5,04,92,044	7	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 94,34,612 13 6) and Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,49,63,237 15 5)	2,43,97,850	12	11
RUPEES	7,48,89,895	4	3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th February 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & 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, up to the 1st February 1882.

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	Punjab	Nov. 1881	Jan. 16, 1882
2	Assam	Do. "	Do. 17, "
3	Military Works Branch ...	Do. "	Do. 19, "
4	Hyderabad (Imperial) ...	Do. "	Do. 20, "
	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).		
6	Port Blair ...	Do. "	Do. 23, "
7	Rajputana ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
8	Baluchistan Agency ...	Do. "	Do. 25, "
9	Bombay.		
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	Central Provinces ...		
12	Bengal ...		
	Coorg ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	Central India ...		
15	Mysore (Imperial) ...	Do. "	Do. 27, "
16	Madras ...	Do. "	Do. 27, "
17	Simla Imperial Circle ...	Do. "	Feb. 1, "
18	British Burmah ...	Do. "	Dec. 29, 1881

Order of receipt.	Telegraph Department. — Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European	Nov. 1881	Jan. 26, 1882
2	Indian	Do. "	Do. 31, "

Order of receipt.	Irrigation. — Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Nov. 1881	Jan. 16, 1882
2	Assam	Do. "	Do. 17, "
3	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 21, "
4	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	Bombay		
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 25, "
7	Madras	Do. "	Do. 27, "

Order of receipt.	Guaranteed Railways. — Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Central Provinces ...	Nov. 1881	Dec. 17, 1881
2	Punjab ...	Do. "	Jan. 14, 1882
3	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 24, "
5	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
6	Madras	Do. "	Do. 27, "

Order of receipt.	State Railways (Capital). — Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umballa & Kalka ...	Nov. 1881	Dec. 26, 1881
2	Valsad	Do. "	Jan. 14, 1882
3	Patna & Gya	Do. "	Do. 16, "
4	Sindia	Do. "	Do. 17, "
	Central Bengal" ...		
6	Scinde Railway Stores	Do. "	Do. 19, "
7	Calcutta & South-Eastern Branch.	Do. "	Do. 21, "
	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.		
	Northern Bengal ...		
8	Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 23, "
	Rajputana		
	Delhi-Ferozepore ...		
	Punjab Northern ...		
13	Lalla Moosa to Nizam.	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	Dhond & Manmad ...		
	Bhopal		
16	Bhoja Extension Survey	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	Holkar		
	Indore-Nasirabad ...		
21	Wardah Coal ...	Do. "	Do. 27, "
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...		
	Mutira-Hathras ...		
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension		
	Bareilly Pilibhit ...		
	Bhowpore-Kalpi ...		
22	Bombay (Eastern Deccan)	Do. "	Do. 30, "
	Patna-Bahraich ...		
	Southern Mahratta Country.		
	Nizam's		
31	Bhavnagar & Godal ...	Do. "	Do. 31, "
33	Indus Valley	Do. "	Feb. 1, 1882
	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. "	Do. 1, "
34	Achneyra-Muttra ...	Oct. "	Dec. 22, 1881
35	Kandahar (Lower Sec.) ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
36	Kandahar (Upper Sec.) ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...		
37	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. "	Do. 29, "
39	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. "	Do. 29, "
	East Indian		

Order of receipt.	State Railways (Revenue). — Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Calcutta & South-Eastern)	Nov. 1881	Jan. 21, 1882
	Northern Bengal ...		
2	Nalhati		
3	Patna & Gya	Do. "	Do. 23, "
4	Punjab Northern ...	Do. "	Do. 24, "
6	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 24, "
	Tirhoot		
7	Warlah Coal	Do. "	Do. 25, "
	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...		
10	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	Sindia		
	Holkar & Sindia-Nimuch ...		
11	Indus Valley	Do. "	Do. 30, "
	Muttra Hathras ...		
	Nizam's		
16	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Oct. "	Dec. 22, 1881
17	Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. "	Do. 26, "
19	Cawnpore Farukhabad ...	Do. "	Do. 25, 1882
	East Indian ...		

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 10th February 1882.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 6	...	...	2,46,033	11,77,755	55,33,722	25,75,701
" 7	...	...	3,15,245	8,50,306	58,61,241	29,03,150
" 8	...	...	3,15,727	6,27,659	61,86,944	32,25,796
" 9	...	...	1,58,792	3,77,184	63,38,420	33,76,272
" 10	1,82,306	50,975	2,62,571	3,20,117	65,78,090	35,64,286
" 11	...	61,059	1,13,062	2,02,609	66,90,480	36,19,743

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th February 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
159	... D 10—61749 ...	5	Mr. C. Sutherland, Delhi.
160	... D 12—08312 ...	5	The Administrator General, Bengal, Calcutta.
	D 14—15588 ...	20	
47	... D 16—47131 } —47132 } *	10	Revd. M.T. Manuk, Calcutta.
161	... D 12—43921 ...	5	Mr. B. Short, Dehra-Dun.
	D 14—66837 ...	20	

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th February 1882.

I. C. BOSE, *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.
1881		Rs.	
H9	F 8—73299 ...	20	S. Ramchandra Narain, Sironcha.
1882			
H8	... C 82—16224 ...	10	D. J. S. Menezes, Bhosawal.
	M 32—44689 ...	10	
	M 41—80024 ...	10	
	C 67—82973 ...	20	
H9	... M 61—57407 ...	10	Surgeon H. M. Hakim, Kampti.
	M 11—98039 ...	5	
H10	... M 49—22998 ...	10	M. E. T. Cruickshank, Poona.
H11	... M 61—05438 ...	10	Nassarwanji Rastamji, Manmad.
	—43476 ...	10	
	" M 60—52152 ...	10	

BOMBAY,
The 14th February 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
Assistant Accountant General,
for *Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
330	... O 65—06292 ...	50	Lal Chand Jahury.
332	... O 69—16179 ...	100	The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
	O 96 63920 ..	100	
333	... O 97—22303 ...	100	Mohamed Raheemuddeen.
334	... O 97 60746 ...	100	Nocoor Krishna Mukerjee.
	" —42420 ...	100	
	" —58097 ...	100	
	" —56115 ..	100	
	" —56116 ...	100	
	" — 54809 ...	100	
	" —35039 ...	100	
	" —29724 ...	100	
	" —29725 ...	100	
	" — 41833 ...	100	
335	... O 65—22402 ...	50	Poorna Chandra Chatterjee.
336	... L 36—90590 ...	20	Kali Das Lahuri.
	L 1 10343 ...	10	
	L 17—19844 ...	5	
310	... O 65—09082 ...	50	Muti Lal Seal.
	" —09083 ...	50	
	" —09084 ...	50	
	" —09085 ..	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
196	... O 75—37852 } O 99—98617 }	10	Baney Madhub Biswas.
197	... O 39—85576 } O 17—73807 }	10	Kali Dass Lahuri.
198	... O 38—81223 } " —81224 }	5	Kishun Pershad.
199	... O 64—58194 } O 86—54859 }	20	Devi Pershad.
200	... O 86—52989 } " —61379 }	20	Bhugwan Panday.
201	... O 55—27553 } " —67023 }	20	Mustaff Passa.
286	... P 3—06548 ...	10	Nundo Lall Mitter.
287	... O 99—22311 ...	10	Narendra Nath Banerjee.
288	... L 55—00447 ...	5	Behari Lal Dutt.
289	... D 16—632 6 ...	10	Mr. J. C. Martin.
290	... O 23—10208 ...	20	Surba Nundo Roy.
	O 61 13114 ...	20	
	O 59—39595 ...	20	
	O 22—74569 ...	20	
	O 24 04024 ...	20	
	L 98—90953 ...	10	
	O 43—93039 ...	10	
	" —87987 ...	10	
	O 17—70162 ...	10	
	L 97—13469 ...	10	
	O 1 70884 ...	10	
	O 19—08387 ...	10	
	O 10—46851 ...	10	
	O 1—70883 ...	10	
	O 41—31230 ...	10	
	O 12—78068 ...	10	
	O 19—38080 ...	10	
291	... P 6—60686 ...	10	Joy Gopal Banerjee.
292	... O 38—81533 ...	5	Mustt. Hossainee Khanum.
293	... O 76—93220 ...	10	Mr. B. Short.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1882.

FRED. GREENWAY,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
66	... E 19—07571 ...	50	Seva Ram, care of Nund Lal, Cloth Merchant, Lahore.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
82	... E 17—72466 ...	20	Sheo Dial, through Duni Chand and Devi Chand, Bankers, Ludhiana.
	" —21646 ...	20	
	" —72091 ...	20	
M24	... E 16—46384 } —74733 } "	10	Mosammat Surj Moni Dabi, Muttra.
85	... E 8—26349 ...	5	Messrs. Gillon & Co., Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 11th February 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
61	... I 12—24721 ...	50	Right Revd. F. Gell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras, No. 6, Cathedral Road, Madras.
	„ —24724 ...	50	
	„ —24725 ...	50	
	„ —24726 ...	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
124	... B 61—95492 ...	50	Lulloo Boy Tanker, Madras.
125	... B 64—69174 ...	20	Y. Narasimaiya, 5th Clerk, District Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
126	... B 60—21709 ...	10	Private Khader Shareef, F Company, 9th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Secunderabad.
127	... B 46—12987 ...	5	N. Appalaraju, Black Town, Madras.
128	... B 64—61172 ...	20	N. Kanniah Chetti, Merchant of Vallupuram.
	I 2—08427 ...	500	
23	... J 7—80240 *	5	V. Venkatasa Sa\, No. 106, Iyah Mudali Street, Madras.
	B 40—19274 *		
24	... B 67—26482 *	10	Henry Moon, Esq., M.E., Mysore Reefs Gold Mining Co., Ld., Kolar Road.
	„ —43650 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 6th February 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1882.

No. 12154.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Babu Denonath Mozumdar is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 17th February 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	25th Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	24th „	Str. *Chanda.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	26th „	P. & O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	21st „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	20th „	From Bombay.
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	19th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	23rd „	Str. *Malda.**
Persian Gulf	7 „	18th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 „	23rd „	Str. *Madras.*

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

* Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

Commencing from the 10th March 1882 and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Friday, the mails reaching Calcutta every Tuesday.

The 10th Monday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the Wednesday morning, and the first Tuesday mail on the 7th March [illegible]

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 12th February 1882.

Barning, Messrs. and Brothers.
Bastien, W. E.
Bastien, W. R.
Behary Lal (Munshi).
Belletty, G. N.
Beverage, William.
Blacquire, R.
Boileau, C. B.
Bostock, A.
Brittain & Co., Messrs. Joseph.
Brojodro Coomar Mookerjee.
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„ 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.
„ 24. Harbours of Karwar and Baukot.

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.
„ 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 Anjauvel.
„ 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 Light-house, Java, Sunda Strait.

No. 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, 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.
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan.

Notices to Mariners, 1881.

No. 1. River Hooghly Sandheads. Light Regulations for Pilot Brigs.
„ 2. Coromandel Coast. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Harbour.
„ 3. Java. Approach to Sunda Strait. Re-exhibition of flashing Light on First Point.
„ 4. Java, North Coast. Harbour Light at Tegal.
„ 5. British Burma, Akyab. Beacon on Table-land of Borongo Island.
„ 6. (1) Exhibition of a 4th order dioptric white revolving Light at Armeghon.
(2) Change of Pulicat red fixed Light to a white fixed Light.
„ 7. Erection of Bar Tidal Semaphore on Jooldea Flagstaff Hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.
„ 8. Alteration in colour of Light exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri Fort.
„ 9. Exhibition of red Light on Breakwater, Colombo.
„ 10. Red Buoy off point Gordeware (Godavery.)
„ 11. Slight alteration in Lights, Paumben Pass, Gulf of Manar.
„ 12. Particulars of first point Light, Java, approach to Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Flat Cape Light, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of North Buoy, entrance to Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of Paumben Light.
„ 16. Leading beacons for clearing the S. W. Prong, Kolaba.
„ 17. Zanzibar Island—
(1) Ras Kizimkazi Light-house.
(2) Light-house near Mungopani.
(3) Light-house on Mwana Mwana Island.
(4) Ras Nungwe Light-house.
„ 18. Port Said entrance—Experimental Buoy lighted by gas.
„ 19. Exhibition of revolving Light, Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's Patch—Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Exhibition of fixed white Light—Pulicat.
„ 22. India, West Coast, Ratnagiri. Exhibition of fixed white Light.
„ 23. Bay of Bengal, Coast of Orissa, False Point. Occasional obscuration of Light by fog.
„ 24. India, West Coast, Karwar or Sadashivgad. Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.
„ 25. India, West Coast, Calicut. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light.
„ 26. Bay of Bengal—Chittagong Coast, Kutubdea. Alteration of colour of Light house.
„ 27. India—Coromandel Coast, Pondicherry—Exhibition of red and green Lights
„ 28. Red Sea, Gulf of Suez, Suez Bay—Beacon on Kal-ah-Kebeireh Shoal.
„ 29. Reported reef off Batticaloa, Ceylon—East Coast.
„ 30. Revised Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Buoy marking wreck off Pentacottah—Bay of Bengal—Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of South Buoy, Harbour Entrance. Bay of Bengal—Coromandel Coast—Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of small Dioptric Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock. Cadiapatam or Muttum Point—India—South Coast.
„ 35. Replacing of Karwar Rock Buoy—India—West Coast.
„ 36. Exhibition of permanent Light at Eastern Grove—Rangoon river entrance.
„ 37. Position of Anchorage Buoy, Beypore, India—West Coast.
„ 38. Buoys marking Harbour Entrance, Madras, Coromandel Coast.
„ 39. Wreck in the Negapatam Roadstead. India—Coromandel Coast.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from Light-vessel, Formosa Bank—Malacca Strait.

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The Civil Service Gradation List will no longer be appended to the Army List, but will be published separately, and may be obtained from Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Civil Fund Office, Calcutta. *Price, Re. 1; postage, 4 annas.*

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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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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.*

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Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1880-81. *Price, 6 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,

Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1882.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

RIVER HOOGHLY APPROACHES.

Position of Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel.

Navigating Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N., Deputy Conservator of the Hooghly Approaches, has notified through the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, that he has placed the Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel in her position for the approaching monsoon, and that the light was exhibited therefrom on the 15th instant, in accordance with established rule.

The light-vessel has been placed about 3½ miles south of the position at present assigned to it on the latest charts, and now lies in latitude 21° 56' N., and longitude 87° 39' 30" E.

The Pilot's Ridge buoy is moored 1½ miles north of the light-vessel.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 20th March 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 814, and 70; also Light List for 1882.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 115, 1172, 15*c* and 103*a*; Light List for 1882; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 471 and 476.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1882.

SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.

SEYCHELLE ISLANDS.

Fixed Light on Dennis Island.

Information has been received that in the month of March 1882, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse in course of construction on the northern part of Dennis island, Seychelle group :—

The light will be a *fixed* white light, elevated 82 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 15 miles.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses, of the third order.

Position, approximate, latitude 3° 48′ 0″ S., longitude 55° 40′ 0″ E.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 20th March 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 721, 598 and 738*b*; also Light List for 1882.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart No. 1257; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 543.

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

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1882.

No. 269.—Mr. G. G. Vanderbeck, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 136, Chapter X, Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as his services can be spared.

T. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 21st March 1882.

No. 3.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, employed on the Bhopal State Railway, has passed the examination laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 21st March 1882.

No. 709 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 20 G. M., dated 3rd February 1882, Major P. W. Smith assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Second-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, on the forenoon of the 7th March 1882.

The 25th March 1882.

No. 731 *G.*—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the 12th April 1882.

The 27th March 1882.

No. 734 *G.*—The following Hospital Assistants, transferred by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for permanent civil employment in Rajputana, are posted as follows :—

	Names.	Appointed to	Date of joining.
2nd	Imdad Hoosein ...	Agency Hospital, Udipur.	30th January 1882.
3rd	Sukhnundun ...	Raj Dispensary, Jaipur.	3rd January 1882.
3rd	Yoosuf Narain ...	Agency Hospital, Deolee.	2nd January 1882.

1st Class Hospital Assistant Mahbub Khan, attached to the Udipur Agency, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Saiad Nur Khan, attached to the Harowtee Agency Hospital, are transferred to Jaipur, for Native State service, with effect, respectively, from the 30th and 2nd January 1882.

By Order,

F. T. HEWSON,
Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 27th March 1882.

No. 654 *S.*—Mr. E. G. Foy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the examination in Hindustani prescribed in Section 21 of Chapter II of the Public Works Code, 4th Edition, and called the Departmental Standard.

No. 656 *S.*—Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani as laid down in paragraph 20 of Chapter II of the Public Works Code, 4th Edition.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 1st April 1882.

No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 13 of the "Opium Act I of 1878," the Chief Commissioner has made the following Rules, which have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and are now published as required by the Act. They apply to the whole of the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and shall come into force from the 1st April 1882 :—

Interpretation Clause.

I.—In these Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

"The Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Coorg.

"Farmer" means a person who has obtained a farm from the Commissioner under Rule XVII.

"Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license for the sale of opium by retail under Rule XIV or XVIII.

"The sale of opium by retail" means the sale of any quantity of opium not exceeding three tolahs. Any other sale is a wholesale sale.

"Medical practitioner" means a person to whom a person to whom a special license has been granted under Rule VII.

The word "opium" has the meaning assigned to it in the Opium Act I of 1878, except that it does not include poppy heads.

The words "import," "export," and "transport" have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Opium Act I of 1878.

II.—The Commissioner is authorised to exercise the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 19 of the Act.

Manufacture.

III.—The manufacture of preparations or admixtures of opium by a licensed vendor for retail sale, or for wholesale sale to another licensed vendor, or to a medical practitioner, is permitted.

Possession.

IV.—Any person may have in his possession three tolahs of opium, provided that such opium has been purchased from the Government or from a farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner.

V.—The possession of more than three tolahs of opium by a farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner, is permitted.

VI.—The Commissioner may specially authorise the possession by any person of a quantity of opium not exceeding one seer.

VII.—The Commissioner may grant to any medical practitioner residing within his district a special license in Form I appended to these Rules, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, for the possession of opium and the sale of opium by retail for medical purposes only : Provided that such medical practitioner shall not have in his possession at one time more than one seer of opium.

Transport.

VIII.—When a farmer or licensed vendor desires to transport opium, he shall obtain for each consignment a pass from the Commissioner in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

The pass shall specify—

(1) the time within which the transport must be effected;

(2) the place from which the consignment is to be transported;

(3) the name of the person in charge of the consignment;

(4) the name of the consignee;

(5) the number of packages, and the weight and contents of each; and

(6) the place to which the consignment is to be transported.

Each package in every such consignment shall be stamped by, or in the presence of, the officer granting the pass with his official seal.

IX.—The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during transport.

X.—The Commissioner may, at his discretion, make it a condition of the pass that the bulk of the consignment for which it is granted shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass, until after the consignment shall have been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Commissioner for that purpose : Provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Commissioner is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

XI.—If any officer, competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention, and search under Sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, finds that the packages are fewer, or the amount of opium less (by more than the dryage

allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Commissioner, who will decide whether a prosecution shall or shall not be instituted.

Import.

XII.—The import of opium on account of Government is permitted on the condition that the opium is covered by a pass granted by the Opium Agent at Indore.

Sale.

XIII.—Opium in quantities of not less than one seer shall, on prepayment at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the official Gazette, be supplied by the Commissioner to any farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner. No opium shall be sold by wholesale or retail which has not been bought from the Commissioner or from a licensed vendor. No opium shall be sold wholesale except under special order from the Commissioner or as next hereinafter provided. A licensed vendor or farmer may sell any quantity of opium to another licensed vendor or farmer, and a quantity not exceeding one seer of opium to a medical practitioner.

XIV.—Licenses for the sale of opium by retail may be granted by the Commissioner. Such limited number of shops for the retail vend of opium as the Commissioner may from time to time decide shall be allowed, and the monopoly of retail vend at such shops shall be sold for such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix, or it may be put up to auction at the commencement of each official year. The shops shall be disposed of singly or in groups as the Commissioner shall direct.

XV.—Licenses for the sale of opium by retail shall be in Form II appended to these Rules, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

XVI.—Licenses for the sale of opium by retail shall be granted for one year only, unless the Chief Commissioner shall otherwise specifically direct.

XVII.—With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner may farm the duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail for a term not exceeding five years. The Chief Commissioner may prescribe conditions subject to the provisions herein contained—

(*a*) for the invitation and acceptance of tenders for the farm of such duties;

(*b*) as to form and conditions of the leases; and

(*c*) for the requisition of security for the due fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the farmers.

Any breach of such engagement shall, over and above any other penalty, subject the lease to annulment by the authority by whom the farm was granted.

XVIII.—When such duties are farmed, the farmer may issue licenses for the manufacture and sale of opium by retail within the limits of his farm. Such licenses shall be countersigned by the Commissioner, and shall then have the force of licenses issued by the Commissioner in Form II and shall contain conditions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of Form II annexed to these Rules, and may be cancelled at the discretion of the Commissioner for the breach of any of these conditions.

XIX.—Before entering into engagement for the farm of such duties, the Commissioner may make such reservations or restrictions with respect to the grant of licenses by the farmer as he thinks fit.

XX.—Every farmer shall file in the Commissioner's office, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by him, a list of all licenses granted by him.

XXI.—With the sanction of the Chief Comsioner, the Commissioner may cancel any lease granted under Rule XVII, or may within the period of such lease, impose any new reservation and restriction on the farmer.

XXII.—If a lease be cancelled for any cause other than a breach of the engagements entered into by the farmer, of if any reservation or restriction with respect of the grant of licenses be imposed under Rule XXI during the term of the lease, the Chief Commissioner may award to the farmer compensation for any loss thereby caused to him.

XXXIII.—If any licensed vendor or farmer shall, on the expiry of his license or farm, have in his possession any opium which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Commissioner by private sale to other licensed vendors or farmers, he shall surrender the same to the Commissioner, and the incoming licensed vendor or farmer, or, if the expired license or farm is not renewed, any licensed vendor or farmer within the District, shall, when required by the Commissioner, be bound to purchase the opium aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply at such price and in such quantities as the Commissioner shall adjudge: Provided that the price thus adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which opium can be procured from the Government; provided also that if such opium be declared by the Civil Surgeon to be unfit for use, the Commissioner shall cause the same to be destroyed.

General.

XXIV.—Except where otherwise especially provided in the foregoing rules, the possession, transport, import, or sale of opium by, or on behalf of, Government shall be unrestricted.

Disposal of things confiscated.

XXV.—Opium confiscated under the "Opium Act I of 1878" shall be examined by the Civil Surgeon, and if declared by him to be fit for use shall be sent to the nearest Government Treasury, and be disposed of as the Commissioner may direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

XXXVI.—All property, other than opium, which is confiscated under the said Act shall be sold under the orders of the Magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

Rewards.

XXVII.—Any Magistrate convicting an offender under Section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium under Section 12 of the "Opium Act I of 1878," may grant a reward not exceeding the value of the opium confiscated, plus the amount of any fine realised in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender.

XXVIII.—If in any case the fine or forfeiture is not realised, the Commissioner may sanction such reasonable reward, not exceeding the amount of the fine and forfeiture, as may seem appropriate. The Chief Commissioner may also by General Order declare what classes of Excise Officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein.

FORMS.

I.—Special license to Medical Practitioner under Rule VII.

Special license granted to following the profession of at in the Province of Coorg for the sale of opium by retail, on the condition that the said shall not have in his possession at one time more than one seer of opium, and that such opium shall be procured from the Commissioner's office or from a licensed vendor or farmer, and shall be used *bonâ fide* as medicine or in medical preparations or prescriptions.

II.—License for the sale of opium by retail (General).

Number of license in register—

Name of vendor—

Locality of shop—

Be it known that resident of township or village, Province of Coorg, is hereby authorised by the Commissioner of Coorg to sell opium by retail under Rule XV and wholesale under the provisions of Rule XIII* of the Coorg Opium Rules to another licensed vendor, or to a medical practitioner licensed under Rule VII† of those Rules at in from the date of this license to the day of 18 upon the following conditions:—

1. That he shall pay to Government a quarterly duty of
2. That he shall not receive any wearing apparel or other goods in barter for opium.
3. That he shall not open his shop, or make sales therein, before sunrise; that he shall not keep it open, or make sales therein, after 9 P.M.; and that he shall not harbour any person therein during the night.
4. That he shall not permit persons of notoriously bad character to resort to his shop; that he shall prevent gaming and disorderly conduct therein; and that he shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer of any suspected person who may resort to his shop.
5. That he shall have constantly fixed up, at the entrance of his shop, a signboard bearing the following inscription in legible characters in the vernacular language:—

(*Name of Vendor*) *Licensed to sell opium by retail.*

6. That if he buy less than , which is the quantity estimated to be sold by retail in each month, he shall, if required, explain the reason of the falling off to the Commissioner.
7. That he shall keep up daily an account in the following form showing the receipts and deliveries of opium at his shop each day, and the balance in store:—

Date.	Quantity of opium in store from yesterday.	Quantity of opium received this day and whence received.	Total quantity to be accounted for.	Quantity used in the preparation of—	Quantity sold this day.	Quantity left in store.

8. That he shall immediately produce his license and accounts for inspection on the demand of any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium, or Revenue, superior in rank to a peon or constable, and that he shall not prevent any such officer of whatever rank from entering his shop at any hour of the day or night.
9. This license shall have effect from to and unless renewed by the order of the Commissioner by the day of , being the expiration of the period for which it was granted, shall cease to remain in force, notwithstanding that a special order recalling it has not been issued by the Commissioner.
10. This license may be recalled by the Commissioner
    (*a*) for default of punctual payment of the duty stipulated to be paid in clause I;
    (*b*) for violation of any of the conditions specified in this license;
    (*c*) if the holder of this license be convicted of breach of the peace or any other criminal offence.

Should the license be recalled for any of these causes, the license-holder shall have no claim to any compensation or to any refund of any duty or instalment of duty already paid. But it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to make such compensation or refund, should he consider it necessary or advisable to do so.

* XIII. Opium in quantities of not less than one seer shall, on prepayment at such rates as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe by Notification in the official Gazette, be supplied by the Commissioner to any farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner. No opium shall be sold by wholesale or retail which has not been bought from the Commissioner or from a licensed vendor. No opium shall be sold wholesale except under a special order from the Commissioner or as next hereinafter provided. A licensed vendor or farmer may sell any quantity of opium to another licensed vendor or farmer, and a quantity not exceeding one seer of opium to a medical practitioner.

† VII. The Commissioner may grant to any medical practitioner residing within his district a special license in Form I appended to these rules, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the possession of opium and the sale of opium by retail for medical purposes only: Provided that such medical practitioner shall not have in his possession at one time more than one seer of opium.

Should the Commissioner desire to recall this license before the expiry of the period for which it has been granted for any cause other than those hereinbefore specified (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), he shall give 15 days' previous notice and remit a sum equal to the duty for fifteen days, or if notice be not given shall make such further compensation in default of notice as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

11. This license may be surrendered by the license-holder on his giving one month's notice to the Commissioner and paying such fine not exceeding the amount of the duty for six months, or the loss caused to Government by the failure to carry out any condition imposed as the Commissioner may adjudge.

Should the Commissioner be satisfied that the reason for surrendering the license is adequate, he may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, remit the fine.

12. On the infringement of any of the above articles or of any conditions imposed by the Opium Act, 1878, or by the rules made thereunder, this license, and any other license or licenses that the holder may have obtained for the sale of opium, shall be forfeited.

No. 2.—Under Rule XIII of the Opium Rules for the Province of Coorg, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to fix until further notice the rate at which opium shall be sold by the Commissioner of Coorg to any farmer, licensed vendor, or medical practitioner at Rs. 1,500 per chest of 140½ lbs. or Rs. 11 per lb., for quantities from one seer, but less than one chest.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 27th March 1882.

No. 9.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3 of 25th February 1882, Lieutenant W. R. Chippindall, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Fort William Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 8th March 1882.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 22nd March 1882.

No. 116.—Lieutenants J. Lutyens, R.E., and W. Huskisson, R.E., Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, appointed to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, are posted as follows: the former to the Lahore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and the latter to the Umballa Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th March 1882.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 27th day of March 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1975, Private Henry Smith.
Age,—21 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—21st March 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—10th February 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Northampton.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Anns, Liverpool, Lancaster.
Marks,—Blue mark over left eye.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, white clothing.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals, white clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals, white clothing.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Rl. Warwickshire Regt. of Foot.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th March 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,01,33,740 5 1 / Public Deposits at Branches 1,37,57,409 7 5	2,38,91,149	12	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,48,70,821	10	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,43,634	8	6
Sundries	11,66,788	7	7
RUPEES	7,35,84,360	11	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	59,32,091	8	0
Other authorized Investments	43,78,830	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	75,41,033	11	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,21,57,880	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased	2,20,69,188	4	8
Balances with other Banks	6,71,690	13	4
Bullion	11,15,929	15	3
Dead Stock	11,94,213	15	9
Stamps	7,626	12	0
Sundries	4,51,456	9	5
	5,55,19,852	9	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 69,61,239 11 9 / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,11,03,268 5 9	1,80,64,508	1	6
RUPEES	7,35,84,360	11	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 30th March 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 20	...	1,51,311	2,08,323	2,93,424	55,86,030	16,81,663
,, 21	...	1,52,237	3,06,130	6,072	57,83,161	18,23,506
,, 22	...	1,54,391	183	5,897	55,93,505	16,76,107
,, 23	...	1,41,842	...	5,897	54,71,922	15,41,253
,, 24	...	1,41,569	...	5,897	54,82,259	14,08,440
,, 25	...	68,337	...	386	53,86,596	13,42,992

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th March 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1882 W11	... M 39—57614 ...	1,000	Adarji Edalji Nariman, Bombay.
W12	M 57—07009 / ,, —01306 / ,, —09195 / ,, —25726 / ,, —28676 / ,, —30933 / ,, —31550 / ,, —35576 / ,, —37238 / ,, —40790 / ,, —42048 / ,, —42386 / ,, —44316 / ,, —44851 / ,, —44852 / ,, —44853	50	Rastamji Dadabhai, Bombay.
W14	... M 39—55970 ...	1,000	Bhukhandas Vijbhukhandas, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1882. H7	... M 53—58088 ...	20	Advaly Kristnapa, Haribarpur.
H27	... K 3—25651 ...	50	Narayandas Prabhu, Kumpta.
H28	... M 63—15812 ... / M 56—70857 ...	10 / 20	Ramchandra Waman Baroe, Nasik.
H29	... M 54—03674 ... / M 53—47746 ... / —70912 ... / ,, —72979 ...	10 / 20 / 20 / 100	Kunjalal Rathi. A. R. Ephranms, Galle.
H30	... F 10—72979 ...	20	Durga Parshad, Allahabad.
H31	... F 8—71641 ...	50	Narayan Damodar Joshi, Bombay
H32	... K 3—22571 ...	100	J. W. Hutchins, Bombay.
H33	... M 44—65880 ...	10	Tyabali Kamrudin, Bhandara.
M18	... M 59—75404 / ,, —74647	100	Amerchand Magniram, Kamptee.
M19	... M 44—98656 / —98655	20	C. Cawnaji, Mhow.
M20	... M 56—43324 / —43353	100	Haji Mahomed Husen, Bombay.
M21	... M 44—78787 / ,, —78791		

BOMBAY,
The 28th March 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
Assistant Accountant General, for Commissioner of Issue.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
95	... E 6—90761 ...	10	Sadanand, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 24th March 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
144	... B 67—18045 ...	10	P. Venkatasum, Vizianagram.
145	... B 68—30335 ... / ,, —53429 ...	100 / 100	Sitharam Chanduck, Bombay.
146	... B 64—79361 ...	20	B. Vasunthapa, Mundya, *vid* Bangalore.
147	... I 8—28737 ... / ,, —28738 ... / ,, —28739 ... / ,, —28745 ...	5 / 5 / 5 / 5	Buddojee Rao, Adoni.
148	... B 63—46424 ... / B 67—29960 ...	10 / 10	V. Seshagiri Rao, Goribidnoor Taluk, Mysore.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 20th March 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1882.

In future all official communications for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, are to be directed to the Ordnance Office at Calcutta, as no portion of that Office is hereafter to go to Simla.

By Order,
F. GALLOWAY, *Major, R.A.*,
Offg. Asst. to Inspr. Genl. of Ordnance.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st March 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	8th April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 ,,	7th ,,	Str. *Khandalla.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,,	9th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 ,,	4th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 ,,	4th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	3rd ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 ,,	6th ,,	Str. *Pemba.*
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	1st ,,	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 ,,	6th ,,	Str. *Arabia.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay; 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 7 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 7-30 P. M.

The 31st March 1882.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made up from Calcutta General Post Office during April 1882 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.		ROUTE.
4th April 1882*	...	By Star Line private vessel.
4th April 1882	...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
9th April 1882	...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
14th April 1882*	...	By B. I. S. N. Co's private vessel.
18th April 1882	...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
23rd April 1882	..	By P. & O Steamer from Calcutta.
25th April 1882*	...	By Star Line private vessel.
26th April 1882*	...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
27th April 1882	...	By French Steamer.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th March 1882.

Adams, Henry DeBurgh.
Ansell, Mrs.
Arrakiel, Mrs.
Barron, T.
Beacher, Captain.
Bowser, W.
Brien, Mrs. S.
Brown, W. B.
Budd, Peter Sutton.
Christian, A. D.
Clarke, Mrs. M.
Curtis, Arthur C.
David, Mrs. L.
Davies, Mrs. L. M.
Deverell, G.
Douglas, J. S.
Dunnington & Co.
Editor of the Annals, Indian Administration.
Evanson, Mrs. M.
Ezekiel, Miss S.
Fabian, G.
Faulkner, G. H.
Freeman, Mrs. H.
Freeman, Mrs. S.
Gadgil, S. K.
Gosc, Miss G.
Graham, Mrs. H.
Graham, J. (Barrister-at-Law.)
Grant, W. M.
Harden, Major A.
Harvey, Mr.
Hayter, Colonel Charles.
Henry, Robert.
Hobson, W. M.
Hough, Mrs. T. F.
Howard, W.
Jackson, Stuart.
Jones, H. R.
Jones & Co., Messrs.
Jones, Mrs. E.
Jonston, H. W.
Kar, Robert.
Lawrence, Mrs. C.
Lloyd, Colonel.
Mackenzie, Major A. K. J. C.
Major, R. B.
Maxwell & Co.
McGill, W.
Morrison, Mrs.
Newcomb, Harry (S. S. *Socotra.*)
OSullivan, Mrs. E.
Parvion, Mrs T. H.
Pilcher, R Hope.
Ricketts, Mrs. E.
Russell, R.
Shewell, Mrs.
Siddle J.
Silvester, Brown.
Smallwood, G.
Smith, Lieut. J. H.
Smith & Co., Messrs. S.
Stewart, J.
Stuart, George.
Thompson & Co., John.
Thomson, J. T.
Thoms n, Professor.
Thomas, Mrs. T. H.
Trafield, J.
Tucker, Mrs. J.
Wallace, Mrs.
Watkins, O. R.
White, W. M.
Winton, Monsieur D. L.

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

Archer, R.
Atkinson, J.
Bairnsfather, Lieut. T. H.
Bates, Nelson John.
Beamki, Signore G. P.
Bennett, Henry.
Berrill, G. F.
Boswell, W. A.
Briscoe, J. D.
Brown, John.
Buchanan, J. E.
Burnes, J.
C. B. A.
C B.
Cahill, James.
Carter, R. G.
Constantine, George.
Cumine, Miss.
Curlander, Solomon.
Dawson, Frank.
"Diamond."
Dicken, Major P. L.
Duff, J. C.
Durant, Surgeon-Major.
Eastwood, E. P.
E. D. P. O.
Edmonds, Mrs.
Forest, William Dene.
Fowler, Captain W. J.
Ghcenburge, M. M.
Gunther, J.
Hansen, W. T.
Hare, Mrs.
Harry, Thomas.
Hearne, T.
Hiss, H.
Hudson, William.
Jackson, E
Jacky, Monsieur R.
Jex, Henry.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, E.
Jones, Thos.
Khambatta, P. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leicester, A. B.
Lord, S.
Macdonald, Alexander.
Macnab, Henry.
Macpherson, W. G.
Maitland, T.
Mason, —
McCormack, T.
McVey, Hugh.
Mercer, C. G.
Michie, A.
Morgan, William.
Morrison, W.
M. S. U. Y.
Munro, W.
Ornstein, Signiori Scapria.
Pinglay, A. B.
Pollock, W. N.
Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Robinson, William.
Roper, E. J.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Schaun, R.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Sheels, H. J.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Smith, Chas. C. D.
Smith, H. Gordon.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stephens, Arthur.
Stobie, J. C
Stuart, William.
Stuart, Dr. K.
Vande, Polls Jenkhur W. G
Wall, W. M.
Williams, W.
Wilson, Miss.
W. J. H.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Burridge, E. J.
Curry, Mons. C. K.
Finch, Mr.
Jameson, W. H.
McEwan, R.
Moffat, J. H.
Morris, Mr. T. A.
Newton, Mrs.
O'Brien, Captain M.
Weben, Martha.

E. HUTTON.
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 كوئيناڈين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنى كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے ونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنى 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 يعنى كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنى 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 باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
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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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AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & Co., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

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11. Brihat Samhitá, fasci. I—III, V—VII, at annas 10 each	3	12
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18. Gopatha Bráhmaṇa, fasci. I & II, at annas 10 each	1	4
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27. Lalita Vistara, fasci. I—VI, at annas 10 each	3	12
28. Lalita Vistara, English, fasci. I	1	0
29. Maitri Upanishad, fasci. I—III, at annas 10 each	1	14
30 Mímámsá Darsana, fasci. I—XVI, at annas 10 each	10	0
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32. Nrisimha Tápaní, fasci. I—III, at annas 10 each	1	14
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34. Nárada Pancharátra, fasci. I—IV, at annas 10 each	2	8
35. Nyáya Darsana, fasci I & III, at annas 10 each	1	4
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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 Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar)
„ 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.

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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 Port 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, Dadhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Intended alteration of Kenery (Kundari) Island Light.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light house, Java.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, west coast of Madagascar.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light apparatus at Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez (additional information).
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan, Malacca Strait.

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„ 2. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using Madras Harbour.
„ 3. Re-exhibition of Light on First Point, Java.
„ 4. Light at Tagal, Java.
„ 5. Beacon on Borongo Island, Akyab.
„ 6. Discontinuance of Armeghon light and intended change of colour of Pulicat Light.
„ 7. Tidal semaphore at entrance to Chittagong River.
„ 8. Alteration of colour of Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 9. Red Light on Colombo breakwater.
„ 10. Red buoy off Godavery Point, Cocanada.
„ 11. Alterations to Lights at Paumben and Tellicherry.
„ 12. Particulars of Light at First Point, Java.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Light at Flat Cape, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of north buoy, Madras Harbour.
15. Range of visibility of the light at Paumben.
No. 16. Beacons for clearing the south-west Prong, Bombay Harbour.
„ 17. Lights at Zanzibar.
„ 18. Gas buoy at entrance to Port Said, Suez Canal.
„ 19. Revolving light at Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's patch, Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Fixed Light at Pulicat.
„ 22. Fixed Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 23. Occasional observation of light at False Point.
„ 24. Breaking adrift of Karwar rock buoy, Karwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 25. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light at Calicut.
„ 26. Alteration of colour of Katubdea Light-house, Chittagong coast.
„ 27. Exhibition of red and green Lights at Pondicherry.
„ 28. New beacon on Kal-ah-kebirah Shoal, Gulf of Suez.
„ 29. Reported coral reef off Batticaloa.
„ 30. Revised rules for vessels using Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Wreck buoy to mark wreck of Mariana, Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of the Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier, Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of a small dioptric Light at the Eastern Grove Light-house, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock, Cadiapatam or Muttum Point.
„ 35. Replacing of Kárwar Rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 36. Date of re-exhibition of the permanent Light at Eastern Grove, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 37. Position of the anchorage buoy at Beypore.
„ 38. Buoys laid down to mark the entrance to the Madras Harbour.
„ 39. Wreck in Negapatam Roadstead.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from a Light-vessel to be anchored off the Formosa Bank, Malacca Strait.

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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.*

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals, revised, enlarged, and arranged for use with three Geometrical Shapes in combination with the eighteen International Code Flags (on the plan of the Trinity Light-house Code), intended as a Supplement to the International Code of Signals. Also Calm or Line of Wind Signals; made with the above three shapes only. Concluding with the Morse Flashing Signals. Compiled by S. R. Elson, Licensed Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service. Published by authority of the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 8; postage, 2 annas and 6 pie.*

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The Factories' Act, 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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, 1 anna.*

Hindi Translation of the Rules and Notifications under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. *Price, As. [illegible] packing and postage, 1 anna.*

[illegible] ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urdu ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1880-81. *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 1880-81. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

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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 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

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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.

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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 Bardwan; 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, 1 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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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.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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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[illegible] on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 of 1882.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.

New Eddystone Lighthouse.

The Trinity House, London, has issued the following:—

"Notice is hereby given, that at the latter end of March, 1882, the character of this Light will be altered, as advertized on the 12th February, 1881, becoming thenceforward a White Double-flashing Half-minute Light, showing two successive flashes of about 2½ seconds duration, divided by an eclipse of about 4 seconds, the second flash being followed by an eclipse of about 21 seconds. The Light will be visible all round the horizon, [illegible] in clear weather at a distance of 17½ miles.

"A White Fixed Subsidiary Light will also be shown from a window in the Lighthouse below the flashing light, to mark the Hand Deeps. This will extend over a sector of 16° from N. 32° W. to N. 48° W. (Magnetic, from the Lighthouse).

Also,

"A large Bell will be sounded during foggy weather twice in quick succession every half

minute; thus assimilating the character of the Sound Signal to that of the Light.

"*Note.*—Mariners will observe that the Light on the Casket Rocks, 78 miles S.S.E. from the Eddystone, is similar in character, but shows three flashes in quick succession, instead of two.

"Further notice will be published when the changes are effected."

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 28th March 1882.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st April 1882.

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

Mr. D. E. Burne, Accountant at Cawnpore, has been appointed to act as Agent at Agra temporarily, *vice* Mr. W. Craw, who has obtained leave to Europe.

Mr. F. D. C. Strettell, Accountant at Dacca, has been appointed to act as Agent at that Branch, *vice* Mr. David Fraser, who has gone on short leave.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Alipur, the 22nd March 1882.

The services of a fully qualified master shoemaker are required at the Army Clothing Agency, Alipur. Applications accompanied by attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected should be addressed to the Officiating Superintendent of Army Clothing, Alipur.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Supdt. and Agent for Army Clothing.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th March 1882.

No. 740 *G.*—Major G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 25th April 1882.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Aboo, the 3rd April 1882.

No. 687 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for public purpose, *viz.*, for making a diversion in Nasirabad Branch of Rajputana-Malwa Railway, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870.

District.	Pargana.	Village.	Amount required for occupation.		Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanently.	Temporarily.			
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Ajmere .	3 3 10	5 0 27	8 3 37	For making a diversion in the Nasirabad Branch.	The plan of the land may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th March 1882.

No. 8.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 131, dated 17th March 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Newmarch, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 27th March 1882.

No. 25.—The undernoted officers passed the professional examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18, on the 27th February 1882:—

Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. I. Woods, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 30th March 1882.

No. 26.—Mr. J. P. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 27.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted furlough for nineteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 15th April 1882.

No. 28.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the examination laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 17.

The 1st April 1882.

No. 29.—Mr. W. P. Johnson, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is attached temporarily to the Office of the Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Karachi.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 1st April 1882.

No. 12.—Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Attock Bridge Division, availed himself of three months' special leave on the afternoon of 19th December 1881.

No. 13.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, which he left on the afternoon of 16th December 1881, to the Attock Bridge Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 17th December 1881.

No. 14.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, which he left on the afternoon of 31st December 1881, to the Attock Bridge Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 1st January 1882.

No. 15.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Pindi-Peshawar Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 31st December 1881, to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section, which he joined on the forenoon of 1st January 1882.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th April 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office . 81,40,101 15 2			
Public Deposits at Branches . 1,05,80,869 4 10	1,87,20,971	4	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,52,22,346	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,02,700	9	9
Sundries	12,43,625	10	1
RUPEES	6,91,01,610	8	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	58,42,148	2	0
Other authorized Investments	43,82,040	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	70,26,328	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	77,58,541	0	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,32,73,480	5	10
Balances with other Banks	7,58,403	15	5
Bullion	10,08,767	2	2
Dead Stock	11,93,205	3	2
Stamps	7,441	10	0
Sundries	3,51,184	3	10
	5,16,01,540	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 75,49,925 13 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 99,50,144 7 7	1,75,00,070	5	2
RUPEES	6,91,01,610	8	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 6th April 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1882.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1863-64.	4 per cent. Loans								4½ per cent. Loans				GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1828-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1849-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 16th March 1882	54,100	38,506	3,413	13,60,663	31,67,800	2,33,18,400	1,03,67,800	2,93,03,437	2,80,67,900	73,500	9,67,01,249	48,04,500	1,02,28,900	9,89,55,300	11,49,88,700	1,10,500	32,98,000	61,200	21,52,13,749
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1882	...	...	...	...	22,000	1,05,900	29,500	2,73,000	1,01,800	...	5,32,200	...	10,000	72,000	82,000	1,000	...	...	6,15,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1882	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	8,000	10,500	2,800	...	41,000	...	34,300	59,200	93,500	...	...	...	1,34,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1882	...	...	...	...	...	64,800	10,700	1,32,100	1,37,800	...	3,45,400	...	3,200	1,27,000	1,30,200	...	...	...	4,75,600
	54,100	38,506	3,413	13,60,663	31,79,800	2,35,09,100	1,04,06,000	2,97,19,037	2,83,10,000	73,500	9,76,19,849	48,04,500	1,02,76,400	10,02,13,500	11,52,94,400	1,11,500	32,98,000	61,200	21,64,30,049
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	19,840	...	5,120	1,500	2,50,100	2,000	3,20,000	2,19,000	31,000	8,48,560	5,000	2,25,000	7,87,500	10,17,500	...	...	1,000	18,67,060
Balance on 31st March 1882	54,100	18,666	3,413	13,75,573	31,78,100	2,32,59,000	1,04,04,000	2,93,99,037	2,80,91,000	42,500	9,67,71,289	47,99,500	1,00,51,400	9,94,26,000	11,42,76,900	1,11,500	32,98,000	60,200	21,45,71,989

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1882, enfaced from India 4,480 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,718 lakhs.

1st Feb. 1882 to 15th Feb.	11	,,	3 ,,
16th ,, to 28th ,,	25	,,	6 ,,
1st Mar. ,, to 15th Mar.	12	,,	12 ,,
16th ,, to 31st ,,	11	,,	18 ,,
	4,549 lakhs.		3,754 lakhs.
Balance against India	3,754 ,,		
	795 lakhs.		

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st April 1882.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 27	...	1,33,894	...	386	51,97,740	12,17,505
,, 28	1,198	1,60,430	295	1,301	51,10,975	10,66,850
,, 29	...	1,26,481	109	1,198	50,05,867	9,48,207
,, 30	...	1,24,112	...	1,198	49,14,988	8,30,697
,, 31	...	47,905	...	1,196	47,16,532	7,85,753
April 1	...	...	1,157	13	47,17,568	7,86,936

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd April 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	... O 97—95613 ...	100	Kramchund Laljee.
	,, —95614 ...	100	
2	... O 97—87875 ...	100	Kali Kristo Dhur.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th April 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Comptlr. Gent., Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
G 13—48956 *	5	Surgeon S. Hassan, I. M. D., Quetta.
,, —49213 *		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 1st April 1882.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
199	... E 15—48948 ...	50	Baboo Deno Nath Dey, Calcutta.

LAHORE,
The 1st April 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
149	... B 47—24711 ...	5	Meer Ghulam Allee Kirmanee, Taramandalpett, Bangalore.
150	... B 64—79114 ...	20	Jalal Ghulam Mohidin Sahib. Bangalore.
	B 68—93943 ...	100	
151	... B 68—67130 ...	100	M. Shrinivas Prabhu, South Canara.
152	... B 53—43856 ...	10	Mrs. Mary Daly, Yarcand, Shevaroy Hills.
27	... B 68—98609 *	100	Hajee Abdoola Hajee Aboobucker & Co., Armenian Street, Madras.
	,, —98606 *		

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 27th March 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment of Foot, dated at Sialkot, this 2nd day of April 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 16Bde.—469, Private Robert John Godby.
Age,—25 years.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, black; Eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—31st March 1882
Place of Desertion,—Sialkot.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd June 1875.
At what Place Enlisted,—Jhansi, N. W. P.
Parish and County in which Born,—Allahabad.
Marks,—Crossed flags tattooed on right arm, ring round wrist.
Trade,—None.
Coat or Jacket, } Supposed to be wearing part of his regimental clothing (shirt, socks, or boots).
Waistcoat,— ...
Breeches or Trowsers,— ...
REMARKS,—Speaks Hindustani fluently.
Under 7 years' service.

N. X. GWYNNE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under the provisions of India Act VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove), Section 5, Clause (*a*), it is hereby notified that about the 21st of October 1881, treasure consisting of 26 old silver uncurrent coins weighing about 2 ½ tolas and valued at about Rs. 26-8, were found in the waste land belonging to the Deshmukhs, in the village of Singwe Bahula, Taluka Nasik.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamledar of Nasik, on Wednesday, the 2nd of August 1882, at 11 A.M., and there to prove their claim.

W. RAMSAY,
Collector of Nasik.

NASIK,
The 29th March 1882.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under the provisions of India Act VI of 1878 (Treasure Trove), Section 5, Clause (*a*), it is hereby notified that on the 3rd of September 1881, treasure consisting of Rs. 75-6-3 in cash and two gold rings, one weighing about a tola and valued at about Rs. 20, and the other weighing about 1½ tolas, and valued at about Rs. 30, was found in the Jangams Math, Kumbhar Alli, in the town of Trimbak, Taluka Nasik.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamledar of Nasik, at 11 A.M., on Wednesday, the 2nd of August 1882, and there to prove their claims.

W. RAMSAY,
Collector of Nasik.

NASIK,
The 29th March 1882.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on or about the 1st December 1881, treasure consisting of 17 Dosari Kaltu rupees (old rupees), were found hidden underneath the ground in front of the house of Vasathi Yelli, in the village of Pusapati Rega, Vizianagram Taluk, Vizagapatam District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, on the 15th August 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

O. WOLFE MURRAY,
Acting Senior Asistant,
for *Collector.*

VIZAGAPATAM, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th March 1882.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st March 1882.

No. 14026.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. A. F. Ingle is appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master, Bombay.

Mr. H. P. Todd is appointed to officiate as 1st Class Mail Officer.

Mr. H. J. Hewett is appointed to officiate as 2nd Class Mail Officer.

Mr. G. A. P. Bennett is appointed to officiate as 3rd Class Mail Officer.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 7th April 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	15th April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 ,,	14th ,,	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,,	9th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Australia.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 ,,	11th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	10th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 ,,	13th ,,	Str. *Chinsura.*
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	8th ,,	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 ,,	13th ,,	Str. *Arabia.*
Port Blair and Camorta	7 ,,	13th ,,	Str. *Satara.*

*. Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P.M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd April 1882.

Alli, J.
Arbuthnot, E. S.
Atkins & Co., P.
Ausuldi, G. B.
Barrou, T.
Butler, H.
Christian, A. D.
Collye, Dr. R. H.
Daud Shah, General.
David, Mrs. E.
Driver, H.
Eastwood, P.
Faulkner, G. H.
Framjee & Co.
Gadgil, S. K.
Gaitley, Mrs.
Graham, Mrs. H.
Griffith, F
Grose, Miss O.
Guichet, C.
Hackle, Mrs. C.
Hamilton, J.
Harden, Major A.
Harvey, Mr.
Hawkes, G. W.
Haxell, N.
Hayter, Colonel Charles.
Hobson, W. M.
Hough, Mrs. T. F.
Jackson, Stuart.
Jones & Co., Messrs.
J. W.
Jones, F. R.
Jones, T.
Jones, Mrs. E.
King, James.
Leibenhal, J. D.
Lepper, C H
Lingham, A. F.
Mackay, E. D.
Manager, *Overland Military Gazette.*
Maxwell & Co.
McGill, W.
McNair, J.
Nunn, J. H.
O'Neil, Miss R.
O'Sullivan, Mrs. E.
Pilcher, R. Hope.
Pickett, Mrs.
Ralph, J.
Ricketts, Mrs. E.
Russel, D. K. C.
Russell, R.
Thomas, Mrs. E.
Todd, Mrs. M.
Trafield, J.
Wallace, Mrs.
Watkins, O. R.
White, G. W.

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

Archer, R.
Atkinson, J.
Beamki, Sijnore G. P.
Bennett, Henry.
Berrill, G. F
Boswell, W. A.
Briscoe, J. D.
Brown, John.
Buchanan, J. E.
Burne, N.
C. B. A.
C B.
Cahill, James.
Carter, R. G.
Chamlerg, G.
Constantine, George.
Cumine, Miss.
Curlander, Solomon.
Curle, R. B.
Dawson, Frank.
"Diamond."
Dicken, Major P. L.
Duff, J. C.
Durant, Surgeon-Major.
Eastwood, E. P.
E. D. P. O.
Edmonds, Mrs.
Forest, William Dene.
Fowler, Captain W. J.
Gheenburge, M. M.
Graham, Geo., Captain.
Gunther, J.
Hansen, W. T.
Hare, Mrs.
Harry, Thomas.
Healy, Captain F.
Hearne, T.
Hiss, H.
Hudson, William.
Jacky, Monsieur R.
Jex, Henry.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, E.
Jones, Thos.
Kennedy, R. H.
Khambatta, P. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Leicester, A. B.
Lord, S.
Lynam, J.
Macdonald, Alexander.
Macnab, Henry.
Macpherson, W. G.
Maitland, T.
Mason, —.
McCormack, T.
McNeil, P.
McVey, Hugh.
Mercer, C. G.
Michie, A
Montressor, C. E. C.
Morgan, William.
Morrison, W.
Munro, W.
Orinstein, Signiori
Scapria.
Pinglay, A. B.
Pollock, W. N.
Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Robinson, William.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Schaan, R.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Sheels, H. J.
Sheldrake, Miss.
Smith, Chas. C. D.
Smith, H. Gordon.
Smith, J.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stephens, Arthur.
Stobie, J. C
Stuart, William.
Thomas, W. H.
Vande, Polls Jenkhar W. G.
Wall, W. M.
Williams, W.
W. J. H.
Wollen, Mr.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Curry, Mons. C. K.
"E. D."
Finch, Mr.
Jameson, W. H.
McEwan, R.
Moffat, J. H.
Morris, Mr. T. A.
Newton, Mrs.
O'Brien, Captain M.
Weben, Martha.

E. HUTTON.
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 کا خوب قائم 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 ليے 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 يه 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 دواخانوںمين بکتي هی عاميواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	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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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.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of the Marine Survey Department, 4-4 Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*
Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. *Re. 1.*
Arabian Sea, Western portion, with plans of Babel Mandeb Strait and Zanzibar Harbour. *Re. 2.*
Arabian Sea, Eastern portion, with plans of Kurrachee, Bombay, Colombo, Galle and Madras. *Re. 2.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingoria to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Sálaya or Serais. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mándvi. *Re. 1.*
Veráwal Roads. *Re. 1.*
Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
Ratnagiri, including Mi ya 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 Shasitri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washishti River. *Re. 1.*
Bankot and Entrance to Savitri River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12*
Sadashivgad Bay, including the port of Karwar and Beitkul Cove. *Re. 1.*

Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadive 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 Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Batticaloa Roadstead. *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. *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, R.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 *Re. 1-8.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast. *Re. 1.*
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.*
Port of Rangoon in eight sheets. *Re. 5.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Port of Maulmain. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Stewart's Sound. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans. *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 Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

* The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1876, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1877. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1878. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1879. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1880. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

* Published by Messrs. Allen & Company, Pall Mall, London.

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 $\frac{1}{292}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Table of Natural Scales, 1877. *Annas 4.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Catalogue of Original and other documents deposited in the Marine Survey Department, 1881. *Not for sale.*

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. Pámban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour, Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea. Navigation, inshore 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, Rás Matbakh, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 22. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880. *Annas 4.*
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Annas 4.*
„ 24. India, West Coast, Harbours of Karwar and Bankot. *Annas 4.*
„ 25. Africa, East Coast, Zanzibar to Barava *Annas 4.*
„ 26. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880, 1881. *Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.
Price 1 anna for each Issue.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1875—

No. 1. Fixed Light on Green Island, Hong-Kong, China.
„ 2. Malwan Rock, Malwan.
„ 3. Fixed white Light at Dwarka, Kattywar.
„ 4. Mooram Shulli Tivo Island, and Devil's Point, Gulf of Manaar.
„ 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.
„ 7. (1) Revolving Light near Acheen Head, Malacca Strait.
(2) Auxiliary Light to above.

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„ 2. Exhibition of Hope Island Light, Coromandel Coast.
„ 3. Prohibited anchorage near the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Cable, Madras.
„ 4. (1) Pulo Brasse auxiliary Light, Malacca Strait.
(2) Island between Pulo Nias and Sumatra.
„ 5. Vessels trading to Réunion, 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, Akyab.

No. 8. Fixed white Light at Verawal.
„ 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.
„ 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.
„ 20. Fixed Light at Calingapatam Point, Coromandel Coast.

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„ 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadstead.
„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
„ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Red Lights at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
„ 7. Light at Port Berbereh, 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.
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„ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
„ 22. Additional information, Krishna Shoal Light-vessel and Light at Pooree.
„ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
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„ 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 Hingie Island, Bassein River, Burma.
„ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
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„ 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur and the Hánish 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 Chaul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
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„ 19. Reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
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„ 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.
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„ 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.
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„ 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reefs and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.
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„ 41. Black buoy off Point Gordeware (Godavery).
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„ 3. Mark for clearing the southern end of Point Pedro Shoals, north-east coast of Ceylon.
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„ 5. Light-house building on sunk rock, Bombay Harbour.
„ 6. Dangerous rock off Modeshwur Cape, Canara Coast.
„ 7. Fishing stakes in the approaches to Bombay Harbour.
„ 8. Erection of a pillar to mark the southern boundary of the port of Beypore.
„ 9. Changes in the bar at the entrance to the Chittagong River.
„ 10. Position of the Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel in the approaches to the Hooghly River.
„ 11. Exhibition of a fixed light on Dennis island, Seychelle islands.
„ 12. New Eddystone Lighthouse.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.**

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NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D., Central India Administration. Establishment.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 5th April 1882.

No. 8.—Mr. F. M. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, has passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 20.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 9th April 1882.

No. 834 *G.*—Major H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, is granted two months and ten days' privilege leave from the 1st May 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 11th April 1882.

No. 852 *G.*—Colonel C. H. Clay, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave of absence from the 1st May to the 29th July 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 3rd April 1882.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to grant to the Revd. W. H. J. Picken and the Revd. Amos Burnet, of the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore, licenses to solemnize marriages, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

By Order,
H. WYLIE,
Asst. to the Resident.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd April 1882.

No. 9.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 17th March 1882.

The 5th April 1882.

No. 10.—Major A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 6th April 1882.

No. 11.—Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, Military Works, is transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 12.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Holmes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is transferred to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 13.—Lieutenant W. A. Gale, 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.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th April 1882.

No. 30.—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for sixteen months and twenty days, under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code and the usual subsidiary leave from 15th May 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, previous to the 6th November 1881, treasure consisting of 993 copper coins "Mudda Dabbulu," valued at Rs. 31, was found by Tadapalli Viraswami Gadu while digging the foundation for a wall in a site which formerly belonged to Devapu Ramaswami Gadu and at present belongs to the said Veraswami Gadu at Mugullu, in the Rajahmundry Taluk, Godaveri District, in the Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear either personally or by agent before the Collector of Godaveri, at Coconada, on 4th August 1882, in view to the matter being enquired into according to law.

W. S. FOSTER, *Collector.*

GODAVERI DISTRICT, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COCONADA,
The 16th March 1882.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-2nd Battalion, 1st South Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Shahjahanpore, this 9th day of April 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 14B.—335, Drummer William Gliddon.	At what Place Enlisted,—Tavistock.
Age,—37 years 5 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Tavistock, Devon.
Size, 5 feet 9¾ inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Laborer.
Date of Desertion,—7th April 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Shahjahanpore.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—29th April 1863.	Under 20 years' service.

W. H. MOBERLY, *Major,*
Comdg. 1-2nd Battn., 1st S. L. Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-2nd Battalion, 1st South Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Shahjahanpore, this 9th day of April 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 14B.—1003, Drummer Richard Smithson.	At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington.
Age,—19 years 1 month.	Parish and County in which Born,—Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 2½ inches.	Marks,—None
Colour of—Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—*Nil.*
Date of Desertion,—7th April 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat,— ... / Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Shahjahanpore.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—27th March 1878.	Under 5 years' service.

W. H. MOBERLY, *Major,*
Comdg. 1-2nd Battn., 1st S. L. Regt. of Foot.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 3	2,015	45,239	...	2,028	45,71,391	7,44,535
,, 4	23,43,863	44,983	...	23,45,891	44,26,173	7,02,375
,, 5	...	9,736	...	23,45,891	43,75,936	6,93,358
,, 6	...	13,096	...	23,45,878	42,76,803	6,80,798
,, 7	Holidays.		14			
,, 8						

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th April 1882.

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

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 5th April 1882.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
	STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).		
1	Umritsar and Pathancote	Feb. 1882	Mar. 31, 1882
2	Umballa & Kalka	Do. ,,	Apl. 3, ,,
3	State Railway Stores Branch.	Jan. ,,	Mar. 17, ,,
4	Nilgiri ...	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
5	Wardah Coal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
6	Bhopal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
7	Sindia ...	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
8	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. ,,	Do. 13, ,,
9	Delhi-Ferozepore	Do. ,,	Do. 13, ,,
10	Calcutta & South-Eastern	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
11	Northern Bengal	Do. ,,	Apl. 3, ,,
12	Tirhoot ...	Do. ,,	Do. 5, ,,
13	Patna & Gya ...	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
14	Holkar ...	Do. ,,	Do. 23, ,,
15	Indore Nasirabad ...	Do. ,,	Mar. 2, ,,
16	Indus Kalat ...	Do. ,,	Do. 13, ,,
17	Jhind & Manimad (Upper Sec.)	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
18	Kandahar (Upper Sec.)	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
19	Kandahar (Lower Sec.)	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
20	Central Bengal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
21	Southern Maharatha Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
22	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. ,,	Apl. 3, ,,
23	Punjab Northern ...	Do. ,,	Do. 5, ,,
24	Rajputana ...	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
25	Bhopal Extension Survey ...	Dec. 1881	Feb. 22, ,,
26	Indus Mooltan to Chuk	Do. ,,	Do. 23, ,,
27	Nizam ...	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
28	Rangoon & Sittang Valley	Do. ,,	Mar. 2, ,,
29	Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension.	Dec. ,,	Do. 13, ,,
30	Ajmere-Muttra ...	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
31	Bareilly Pilibhit ...	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
32	Bhowpore-Kalpi ...	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
33	Patna-Buhraich ...	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
34	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
35	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
36	Ghazipore-Dildernugger ...	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
37	East Indian ...	Nov. ,,	Feb. 20, ,,
	NATIVE STATES.		
1	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Jan. 1882	Mar. 28, 1882
2	Nizam's ...	Do. ,,	Apl. 5, ,,

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
	IRRIGATION.		
1	Assam ...	Jan. 1882	Mar. 16, 1882
2	Punjab ...	Do. ,,	Do. 17, ,,
3	Rajputana ...	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
4	Madras ...	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
5	Bombay ...		
6	Bengal ...		
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
8	British Burmah ...	Do. ,,	Apl. 3, ,,
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab ...	Jan. 1882	Mar. 13, 1882
2	Madras ...		
3	Bombay ...		
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
5	Bengal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,

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	Punjab ...	Jan. 1882	Mar. 13, 1882
2	Coorg ...	Do. ,,	Do. 15, ,,
3	Mysore (Imperial)	Do. ,,	Do. 16, ,,
4	Simla Imperial Circle	Do. ,,	Do. 17, ,,
5	Assam ...	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
6	Quetta Agency	Do. ,,	Do. 21, ,,
7	Fort Blair ...	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
8	Military Works ...	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
9	Rajputana (Imperial)	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
10	Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
11	Madras ...		
12	Bombay ...	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
13	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
14	Central India...	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
15	Bengal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 30, ,,
16	Central Provinces	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
17	British Burmah	Do. ,,	Apl. 3, ,,
	TELEGRAPH.		
1	Indo-European Telegraph	Jan. 1882	Mar. 27, 1882
2	Indian ditto	Do. ,,	Do. 28, ,,

A. FILGATE, *Major, R.E.*,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Simla, the 10th April 1882.

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

The undermentioned students have passed the First M. B. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Ashe, R. S.	...	Medical College.
2	Mitra, Ashutosh	...	Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Girindranarayan	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	Medical College.
2	Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	...	Ditto.
3	Datta, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
4	Gupta, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
5	Mitra, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
6	Ray, Guruprasanna	...	Ditto.
7	,, Upendranarayan	...	Ditto.
8	Sanyal, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
9	Sirkar, Srischandra	...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE.
The 11th April 1882.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th April 1882.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				30,11,966	4	4
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,35,325	0	1			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,47,99,226	8	11	2,10,34,551	9	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,56,85,045	7	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				6,39,807	7	2
Sundries				12,63,652	11	8
				Rupees	7,16,35,023	7	7

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	58,85,351	12	0
Other authorized Investments	43,83,140	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	70,45,905	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	64,53,722	12	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,30,26,344	4	1
Balances with other Banks	8,86,598	5	1
Bullion	8,38,155	9	7
Dead Stock	11,91,424	7	10
Stamps	8,398	9	0
Sundries	3,55,816	1	3
	5,01,14,857	7	0

	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	74,19,444	6	2	2,15,20,166	0	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,41,00,721	10	5			
				Rupees	7,16,35,023	7	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th April 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	... O 97—98548 ...	100	Hajee Tar Mohamed Sallay Mohamed.
4	... O 33—54468 ...	100	Kartic Chunder Pasi.
7	... O 96—34377 ...	100	The Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Kurseong Division.
	O 65—07060 ...	50	
	N 3—04160 ...	20	
	,, —04161 ...	20	
	,, —04162 ...	20	
	O 64—20406 ...	20	
	,, —85359 ...	20	
	P 8—05503 ...	10	
	,, —05504 ...	10	
	P 5—37802 ...	10	

Calcutta,
The 14th April 1882.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Offg. Genl., Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 8—14853 ...	5	Mahomed Tippu Saib, Vellore.
J 8—27147 ...	5	Karial Unni Chorji, Calicut.
J 9—41359 ...	10	Mr. H. R. East, Mercara.
J 5—81432 (*)	20	Mr. A. C. Griffin, Vythery.
,, —81435 (*)		

* Mismatched.

CALICUT.
The 4th April 1882.

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
64	... B 61—96249 ...	50	Kanché Lutchmeammall, *alias* Maragathammall, No. 5, Shoolay, Madras.
	B 59—18604 ...	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

153	... I 11—52263 ...	20	Syed Mohamed Jan, at Syed Emaum's Stables, Mount Road, Madras.
	,, —52266 ...	20	
	,, —52267 ...	20	
	B 71—04438 ...	100	
	,, —04439 ...	100	
154	... B 65—12828 ...	50	Arconachala Chetti, and Budda Lutchmana Chetti, Vaniyambadi.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 3rd April 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	22nd April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 ,,	21st ,,	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,,	23rd ,,	P. & O. Str. *Pekin.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 ,,	18th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 ,,	18th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	17th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 ,,	20th ,,	Str. *Africa.*†
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	15th ,,	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 ,,	20th ,,	Str. *Commilla.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7 ,,	19th ,,	Strs. *Moray* and *A. Apcar.*
Port Blair	7 ,,	15th ,,	I. G. Str. *Quangtung.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England can be forwarded.
† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th April 1882.

Alli, J.	Hamilton, J.	Mitchel, A. R.
Arbuthnot, E. S.	Haxell, N.	Newton, D.
Archer, Captain G. B.	Hayter, Colonel Charles.	Nunn, J. H.
Atkins & Co., P.	Hervey, C.	O'Neil, Miss R.
Berman, Miss H. C.	Hill, Mrs. A.	Phillips, J. H.
Broderick, J.	Hobson, W. M.	Pratt, J.
Browne, Mrs. J.	Johns, Mrs. M.	Ralph, J.
Butler, H.	King, James.	Secretary to the Hindu Academy.
Campbell, F.	Kirkbridge, J. A.	Sharpe, Col. C. F.
Daud Shah, General.	Lantwar, Mrs. L. A.	Stowell, J. W.
Downie, R. M.	Leibenthal, J. D.	Taylor, Mrs. A. F.
Driver, H.	Leonard, C. B.	Thomas, Mrs. E.
Fitzgerald, W.	Lepper, C. H.	Thompson, F. A.
Foster, G.	LeRoy, G.	Usaher, E. P.
Framjee & Co.	Lingham, A. F.	Waugh, J. D.
Gaithy, Mrs.	Love, J. C.	White, G. W.
Graham, Mrs. H.	Mackay, E. D.	Williams, R.
Griffith, F.	Mackay, Miss S.	Wilson, H. T.
Guichet, C.	Maxwell & Co.	

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

Antonio, D.	Hansen, W. T.	Munro, W.
Archer, R.	Hare, Mrs.	Nazir, C. T.
Beamki, Signore G. P.	Harry, Thomas.	Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Bennett, Henry.	Healy, Captain F.	Orphie, John.
Berrill, G. F.	Hearne, T.	Pinglay, A. B.
Briscoe, J. D.	Hudson, William.	Pollock, W. N.
Buchanan, J. E.	J. M. C.	Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Burne, N.	Jacky, Monsieur R.	Rivers, Miss Emily.
Burrup, J. A. G.	James, E.	Robinson, William.
C. B.	Jex, Henry.	Russell, V. E.
C. B. A.	Johnston, R. T.	Saunders, Geo.
Cahill, James.	Jones, Thos.	Scarth, M.
Carter, R. G.	K. T. X.	Schaun, R.
Constantine, George.	Khambatta, P. A.	Scott, A.
Creswell, H. J.	Lambert, Dr. E.	Sevastopulo, N. E.
Cumine, Miss.	Leicester, A. B.	Sheels, H. J.
Curlander, Solomon.	Lord, S.	Sheldrake, Miss.
Curls, R. B.	Lynam, J.	Smith, Chas. C. D.
Davenhill, W. B.	Macnab, Henry.	Smith, H. Gordon.
Dawson, Frank.	Macpherson, W. G.	Spencer, Mrs.
"Diamond."	Maitland, T.	Stephens, Arthur.
Dicken, Major P. L.	Mason, —.	Stobie, J. C.
Downes, H.	Mayor, H.	Stuart, William.
D'Rozario, Mrs. F. A.	McCormack, T.	Thomas, W. H.
Duff, J. C.	McCulloch, R. W.	Wall, W. M.
Eastwood, E. P.	McNeil, P.	Watts, G.
E. D. P. O.	McVey, Hugh.	West, D. K.
Edmonds, Mrs.	Mercer, C. G.	Williams, W.
Fitch, R. A.	Michie, A.	Wilson, Miss.
Forest, William Dene.	Moffat, J. H.	W. J. H.
Fowler, Captain W. J.	Montressor, C. E. G.	Wollen, Mr.
Ghoenburge, M. M.	Morgan, William.	X. Y. Z.
Graham, Geo., Captain.	Morrison, W.	
Gunther, J.		

Registered Letters.

[illegible]4, Profr. R. B.	McEwan, R.	Stevens, Mrs.
[illegible] E.	Moffat, J. H.	Weben, Martha.
[illegible] M.	O'Brien, Captain M.	Young & Groghusband, Messrs.

E. HUTTON,
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 کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سيواے اونکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے فرخ چار اونس ے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه يهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ ے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب فرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے فرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس ے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ ے ٹين کا بيس روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوںميں بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا ے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس ے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ ے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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☞ **All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.**

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Port of Maulmain. *Re. 1.*
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Port Mouat, Andamans. *Re. 1.*

Siam—Malay Peninsula, West Coast—

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Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. *Re. 1.*

Gulf of Siam—

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Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pra. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8.*
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☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah 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.

Reprint of 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.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Salt Department. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

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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 Leland Harrison, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.*

The Factories' Act, 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

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, 1 anna.*

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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 1880-81. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

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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. Beveridge, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.*

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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 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

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The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.*

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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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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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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.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1882.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, has, under Section 71, Chapter 5, of the Civil Leave Code, obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 12th instant.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1882.

Offices opened and closed during the month of March 1882:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Beejapur	Bombay Presdy.	16th	Opened.
Kalka	Punjab	7th	Ditto.
Malabar Point	Governor's Office, Bombay.	17th	Ditto.
Parell	Ditto	17th	Closed.
Sudya	Upper Assam	1st	Opened.
Tavoy	British Burmah	25th	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1882.

No. 1.—Mr. R. C. Laughlin, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st March 1882.

No. 2.—Mr. F. T. Rickards, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st March 1882.

No. 3.—Mr. R. Boteler, a Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th April 1882.

R. MURRAY, *Col.*,
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 11th April 1882.

No. 857 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 225 G.-G., dated 17th February 1882, Captain A. C. Talbot and Major W. F. Prideaux respectively made over and received charge of the Office of Resident, Eastern Rajputana States, on the forenoon of the 18th March 1882.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 893 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 488 G.-G., dated 6th April 1882, Misr Ramacharan, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, availed himself of the leave therein granted from the forenoon of the 15th April 1882.

No. 896 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 323 G., dated 14th February 1882; 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mohun Lal, of the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, was granted an extension of leave, without allowances, under Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 4th February to the 22nd March 1882.

No. 897 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ahud, recently attached to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is transferred to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 15th March 1882.

No. 898 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2343 G., dated 3rd November 1881, the medical charge of the Jail and Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force is transferred to 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Gooru Churn Lusker from the 27th March 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th April 1882.

In the Court of the Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

Insolvency of Muhiuddeen, son of Sheikh Hyder Bakhsh Lohar (ironsmith), resident of Ajmir.

Notice is hereby given that Muhiuddin, son of Sheikh Hyder Bakhsh, resident of Ajmir, has been declared insolvent and discharged by this Court, and Mahomed Bakhsh, Nazir of the Commissioner's Court, is appointed a Receiver of his property under the provision of Section 351 of Act X of 1877.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 12th day of April 1882.

L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner and District Judge, Ajmir-Merwara.

AJMIR,
The April 1882.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th April 1882.

No. 3.—N. Ramabhadraiya is appointed to act as Town Subedar of Mahadeopet in Coorg, from date of his taking charge of the Office, *vice* C. Timmaiya, suspended.

2. N. Ramabhadraiya is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1882.

No. 14.—Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

No. 15.—Lieutenant C. C. Ellis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 16.—Captain S. J. Lambert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 17.—Lieutenant R. A. Wahab, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 18.—Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 17th April 1882.

No. 19.—Honorary Captain J. Copeland, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 20.—Sub-Conductor J. Holehouse, Assistant Barrack Master, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 14th April 1882.

No. 10.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 307, dated 22nd September 1881, placing the services of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government, that Officer rejoined Fort William Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 1st April 1882.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdy. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th April 1882.

No. 31.—The transfer of Mr. J. P. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, which was notified in Director General's Notification No. 26, dated 30th March 1882, is cancelled.

No. 32.—Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Nimach-Nasirabad Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 17th April 1882.

No. 33.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 94, dated 11th April 1882, Mr. W. Sandford, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

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, in the month of April or May 1881, certain treasure (80 gold mohurs of the value of about Rs. 1,088) was found while digging the foundation of a wall of the house of one Naro Raghunath Deshpande, of Pachora, Taluka Pachora, of the Khandesh Collectorate, 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 August 1882, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

CAMP DHULIA,
The 13th April 1882.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 23rd December last, treasure consisting of

		Rs.	A.	P.
5 coins called Dhunda Namalu, value		4	11	0
8 ditto half Chalavani, value	...	4	0	0
54 ditto Chalavani, value	...	54	0	0
8 gold coins called Tajayilu	...	30	0	0

valued in the aggregate at Rs. 92-11-0, were found in the walls of a house belonging to one Rami Reddy in the village of Banavanar in the Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency, when the walls were pulled down for reconstruction.

All 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 Thursday, the 14th September 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. H. GLENNY,
Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st April 1882.

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Brigade, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Deolali, this 16th day of April 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5576, Gunner William Quinn.	At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin.
Age,—24 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Rathmines, Dublin.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.	Marks,—None
Colour of—	Trade,—Locksmith.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Coat or Jacket,—White jacket.
Date of Desertion,—14th April 1882.	Waistcoat,—None.
Place of Desertion,—Deolali.	Breeches or Trowsers,—White trowsers.
Date of Enlistment,—24th January 1876.	REMARKS,—Under 7 years' service.

H. PIPON, *Major, R.A.*,
Comdg. 7th Brig., Regt. of Royal Artillery.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Alipur, the 22nd March 1882.

The services of a fully qualified master shoemaker are required at the Army Clothing Agency, Alipur. Applications accompanied by attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating salary expected should be addressed to the Officiating Superintendent of Army Clothing, Alipur.

W. H. MACKESY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Supdt. and Agent for Army Clothing.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

F.

PRELIMINARY ACTUALS.
Depatched 14th April 1882.

TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES DURING MARCH 1882.

Thousands of Rupees.

Receipts.	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	12,22	3,34,60	91	3,30	5,13	75	46,40	4,10,13	8,13,44
Central Provinces	10,68	11,12	1,14	1,76	...	35	91	56,74	82,70
British Burmah ...	59,14	26,13	2,46	2,50	...	70	2,87	41,62	1,35,42
Assam ...	7,82	7,10	13	1,25	...	51	·14	22,78	39,73
Bengal ...	2,38,94	1,20,85	2,82	7,49	1,08	8	7,45	1,28,62	5,07,33
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	38,83	81,17	2,22	2,18	4,75	1,14	3,29	2,63,65	3,97,23
Punjab ...	21,00	78,24	1,91	3,21	8,85	1,90	11,11	1,20,72	2,46,94
Madras ...	1,15,67	1,22,39	1,44	3,51	9,62	1,13	78	2,04,51	4,89,05
Bombay ...	1,87,73	4,53,30	6,32	3,85	47,62	1,59	1,62	1,78,45	8,80,48
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,23	13,23
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	7,22,03	12,34,90	19,35	29,05	77,05	8,15	74,57	14,40,45	36,05,55
Outgoings.									
India General ...	21,27	3,66,55	1,98	40	3,00	21,32	19,66	3,79,26	8,13,44
Central Provinces	6,02	10,42	60	15	...	3,58	5,46	56,47	82,70
British Burmah ...	9,63	69,38	2,76	4	...	2,40	15,02	36,19	1,35,42
Assam ...	4,50	10,47	36	11	...	1,27	2,09	20,93	39,73
Bengal ...	61,24	1,62,34	1,59	7,68	...	1,83	33,26	2,39,39	5,07,33
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	28,85	95,86	1,20	8,73	3,48	17,78	17,30	2,24,03	3,97,23
Punjab ...	17,17	61,65	98	2,78	3,05	30,67	30,93	99,71	2,46,94
Madras ...	35,14	2,05,78	1,51	3,92	4,35	13,76	7,49	2,16,80	4,89,05
Bombay ...	97,84	5,21,31	6,04	4,07	14,04	22,71	27,40	1,87,07	8,80,48
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	12,97	...	...	...	...	...	26	13,23
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	2,81,96	15,16,73	17,02	27,88	27,92	1,15,32	1,58,61	14,60,11	36,05,55

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 1882.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	Receipts.					Outgoings.				
	Accounts till Jan.	Telegraphic. Feb.	Telegraphic. Mar.	Total, 12 months.	Budget Estimate, 12 months.	Accounts till Jan.	Telegraphic. Feb.	Telegraphic. Mar.	Total, 12 months.	Budget Estimate, 12 months.
Civil Revenue	44,23	5,09	7,22	56,54	56,15	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	20,01	2,03	2,82	24,86	25,48
Military Department	1,15	5	8	1,28	1,12	11,53	1,07	1,15	13,75	14,45
Public Works Department	6,69	71	75	8,15	7,23	8,60	97	1,59	11,16	11,80
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Departments (net)	...	...	2	2	...	9	1	...	10	2
Post Office Department (net) ...	...	...	1	1	6	1	...	...	1	...
Guaranteed Railways (net) ...	2,92	40	49	3,81	3,20	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan...	2,97	...	...	2,97	2,97	...	13	4	17	...
Council Bills, including Exchange ...	...	...		...	...	17,41	2,06	2,66	22,13	20,68
Civil Debt and Remittance (net) ...	41	34	—12	63	22	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,37	6,59	8,45	73,41	70,95	57,65	6,27	8,26	72,18	72,37
Balance, April 1st	13,37	...	...	13,37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, end of month ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,09	...	...	14,60	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,74	...	...	86,78	...	71,74	...	...	86,78	...

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1882.

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | | |

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th April 1882.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				30,11,966	4	4
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,41,660	8	3	2,35,09,735	9	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,38,68,075	1	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,51,57,617	0	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				16,27,645	5	7
Sundries				13,05,617	12	2
RUPEES				7,46,12,582	0	6

ASSETS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				70,49,836	6	0
Other authorized Investments				43,77,020	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				80,07,053	5	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				66,65,556	4	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,36,89,562	14	11
Balances with other Banks				8,40,075	3	10
Bullion				6,81,649	2	4
Dead Stock				11,91,142	4	0
Stamps				8,265	15	0
Sundries				3,75,906	8	11
				5,28,86,068	1	1
	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	83,61,999	6	10	2,17,26,513	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,33,64,514	8	7			
RUPEES				7,46,12,582	0	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th April 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 10	...	52,309	...	23,45,878	42,28,202	6,31,022
,, 11	1,13,500	43,060	...	24,59,378	41,31,766	5,90,583
,, 12	Holiday.					
,, 13	...	...	3,63,168	21,18,507	43,71,914	9,31,453
,, 14	...	...	3,50,868	17,89,073	46,33,368	12,60,888
,, 15	...	...	2,91,000	14,86,997	48,35,370	15,62,964

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th April 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
101	... D17—21449 ...	50	Loke Nath Mookerjee, Jessore.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th April 1882.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1882.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
W16	... M66 —12060	100 each.	S. A. Joseph, Bombay.
	,, —26590		
	,, —38700		
	,, —40788		

BOMBAY,
The 18th April 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
Assistant Accountant General,
for *Commissioner.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1	... N 5—12551 ...	100	The Executive Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle, 1st Division, Simla.
	,, —18490 ...	100	
	,, —17353 ...	100	
	E 2—57104 ...	500	
2	... N 5—19374 ...	100	Sohan Mul, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 15th April 1882.

H. J. BRERETON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st April 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	29th April	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 ,,	28th ,,	Str. *Madura.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,,	23rd ,,	P. & O. Str. *Pekin.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 ,,	25th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	24th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 ,,	27th ,,	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7 ,,	27th ,,	Str. *Madras.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	7 ,,	27th ,,	French Str. *Tibre.*
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	22nd ,,	From Bombay.

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th April 1882.

Barton, T.
Berwick, Mr.
Borchard, L.
Carson, J. D.
Clarke, J.
Davidson, W. E.
Davis, Miss.
Deverell, G. H. R.
Downie, R. M.
Ewing, R., & Co.
Fitzgerald, W.
Gardiner, Captain J. T.
Goad, Mrs.
Harvey, Mr.
Hemrom, D.
Hoffman, Mr.
Hunter, Mrs. J.
Johns, Mrs. M.
Jones, F. W.
Kelly, Miss.
Madge, Mrs. M. J.
Martyn, Mrs. Mary.
Maxwell & Co.
Newcomb, H.
Peal, Mrs. A. J.
Phillips, Mrs. S. C.
Pickett, Mrs.
Porter, S. B.
Richards, A.
Robertson, M.
Savage, W.
Shanks, W. W.
Sharpe, Col. C. F.
Shephard, A. E.
Taylor, Mrs. A. F.
Thorpe, Mrs.
Todd, Mrs. M.
Tyson, J.
Watson, J. E.

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

Archer, R.
Beamki, Signore G. P.
Berrill, G. F.
Boswell, W. A.
Briscoe, J. D.
Brown, John.
Bradley, O. W.
Burne, N.
C. B. A.
C. B.
Cahill, James.
Carter, R. G.
Chamberg, G.
Constantine, George.
Cumine, Miss.
Curlander, Solomon.
Curle, R. B.
Dawson, Frank.
"Diamond."
Dicken, Major P. L.
Downes, H.
Duff, J. C.
Dun, E. W.
Eastwood, E. P.
E. D. P. O.
Evans, E. A.
Fergusson, Miss Nellie.
Fernandez, M. G.
Fitch, R. A.
Forest, William Dene.
Gheenburge, M. M.
Gunther, J.
Hankivez, C.
Hansen, W. T.
Hare, Mrs.
Harry, Thomas.
Healy, Captain F.
Heenrie, T.
Helgie, A. R.
Hudson, William.
Jacky, Monsieur R.
James, E.
Jox, Henry.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, H. R.
Jones, Thos.
Kamal Lall seal.
Kendall, Miss Sophia.
K. T. X.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Lord. S.
Lynam, J.
Macnab, Henry.
Maitland, T.
Mason, —.
Mathew, Dr.
Mayor, H.
McCormack, T.
McNeil, P.
McVey, Hugh.
Mercer, C. G.
Michie, A.
Mitchell, G.
Montressor, C. E. C.
Morgan, William.
Munro, W.
Nazir, C. S.
Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Phillips, E. A.
Pinghay, A. B.
Pollock, W. N.
Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Reid, R. L.
Richards, G. G.
Robinson, William.
Russell, V. E.
Ryland, W. P.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Schaun, R.
Scouzall, Miss Julia.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Sheils, H. J.
Smith, Chas. C. D.
Smith, H. Gordon.
Smith, Miss A.
Span, J. M.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stephens, Arthur.
Stuart, William.
Swarris, J.
Thomas, W. H.
Twigdon, C.
Warnier, M.
Watts, G.
West, D. K.
Williams, W.
W. J. H.
Wollen, Mr.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Bradley, O. W.
Dashwood, Profr. R. B.
"E. D."
Finch, Mr.
Gracher, Miss G. M.
Isaac, Mrs. E.
Stevens, Mrs.
Weben, Martha.
Young & Greyhusband, Messrs.

E. HUTTON,
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 كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب 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 عاسيواے قيمت مذكورة بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك ونڈ كے ٹين كا بارة آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
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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.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of the Marine Survey Department, 4-4 Lowton's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

☞ **All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.**

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation *Annas 8.*
Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. *Re. 1.*
Arabian Sea, Western portion, with plans of Babel Mandeb Strait and Zanzibar Harbour. *Rs. 2.*
Arabian Sea, Eastern portion, with plans of Kurrachee, Bombay, Colombo, Galle and Madras. *Rs. 2.*

India, West Coast—

Kurrachee to Vingoria. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingoria to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Sálaya or Seruia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mándvi. *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.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shasitri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washishti River. *Re. 1.*
Bankot and Entrance to Savitri River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads *Annas 12*
Sadáshivgad Bay, including the port of Karwar and Beitkul Cove. *Re. 1.*
Baitakul Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Malwan Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadive Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Cherearani, 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 Mooletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Batticaloa Roadstead. *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. *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, R.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 *Re.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast. *Re. 1.*
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.*
Port of Rangoon in eight sheets. *Re. 6.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Port of Maulmain. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Stewart's Sound. *Re. 1.*
Port Mount, Andamans. *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 Toukah 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.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

* The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; postage and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1876, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1877. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1878. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1879. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1880. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Re. 1.*

* Published by Messrs. Allen & Company, Pall Mall, London.

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 $\frac{1}{304}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Table of Natural Scales, 1877. *Annas 4.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Catalogue of Original and other documents deposited in the Marine Survey Department, 1881 *Not for sale.*

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 Phyoo 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. Pámban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
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Alterations and additions to the Code will be issued monthly. Those who have already bought copies of the Code, may have the correction slips at the rate of one rupee annually. Those who may hereafter purchase the book will be supplied with the slips issued up to date free of charge, but must pay for subsequent issues.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 31st December 1881. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

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.

Reprint of 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.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Salt Department. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Revised edition. 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.*

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals, revised, enlarged, and arranged for use with three Geometrical Shapes in combination with the eighteen International Code Flags (on the plan of the Trinity Light-house Code), intended as a Supplement to the International Code of Signals. Also Calm or Line of Wind Signals; made with the above three shapes only. Concluding with the Morse Flashing Signals. Compiled by S. R. Elson, Licensed Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service. Published by authority of the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas and 6 pies.*

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 6 pies.*

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 Factories' Act, 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, ½ anna.*

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, 1 anna.*

Hindi Translation of the Rules and Notifications under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urya ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urdu ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1880-81. *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 1880-81. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1879-80. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.*

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. Beveridge, 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 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 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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Vol.	III.	Midnapur, Hugli and Howrah.
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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.*

Other 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.*

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 Lithographic 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.*

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea, in English. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

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Sanitary Primers in English and in Bengali. *Price, Rs. 6 per hundred, including transit and packing charges; single copies, 1 anna each.*

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

☞ *Cash must be sent with order.*

Apply to Accountant, Bengal Secretariat, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.

☞ **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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1882.

Mr. J. C. McGregor, Receiver of the High Court, has, under Section 93, Rule VII, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, obtained furlough, without pay, for nine months, with effect from the 6th instant.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. A. B. Miller, Barrister-at-Law, to perform the duties of the Receiver of the High Court, in addition to his own duties as Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. C. McGregor, or until further order.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1882.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST MADRAS.

Buoys marking Wrecks in Harbour.

The Port Officer, Madras, has notified that a green buoy has been moored in position inside

the harbour to mark the sunken wrecks of the late Steam Hopper barges *Salisbury* and *Hobart*. The buoy is laid about 80 feet to the eastward of the wrecks, in 29 feet (low water), and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. from the northern T end of the pier, and S. E. ½ E. from the Harbour Works Office.

Two small green buoys, with green flags, are laid immediately over the wrecks in 23 feet of water.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 6th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No. 71*c*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 105 and 1257*a*.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 15 of 1882.

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Changes in Buoyage.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has notified that on the 1st May 1882, several changes will be made in the buoyage of the harbour, and that in future the following system will be adopted,—approximating, as near as practicable, to the system sanctioned by the Government of India, and published in this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 2, dated 13th January 1882:—

1. Buoys with poles and triangles will mark the North end of shoals, &c.
2. Buoys with poles and globes will mark the South end of shoals, &c.
3. All black buoys to be left on the starboard hand when entering the port.
4. All red buoys carrying globes or triangles to be left on port hand when entering.
5. Buoys coloured both Red and Black, with poles and triangles, can be passed on either port or starboard hand, and to the North.
6. Buoys coloured both Red and Black, with poles and globes, can be passed on either port or starboard hand, and to the South.
7. Red nun buoys will mark isolated rocks.
8. Mooring buoys will be coloured White.
9. Wreck buoys will be coloured Green.
10. The Quarantine Anchorage Buoy will be coloured Yellow, and will carry a black flag.
11. The Flagstaff Shoal Buoy will remain of the same description and colour as at present.

NOTE.—The buoy marking the Sunk Rock Shoal will now be removed.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 11th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2621, 737 and 2736.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 1257*a*.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1882.

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

BATTICALOA.

Buoy marking Surveyor's Rock.

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has notified that from the 15th March, to the 31st October of each year, a buoy, painted *red*, will be placed 50 yards N. E. by N. of Surveyor's rock, in Batticaloa roadstead.

From the position of the buoy, Surveyor's rock and Khandalla rock will be in line with the white obelisk on shore.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 13th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031 and 828.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1256 and 15*b*. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.

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

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th April 1882.

No. 14.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Avinas Chundra Bandyopadhyay, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 18th April 1882.

No. 270.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March last:—

Mr. W. W. McNair, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.
Mr. C. T. Templeton, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.
Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 271.—Mr. O. D. Smart, Supernumerary, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March.

The 25th April 1882.

No. 272.—Mr. T. F. Freeman, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted, with reference to Notification No. 249, dated 19th December 1881, an extension of leave on medical certificate for nine months without pay, under the provisions of Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st May 1882.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1882.

No. 4.—Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 136, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th instant.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th April 1882.

No. 4.—Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty-one months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1882.

No. 5.—Mr. J. Burke, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for nineteen months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1882.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 18th April 1882.

No. 952 *G.*—Major Percy W. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from the 15th April 1882, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 19th April 1882.

No. 4.—Biddanda Mandanna, Subedar of Yelusavirashime Taluk, is granted two months' leave on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Kuttati Chengappa, Parpattigar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Mercara Halerinad, is appointed to act as Subedar of Yelusavirashime Taluk, from date of his taking charge of the office, *vice* Biddanda Mandanna, on leave.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th April 1882.

No. 2.—Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., Residency Surgeon, is granted privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 23rd April 1882, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Asst. to the Resident.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 21st April 1882.

No. 11.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 6, dated the 22nd March 1882, Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th April 1882.

The 22nd April 1882.

No. 12.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 8 of 22nd March 1882, Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Head Quarter Office of the Command on the forenoon of 17th April 1882.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command. Military Works.

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

The undermentioned students have passed the First M. B. Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Ashe, R. S.	... Medical College.
2	Mitra, Ashutosh	... Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Girindranarayan	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	... Medical College.
2	Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	... Ditto.
3	Datta, Kedarnath	... Ditto.
4	Gupta, Bamacharan	... Ditto.
5	Mitra, Kedarnath	... Ditto.
6	Ray, Guruprasanna	... Ditto.
7	„ Upendranarayan	... Ditto.
8	Sanyal, Dinanath	... Ditto.
9	Sirkar, Srischandra	... Ditto.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th April 1882.

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

The undermentioned students have passed the First L. M. S. Examination:—

Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath	...	Medical College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th April 1882.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th April 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,08,54,595 13 8)	2,40,84,421	1	6
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,32,29,825 3 10)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,34,02,637	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	12,59,492	9	2
Sundries	13,70,443	11	1
RUPEES	7,31,28,960	12	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	72,29,739	3	0
Other authorized Investments	43,71,920	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	81,50,889	10	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	66,87,977	4	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,24,96,319	11	8
Balances with other Banks	8,99,176	2	0
Bullion	7,47,565	11	2
Dead Stock	11,91,191	1	1
Stamps	9,208	9	0
Sundries	3,72,392	15	5
	5,21,56,380	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 83,23,944 14 0)	2,09,72,580	9	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,26,48,635 11 5)			
RUPEES	7,31,28,960	12	9

By order of the Directors,

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
The 27th April 1882.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th April 1882.

No. 34.—Mr. J. P. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave, under Sections 127 and 134 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 35.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted leave for three months to study the Native languages under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 27, from the 1st May 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 5th March 1882, treasure consisting of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
2 large golden earrings, approximate value	20	0	0
4 pieces of the knob of a silver waist thread	6	0	0
2 gold coins called Venkataswara Bhotlus	10	0	0
1 golden ear ornament	2	0	0
3 pieces of silver waist thread ...	3	0	0
TOTAL ...	41	0	0

valued in the aggregate at Rs. 41-0-0, were discovered in an old wall belonging to one Matherazu Pichivadu of Marrivamala, in the Markapur Taluk, Kurnool District, Madras Presidency.

All 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 18th September 1882, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. H. GLENNY,
Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th April 1882.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 26th day of April 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2052, Private Thomas Jephcott.	At what Place Enlisted,—Warwick.
Age,—22 years.	Parish and County in which Born.—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.	Marks,—Burn mark, right arm.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Caster.
Date of Desertion,—22nd April 1882.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat,—... Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental white clothing.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—3rd May 1879.	Under 4 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Rl. Warwickshire Regt. of Foot.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 17	...	...	2,91,017	11,84,890	49,77,402	18,65,070
„ 18	...	1,06,946	3,05,655	8,67,347	51,99,010	20,77,471
„ 19	2,91,900	1,06,555	2,90,764	8,57,179	54,47,600	22,74,829
„ 20	...	1,07,023	1,52,791	6,98,425	55,80,424	23,28,424
„ 21	...	...	2,82,366	4,19,039	58,59,662	26,07,810
„ 22	...	...	1,20,754	3,05,259	59,23,098	27,31,322

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th April 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
8	... O 89—73986 ...	1,000	Baney Madhub Dichit.
9	... P 12—09326 ...	1,000	Ram Kissen.
11	... O 97—42065 ...	100	Akhil Chandra Biswas.
12	... P 12—05355 ...	1,000	Madhawjee Dhurrumsee.
	O 71—96220 ...	500	
	O 96—60936 ...	100	
	O 65—80853 ...	50	
	„ —35350 ...	50	
15	... O 65—03915 ...	50	Shookdeo Das.
16	... L 92—49820 ...	50	Matungini Debi.
17	... O 97—50831 ...	100	Umbica Churn Sen.
	„ —54133 ...	100	
	„ —50832 ...	100	
	„ —43868 ...	100	
	O 96—81894 ...	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th April 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1882.

No. 435.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Mr. S. Le M. Lord, a Superintendent of the 4th Grade, in Bengal, is transferred to Behar, and is appointed to be an Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

Lala Raj Narain Lal is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Chotalal Moteram is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 28th April 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	6th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	4th „	Str. *Chindwara.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	5th „	P. & O. Str. *Ganges.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *vid* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	2nd „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	2nd „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	1st „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	4th „	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	29th April	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 „	4th May	Str. *Madras.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *via* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay; also *via* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

The 28th April 1882.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made up from Calcutta General Post Office during May 1882:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
2nd May 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
2nd May 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
5th May 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
12th May 1882* ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
16th May 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
18th May 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
18th May 1882* ...	By Star Line private vessel.
24th May 1882 ...	By French Steamer.
26th May 1882* ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
30th May 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
30th May 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

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

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd April 1882.

Anthony, G.
Beadle, Mrs. C.
Beaver, Captain J. P.
Berwick, Mr.
Borchard, L.
Cowell, J. H.
Clarke, J.
Davidson, W: E.
[illegible], Mrs. C.
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible], Mrs. E.
Jones, F. R.
Jones, F. W.
Kelly, Miss.
Lenyadoo, Mrs. A. J.
Leslie, R. H.
Madge, Mrs. M. J.
Martyn, Mrs. Mary.
Miller, G.
Murphy, F. H.
Murray, C. S.
Newcomb, H.
Newton, W.
Pavey, Mr.
Payne, E. W.
Peal, Mrs. A. J.
Phillips, Mrs. S. C.
Pitcher, Miss N. E.
Porter, S. B.
Regan, H. H.
Richards, A.
Robertson, M.
Sandilands, P. A.
Sarkies, J. M.
Savage, W.
Shanks, W. W.
Shephard, A. E.
Thompson, A. W.
Thorpe, Mrs.
Tuson, J.
Wood, Major N. J.
Wood, P. F.

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

Antonio, D.
Beamki, Signore G. P.
Berenavetz, Abraham.
Berrill, G. F.
Boswell, W. A.
Bradley, O. W.
C. B. A.
C. B.
Cahill, James.
Carter, R. G.
Chamberg, G.
Constantino, George.
Cooper, Frank
Cumino, Miss.
Coulander, Solomon.
Curle, R. B.
Davis, James.
Dawson, Frank.
Dicken, Major P. L.
Downes, H.
Duff, J. C.
Don, E. W.
Eastwood, E. P.
E. D. P. O.
Fernandez, M. G.
Gheenburge, M. M.
G. L.
Gunther, J.
Hankivez, C.
Hansen, W. T.
Hare, Mrs.
Harry, Thomas.
Healy, Captain F.
Hearne, T.
Holme, A. R.
Hudson, William.
Jacky, Monsieur R.
Jox, Henry.
Johnston, R. T.
Jones, H. R.
Jones, Thos.
Kanal Lall Seal.
Kegel, F. G. M.
Kendall, Miss Sophia.
Kennedy, R. H.
Kennet, C. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Lynam, J.
Macnab, Henry.
Maitland, T.
Manager, Central Bengal Medical Hall.
Mason, —.
Mayor, H.
McCormack, T.
McNeil, P.
McVey, Hugh.
Mercer, C. G.
Michie, A.
Munro, W.
Nazir, C. S.
Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Phillips, A.
Pinglay, A. B.
Pollock, W. N.
Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Raymond, Miss.
Rhodes, D.
Richards, G. G.
Robinson, William.
Russell, V. E.
Saunders, Geo.
Scarth, M.
Schaun, R.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Sheels, H. J.
Smith, H. Gordon.
Span, J. M.
Spencer, Mrs.
Stephens, Arthur.
Stratford, James.
Stuart, William.
Thomas, W. H.
Vincent, J.
Warnier, M.
Watts, G.
West, D. K.
Williams, W.
W. J. H.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Bradley, O. W.
Cox, W. F.
"E. D."
Grueber, Miss G. M.
Roberts, H.
Smart, Mrs. L.
Strachan, W.
Stephens, W.
Weben, Martha.

E. HUTTON.
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 کا خوب قائم 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 ليے 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 يهه 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 دواخانوںمين بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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„ 14. Removal of north buoy, Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of the light at Paumben.
„ 16. Beacons for clearing the south-west Prong, Bombay Harbour.
„ 17. Lights at Zanzibar.
„ 18. Gas buoy at entrance to Port Said, Suez Canal.
„ 19. Revolving light at Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's patch, Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Fixed Light at Pulicat.
„ 22. Fixed Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 23. Occasional observation of light at False Point.
„ 24. Breaking adrift of Kárwar rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 25. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light at Calicut.
„ 26. Alteration of colour of Katubdea Light-house, Chittagong coast.
„ 27. Exhibition of red and green Lights at Pondicherry.
„ 28. New beacon on Kul-ah-kebirah Shoal, Gulf of Suez.
„ 29. Reported coral reef off Batticaloa.
„ 30. Revised rules for vessels using Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Wreck buoy to mark wreck of Mariana, Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of the Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier, Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of a small dioptric Light at the Eastern Grove Light-house, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock, Cadiapatam or Muttum Point.
„ 35. Replacing of Kárwar Rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 36. Date of re-exhibition of the permanent Light at Eastern Grove, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 37. Position of the anchorage buoy at Beypore.
„ 38. Buoys laid down to mark the entrance to the Madras Harbour.
„ 39. Wreck in Negapatam Roadstead.
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Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 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 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 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.*

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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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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. Rs. 30; *packing and postage, Re. 1-4.*

Notes on the Rungpore Records, By G. GLAS[illegible] Magistrate [illegible], Rungpore. *Price, 8 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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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

From the 1st January 1882, Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

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.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1882.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, made the following appointments during the absence of Mr. C. T. Davis on privilege leave, or until further order:—

Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, Original Side, to officiate as Chief Clerk of the High Court.

Mr. S. Tremearne, Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar.

Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee, Assistant Clerk, Original Side, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17 of 1882.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF M[illegible] BAY.
KRISHNA SHOAL LIGH[illegible].

Signal-gun a[illegible] thick or foggy [illegible]; alterati[illegible] of light-vessel.

Info[illegible]ceived fro[illegible] Gov[illegible] that, in future, a gun

will be fired from the Krishna Shoal Light-vessel every half-hour during thick or foggy weather, for the purpose of warning approaching vessels.

NOTE.—The Krishna Shoal Light-vessel is now painted Red, instead of Yellow, as formerly.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 25th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 823, 830 and 70; also Light List for 1882.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 134, 15*d* and 103*b*; also Light List for 1882.

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

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st May 1882.

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

Mr. A. MacBean, on his return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Lucknow Branch, and Mr. Gray, lately Acting Agent, has been granted leave of absence to Europe.

Mr. J. W. Russell, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Delhi, and Mr. Michôd, lately Acting Agent, has been granted leave to Europe.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 27th April 1882.

No. 273.—Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted Special Afghanistan Leave for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from the 26th March 1882.

No. 274.—Mr. E. C. Ryall, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from the 7th instant, the date on which Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Leach, V.C., R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, availed himself of subsidiary leave preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted under G. G. O. No. 179, dated the 14th instant.

The 2nd May 1882.

No. 275.—Mr. W. G. Beverley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Sections 70 and 71 of the Civil Leave Code.

T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April 1882.

No. 15.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the military establishment are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for civil employment in those provinces :—

1st Class, No. 84, Mahboob Khan.
2nd ,, ,, 68, Shaik Subruth Ally.
,, ,, ,, 74, Mohmed Hoossein.
3rd ,, ,, 169, Shaikh Fuzl Elahi.
,, ,, ,, 176, Bachoo Lall.
,, ,, ,, 194, Mittun Lall.
,, ,, ,, 218, Ezabutt Hossain.
,, ,, ,, 224, Mohomed Kabeeral Hossain.
,, ,, ,, 235, Abdool Hossein.
,, ,, ,, 300, Kalka Pershad.

No. 16.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Behary Krishna Basu, of the supernumerary list, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment in those provinces.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 24th April 1882.

No. 1050 *G.*—Major Percy W. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, availed himself on the 16th April 1882 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 952 G., dated 18th April 1882.

No. 1052 *G.*—Jemadar Seo Naraen, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Native Adjutant of the Force, *vice* Roopjee, promoted, with effect from the 14th April 1882.

The 26th April 1882.

No. 1119 *G.*—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, returned on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1882 from the examination leave and extensions thereof granted to him.

No. 1122 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 62 G.-M., dated 6th April 1882, Lieutenant J. A. Bell assumed charge of the office of Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, on the 14th April 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 29th April 1882.

No. 6.—Under the provisions of Section 8, Act XXVI of 1870 (The Prisons Act), Surgeon James Scott Dill is appointed Superintendent of the Mercara Jail, with effect from the 17th February 1882.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 25th April 1882.

No. 259.—Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Ajmir Government College, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmir-Merwara Districts, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
F. T. HEWSON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April 1882.

No. 21.—Lieutenant G. H. B. Gordon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 13th April 1882.

The 27th April 1882.

No. 22.—Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Head-Quarters Staff of the Inspector General of Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 1st May 1882.

No. 117.—Major A. Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Amballa Division, of which he assumed charge on the forenoon of the 22nd April 1882, from Major Nicholson, Executive Engineer, who has been transferred to the Head-Quarters Staff of Inspector General's Office, which he proceeded to join on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

The 2nd May 1882.

No. 118.—Lieutenant D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Ferozepore Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th April 1882.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command. Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, dated at Sialkot, this 1st day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1840.—Private Louis Leon Husson.
Age,—24 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—10th April 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Sialkot.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd August 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Lambeth, Surrey.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Machinist.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Of foreign appearance and slight foreign accent. Off leave to Umballa.
Under 3 years' service.

J. GOLDIE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. "The Carabiniers."

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd May 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 92,31,608 9 5)	2,17,16,250	3	11
Public Deposits at Branches (1,24,84,641 10 6)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,40,35,576	6	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,77,200	4	0
Sundries	14,36,373	5	5
RUPEES	7,06,77,366	8	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	71,50,211	10	0
Other authorized Investments	44,51,585	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	80,51,802	14	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	49,23,451	12	7
Bills discounted and purchased	2,23,49,131	0	0
Balances with other Banks	9,12,753	10	2
Bullion	8,81,102	14	1
Dead Stock	12,06,657	4	10
Stamps	9,398	14	0
Sundries	3,66,381	13	11
	5,03,02,376	14	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (76,26,286 12 9)	2,03,74,989	9	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,27,48,702 13 1)			
RUPEES	7,06,77,366	8	2

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 4th May 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 227.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Dec. 1880.	April to Dec. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	12,281,781	12,698,550	416,769	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	432,157	284,031	...	148,126
III.—Forest	768,100	348,160	419,752	71,592	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	2,260,210	2,492,399	232,189	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	490,990	494,084	3,094	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	1,810,920	1,930,574	119,654	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	1,728,428	1,661,711	...	66,717
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	5,168,858	5,438,717	269,859	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	7,607,412	7,548,666	...	58,746
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	2,415,853	2,461,118	45,265	...
XI.—Registration	200,000	214,180	210,562	...	3,618
XII.—Mint	89,000	85,348	12,759	...	72,589
XIII.—Post Office	967,000	788,009	714,762	...	73,247
XIV.—Telegraph	452,600	370,549	302,943	...	67,606
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	48,965	45,278	...	3,687
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	485,318	455,701	...	29,617
XVII.—Police	236,000	173,608	177,235	3,627	...
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	139,490	149,983	10,493	...
XIX.—Education	143,000	112,624	131,651	19,027	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	30,796	26,769	...	4,027
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	38,126	35,322	...	2,804
XXII.—Interest	668,000	422,758	586,129	163,371	...
XXIII.—Pensions	215,600	117,396	114,225	...	3,171
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	169,556	261,752	92,196	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	159,604	194,011	34,407	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	37,901,096	38,848,684	947,588	...
XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	5,073,270	5,541,952	468,682	...
State Railways. Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	1,487,482	1,738,639	251,157	...
Net Traffic Receipts, East Indian	2,800,000	1,866,288	2,290,097	423,809	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation	902,500	430,712	533,372	102,660	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	307,262	360,505	53,243	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	821,230	751,646	238,222	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		307,806		
TOTAL	72,502,300	47,887,340	50,372,701	2,485,361	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	272,170	2,561,183	2,289,013	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	48,159,510	52,933,884	4,774,374	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 5th May 1882.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

ninth month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April to Dec. 1880.	April to Dec. 1881.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	2,418,591	2,609,155	190,564	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	288,965	309,101	20,136	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	250,627	304,065	53,438	...
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	2,082,306	2,091,206	8,900	...
5.—Forests	565,800	265,652	320,321	54,669	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	87,491	70,105	...	17,386
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	17,974	10,917	...	7,057
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	36,145	36,540	395	...
9.—Customs	206,000	149,688	145,783	...	3,905
10.—Salt	428,000	278,371	340,862	62,491	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	1,796,959	1,827,328	30,369	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	56,787	57,416	629	...
13.—Registration	186,000	130,409	132,173	1,764	...
14.—Mint	85,200	56,967	50,209	...	6,758
15.—Post Office	997,900	906,741	767,266	...	139,475
16.—Telegraph	459,600	265,757	296,127	30,370	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	921,852	906,274	...	15,578
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	248,070	391,873	143,803	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	2,386,897	2,349,413	...	37,484
20.—Police	2,571,000	1,829,305	1,840,881	11,576	...
21.—Marine	432,100	278,635	277,846	...	789
22.—Education	1,057,600	718,339	767,668	49,329	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	116,282	119,330	3,048	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	469,858	480,522	10,664	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	310,952	314,165	3,213	...
26.—Political	535,700	279,321	452,917	173,596	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	1,094,758	1,034,350	...	60,408
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	4,638	3,348	...	1,290
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	624,718	559,841	...	64,877
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	183,655	191,381	7,726	...
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	196	77,166	76,970	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	2,157,236	2,544,705	387,469	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	20,714,142	21,680,254	966,112	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Working Expenses	4,760,000	2,816,269	2,675,659	...	140,610
Land and Supervision	78,900	35,862	56,133	20,271	...
Interest in India	4,800	11,191	12,072	881	...
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	302,664	328,712	26,048	...
State Railways. Working Expenses, &c.	2,086,000	2,610,587	1,499,624	...	1,174,689
Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600		82,977		
Frontier Railways	386,000		—146,703		
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	629,110	687,187	58,077	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,939,400	2,155,332	2,576,419	421,087	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,000	15,532,373	9,603,358	...	4,443,033
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		1,475,983		
TOTAL	60,322,400	44,797,535	40,531,675	...	4,265,860
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	10,197,347	10,300,099	102,752	...
TOTAL	74,886,000	54,994,882	50,831,774	...	4,163,108
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	2,020,521	1,598,595	...	421,926
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	402,871	231,043	...	171,828
TOTAL	4,873,000	2,423,392	1,829,638	...	593,754
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	57,418,274	52,661,412	...	4,756,862

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
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 30th April 1882.*

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans								5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1829-29.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Total.
Balance of 16th April 1882 . .	54,100	13,333	3,200	18,75,573	31,63,100	2,30,47,700	1,04,16,700	2,94,63,637	2,92,31,400	35,500	9,65,45,043
Add—											
Amount enfaced at Mouras between 16th and 30th April 1882 . .	...	...	...	...	500	76,200	36,500	17,000	1,000	...	1,31,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April 1882 . .	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,500	2,000	28,000	14,000	...	55,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1882 . .	...	...	...	...	500	84,300	7,000	91,100	74,500	...	2,57,400
	54,100	13,333	3,200	18,75,573	31,63,100	2,32,13,700	1,04,62,200	2,94,01,637	2,93,29,900	35,500	9,69,58,143
Deduct—											
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	2,134	4,160	12,000	2,22,700	10,580	4,74,100	1,53,500	...	5,79,384
Balance on 30th April 1882 . .	54,100	13,333	1,066	18,71,413	31,51,100	2,29,91,000	1,04,51,700	2,89,27,537	2,91,67,400	35,500	9,61,66,759

NOTE.—From 6th June 1867 to 28th Feb. 1882, enfaced from India 4,526 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,794 lakhs.

"	1st Mar. 1882 to 15th Mar.	"	12 "
"	16th " " to 31st "	"	11 "
"	1st April " to 15th April	"	7 "
"	16th " " to 30th "	"	10 "
			4,566 lakhs.
			3,794 "
	Balance against India		732 lakhs.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1882.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 24	...	...	285	3,05,759	58,88,696	27,21,590
" 25	2,29,100	...	17	3,31,343	57,88,541	2,,21,608
" 26	...	...	3,07,088	2,43,247	60,19,616	30,12,702
" 27	...	...	...	2,43,247	6 ,,1,697	30,12,702
" 28	...	...	...	2,43,247	62,62,490	30,12,702
" 29	...	...	646	2,42,610	62,36,943	30,13,339

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st May 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
19	... P 11—03439 ...	500	Wooma Churn Bose.
21	... O 97—30928 ...	100	Deb Kissen Paray.
23	... O 97—74418 ...	100	Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.
24	... O 97—70967 ...	100	Eswar Das Ramsanahi.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th May 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 14—90998 } *	10	Haji Jan Mahomed, Merchant, Sukkur.
" —91004 }		

* Mismatched.

KURRACHEE,
The 22nd April 1882.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
2	... B 68 41261 ...	100	Disbursing Post Master, Mangalore.
3	.. B 71—08780 ...	100	Mr F. Fitzpatrick, Inspector of Police, B Division, Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 24th April 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1882

Commencing with the steamers leaving—

London	...	... May 24
Brindisi	...	... June 5
Calcutta	...	... June 17
Madras	...	... June 20
Bombay	...	... June 16
Sydney	...	... May 31
Shanghai	...	.. June 3

the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company touching at Ceylon will substitute Colombo for Galle as a port of call.

2. The general arrangements for the despatch of mails to Ceylon by P. and O. Steamer will not be affected by this change.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	13th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 "	11th "	Str. *Culna.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay .	7 "	9th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 "	8th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits .	7 "	11th "	Str. *Simla.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	6th "	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 "	11th "	Str. *Arabia.*
Straits and Hong-Kong . .	7 "	17th "	Strs. *Japan* and *Lennox.*
Port Blair and Camorta . .	7 "	11th "	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Mahé (Seychelles), Mauritius and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 30th April 1882

Abrey, R.
Anderson, Mrs. M.
Anthony, G.
Beadle, Mrs C.
Beaver, Captain J. P.
Bidwell, H. S.
Bolst, H. H.
Carmichael, James.
Connors, Miss.
Cowell, J. H.
Cowan, W.
Day, C. H.
Denkin, S.
Dundas, P.
Editor of "Leisure Hours."
Engineer in Chief, Sindia State Railway.
Ewin, Mrs. C.
Ferguson, Mrs E.
Grant, James.
Hardy, Mrs. A. F.
Hasell, W.
Holquette, E. W.
Hutchison, A.
Jones, F. R.
Kelly, Miss.
Lemjadoo, Mrs. A. J.
Malchus, G.
Mathews, F. D.
Miller, G.
Murphy, F H.
Murray, C. S.
Newton, W.
Paster, G.
Pavey, Mr.
Payne, E. W.
Pitcher, Miss N. E.
Reza, H. H.
Richards, A.
Rigaon, A.
Roberts, Mrs. A.
Roberts, P. W.
Sandilands, P. A.
Sarkies, J. M.
Smile, S.
Sultana, W. L.
Thompson, A. W.
Vicharjar, G
White, G.
Williamson, E.
Wood, Major N. J.
Wood, P. F.

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

Antonio, D.	Jacky, Monsieur R.	Pinglay, A. B.
Beamki, Sijnore G. P.	James, E.	Pollock, W. N.
Berezvetz, Abraham.	Johnston and Hoffman, Messrs.	Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Berrill, G. F.	Johnston, R. T.	Raymond, Miss.
Bockuran, Mrs. C.	Jones, H. B.	Rex, Miss.
Boswell, W. A.	Jones, Thos.	Rhodes, D.
Bradley, O. W.	Jox, Henry.	Richards, G. G.
C. B. A.	Kanai Lall Seal.	Robinson, William.
Cahill, James.	Kegel, F. G. M.	Russell, V. E.
Carter, R. 9.	Kendall, Miss Sophia.	Saunders, Geo.
Constantine, George.	Kennedy, R. H.	S. B. & Co.
Cooper, Frank	Kennet, C. A.	Scarth, M.
Cumine, Miss.	Lambert, Dr. E.	Schamn, R.
Curlander, Solomon.	Lynam, J.	Sevastopulo, N. E.
Curle, B. B.	Macnab, Henry.	Sheels, H. J.
Davis, James.	Maitland, T.	Smith, H. Gordon.
Dicken, Major P. L.	Malabari, B. M.	Span, J. M.
Downes, H.	Manager, Central Bengal Medical Hall.	Stephens, Arthur.
Dun, E. W.	Mason, —.	Stubie, Lt. J. C.
Eastwood, E. P.	Maston, B.	Stratford, James.
E. D. P. O.	Mavor, H.	Strongs, W. S.
Fernandez, M. G.	McCormack, T.	Stuart, William.
Fergusson, Major.	McNeil, P.	Thornhill, H. B.
Fitch, R. A.	McVey, Hugh.	Thomas, W. H.
Gheenburge, M. M.	Mercer, C. G.	Vincent, J.
G. L.	Michie, A.	Waldron, Lt. H. F.
Gunther, J.	Munro, W.	Warnier, M.
Hankivez, C.	Nazir, C. S.	Watts, G.
Hansen, W. T.	Newton, Miss.	West, D. K.
Hare, Mrs.	Nicholson, G.	Wilson, Mrs. C. M.
Harry, Thomas.	Norton, J. B.	Williams, W.
Healy, Captain F.	Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.	W. J. H.
Hearne, T.		Wright, Mrs. H.
Holme, A. R.		X. Y. Z.
Houlder, John.		
Hudson, William.		

Registered Letters.

Bradley, O. W.	Grueber, Miss G. M.	Tritsch, F. J.
Curry & Co., C. F.	Roberts, H.	Weben, Martha.
"E. D."	Thomas & Co., E. H. C.	

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

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 كا خوب قائم 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 اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے 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 بهه 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 بهتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ..	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal,

No. 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

AND OBTAINABLE FROM THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 AND 59, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E. C.

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New Publication.

	Rs.	A.
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pages 291, 4to, thick paper, at Rs. 4-12, thin paper	4	8

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8. Bhámatí, fasci. I—VIII, at annas 10 each ...	5	0
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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.*

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. 3; 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 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 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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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.
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Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimansing.
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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.*

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Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8; postage, 3 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 Lithographic 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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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.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in these Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 4th May 1882.

No. 276.—Mr. J. F. Macarthy, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted (with reference to Notification No. 241, dated 19th September 1881), extraordinary leave without allowances for one year, under Section 133 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1882.

The 8th May 1882.

No. 277.—Mr. R. Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Surveyor, 4th Grade, seconded, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st April last.

No. 278.—Mr. W. Sinclair, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, and Draftsman in the Deputy Surveyor General's Office, is granted furlough for seventeen months and twenty-six days, under the provisions of Sections 5(*a*) and 131 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May 1882.

Offices opened and closed during the month of April 1882:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Dinagepore	Bengal	24th	Opened.
Malabar Point	Governor's Office, Bombay.	6th	Closed.
Pirchowkey	Beluchistan	27th	Ditto.
Rampore Bauleah	Bengal	24th	Opened.
Rindli	Beluchistan	27th	Ditto.
Serajgunge	Bengal	24th	Ditto.

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

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April 1882.

No. 17.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Raj Kumar Roy, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for employment there.

The 22nd April 1882.

No. 18.—The undermentioned students of the Calcutta Medical College are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 14th April 1882:—

1. Khagendra Nath Sen.
2. Narayan Chandra Basu.
3. Nirmul Chandra Gupta.
4. Gopal Chandra Mukherjea.
5. Kali Krishna Bagchi.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 6th May 1882.

No. 7.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., Barrister-at-law, B.C.S., delivered over, and Mr. C. Plumer, M.C.S., received, charge of the Office of the Judicial Commissioner, Coorg, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1882.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 6th May 1882.

No. 840.—Colonel J. D. Hall, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 26th December 1881 to the afternoon of the 24th February 1882, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent, Bhopal.

By Order,
J. BURNE,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 1st May 1882.

No. 1159 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 4th May 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th May 1882.

No. 1233 *G.*—Major G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant, Erinpurah Irregular Force, availed himself, on the 25th April 1882, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 740 G. of the 28th March 1882.

The 6th May 1882.

No. 1248 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 476 G. G., dated 6th April 1882, Captain N. C. Martelli and Lieutenant G. F. N. Tinley, respectively, made over and received charge of the Offices of the Banswara and Partabgurh Assistancy and the Moghia Superintendency on the afternoon of the 20th April 1882.

No. 1250 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1248 G., dated 6th May 1882, Lieutenant G. F. N. Tinley and Major R. G. E. Dalrymple, respectively, made over and received charge of the Offices of the Banswara and Partabgurh Assistancy and the Moghia Superintendency on the forenoon of the 26th April 1882.

No. 1253 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 535 G. G., dated 14th April 1882, Surgeons W. Beatson and D. ffrench Mullen, respectively, made over and received medical charge of the Meywar Political Agency on the afternoon of the 27th April 1882.

The 8th May 1882.

No. 1258 *G.*—Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 6th April 1882, of the thirty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 996 G., dated 25th March 1882, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th May 1882.

No. 1260 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 952 G., dated 18th April 1882, Major Percy W. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, is granted an extension of privilege leave up to the 9th May 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Chittore, the 22nd April 1882.

No. 3094 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for public purpose, *viz.*, for the Rajputana and Malwa Railway, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870.

District.	Pargana.	Village.	Amount required for occupation: Permanently.	Amount required for occupation: Temporarily.	Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	(B) 12 3 24	...	12 3 24	Railway purposes.	The plan of the land may be inspected at the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

N.B.—The nulla marked (B) on the plan coloured pink for carrying off the water of Ana Sagar is not available for Railway occupation.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Major, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th May 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,18,25,704 12 7)	2,36,40,964	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,18,15,259 9 4)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,28,84,954	11	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,04,238	0	9
Sundries	14,48,045	7	3
RUPEES	7,13,90,168	13	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	73,34,610	10	0
Other authorized Investments	44,51,585	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	77,66,995	12	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	80,61,369	7	7
Bills discounted and purchased	2,20,74,494	1	3
Balances with other Banks	6,83,342	10	0
Bullion	7,71,234	6	11
Dead Stock	12,03,862	12	4
Stamps	9,214	11	0
Sundries	3,75,103	13	6
	5,27,31,813	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 73,00,642 13 4)	1,86,58,355	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,13,57,712 11 1)			
RUPEES	7,13,90,168	13	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 11th May 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 3rd May 1882.

No. 13.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 7, dated the 22nd March 1882, Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 12th April 1882.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 9th day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1716, Private Peter Sharp.
Age,—32 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, fair; Eyes, light blue.
Date of Desertion,—5th May 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—26th November 1867.
At what Place Enlisted,—Edinburgh.
Parish and County in which Born,—Clackmannon, Clackmannon, Scotland.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Tailor.
Coat or Jacket,— } White clothing, regimental clothing, Glengarry cap.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—Somewhat deaf. Under 15 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., the Rl. Warwickshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 6-10th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 4th day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4165, Gunner Thomas Ring.
Age,—22 years.
Size,—5 feet 6¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—2nd May 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—6th November 1880.
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Mallow, Mallow, Cork.
Marks,—Scar on left thigh.
Trade,—Sailor.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—Under 2 years' service.

———, *Capt., R.A.*,
Comdg. 6-10th R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 7-10th Brigade, Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 3rd day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5001, Gunner Henry McConnell.
Age,—26 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, freckled; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—30th April 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—1st July 1876.
At what Place Enlisted,—Cardiff.
Parish and County in which Born,—Cork, Cork.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— }
REMARKS,—Not on furlough. Under 6 years' service.

———, *Capt., R.A.*,
Comdg. 7-10th 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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 1	...	...	777	2,41,869	61,85,810	30,14,080
,, 2	...	...	2,43,734	12,825	65,96,180	32,43,124
,, 3	...	...	...	12,825	67,77,480	32,43,124
,, 4	8,80,615	...	...	8,93,440	69,53,802	32,43,124
,, 5	...	...	...	8,93,440	71,39,642	32,43,124
,, 6	...	...	...	8,93,440	71,14,625	32,43,124

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th May 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
102	... D 18—87124 ...	100	The Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.
103	... D 9—95519 ...	1,000	Mohur Singh and Sawaee Ram, Saharunpore.

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th May 1882.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *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.	
25	... P 10—08456 ...	100	Moharaj Sing.
27	... O 98—68780 ...	100	Chundra Coomar Seal.
28 & 29	O 97—70080 ...	100	The District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye.
	O 32—87346 ...	50	
	O 65—29596 ...	50	
	,, —31902 ...	50	
30	... O 65—46138 ...	50	Rajendra Nath Basu.
31	... O 97—52311 ...	100	Raghunath Das Shew Lal.
32	... O 97—31414 ...	100	Badhao Mull Kaka Mull.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th May 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1882.

Commencing with the steamers leaving—

London	...	... May 24
Brindisi	...	... June 5
Calcutta	...	... June 17
Madras	...	... June 20
Bombay	...	... June 16
Sydney	...	... May 31
Shanghai	...	... June 3

the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company touching at Ceylon will substitute Colombo for Galle as a port of call.

2. The general arrangements for the despatch of mails to Ceylon by P. and O. Steamer will not be affected by this change.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 6th May 1882.

No. 1264.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. H. J. Hewett is appointed to officiate as a 1st Class Mail Officer.

Mr. M. F. Ingle is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Class Mail Officer.

Mr. E. Jardine is appointed to officiate as a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

Mr. Krishnaji Ballal is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 12th May 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	20th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 ,,	18th ,,	Str. *Huzara*
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,,	18th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Thames.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 ,,	16th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 ,,	16th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 ,,	15th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 ,,	18th ,,	Str. *Puralia* †
Persian Gulf	7 ,,	13th ,,	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 ,,	18th ,,	Str. *Satara.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7 ,,	17th ,,	Strs. *Japan* and *Lennox.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England can be forwarded.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

Commencing from the 30th May 1882 and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Saturday. The last Tuesday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 23rd May current and the first Saturday Mail on the 27th May 1882.

Commencing from the 31st May 1882 and until further notice, the Mails for British Burmah will be closed in the Calcutta General Post Office every Wednesday instead of on Thursday. The last Thursday Mail will be closed in the General Post Office on the 25th May current and the first Wednesday Mail on the 31st May 1882.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th May 1882.

Arson, C.
Atkinson, A.
Badgley, Lt. J. M. T.
Baldwin, Capt. J. H.
Barnard, E.
[illegible]ley, W.
[illegible]ll, W. L.
[illegible] L.
[illegible], T.
[illegible] S.
Deverell, G. H. B.
Egerton, W. H.
Elias, W.
Fletcher, A. H.
Ganad, W.
Gibson, Mrs. J.
Hawley, H.
Jefferson, L.
Macdonald, J.
Martin, H. A.
Paster, G.
Pelayo, J.
Peric, P. O.
Richards, A.
Robertson, T. S.
Scott, E. C.
Swift, Miss C.
Tormnee.
Vetriano, J. D.
White, G.

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

Achard, L. F.
Antonio, D.
Beamki, Sijnore G. P.
Bercavetz, Abraham.
Berrill, G. F.
Bockman, C.
C. B. A.
C. B. & Co.
Cahill, James.
Carter, R. G.
Cooper, Frank
Cresswell, J. W.
Croghan, W. J.
Cumine, Miss.
Curle, R. B.
Curlander, Solomon.
Dadde, F. L.
Dexter, J. B.
Dun, E. W.
Eastwood, E. P.
E. D. P. O.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fernandez, M. G.
Fergusson, Major.
Fitch, R. A.
Gheenburge, M. M.
G. L.
Gordon, Miss E.
Gunther, J.
Hankivez, C.
Hansen, W. T.
Hart, M. D.
Harry, Thomas.
Healy, Captain F.
Hearne, T.
Howard, W.
Jacky, Monsieur R.
Jones, H. R.
Jones, Thos.
Jox, Henry.
Kanai Lall Seal.
Kegel, F. G. M.
Kendall, Miss Sophia.
Kennedy, R. H.
Kennet, C. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Luch, J.
Lynam, J.
Macnab, Henry.
Maitland, T.
Malabari, B. M.
Manager, Central Bengal Medical Hall.
Mason, —.
Maston, B.
Mavor, H.
McVey, Hugh.
Mercer, C. G.
Michie, A.
Munro, W.
Nazir, C. S.
Norton, J. B.
Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Palmer, Mrs. E.
Pinglay, A. B.
Pollock, W. N.
Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Raymond, Miss.
Rex, Miss.
Rhodes, D.
Robinson, William.
S. B. & Co.
Schaun, R.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Sheels, H. J.
Sims, Fred.
Smith, H. Gordon.
Smith, J.
Span, J. M.
Stobie, Lt. J. C.
Strachan, E.
Strongs, W. S.
Stromayer, T.
Stuart, William.
Thornhill, H. B.
Thomas, W. H.
Vincent, J.
Waldron, Lt. H. F.
Warnier, M.
Watts, G.
West, D. K.
Wilson, Mrs. C. M.
W. J. H.
Wright, Mrs. H.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Curry & Co., C. F.
"E. D."
Rickie, Alex. S.
Weben, Martha.
Williams, John.
Stewart, C. H.
Thomas & Co., E. H. C.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

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 کوئينالين کا خوب قائم 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 هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه يهه 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 هيں 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 ويلني اور ديسي دواخانوںميں بکتي هی ماسيواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale and can be procured at the Meteorological Office, No. 4, Middleton Row, or either

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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

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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 the Marine Survey Department, 4-4 Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

☞ **All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.**

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*
Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. *Re. 1.*
Arabian Sea, Western portion, with plans of Babel Mandeb Strait and Zanzibar Harbour. *Rs. 2.*
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Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingorla to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Sálaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mándvi. *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.*
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Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent Coast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shasitri River. *Re. 1.*
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Goa and Marmagno Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Sadashivgad Bay, including the port of Karwar and Beitkul Cove. *Re. 1.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadive 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 Moeletivoe. *Annas 8.*
Batticaloa Roadstead. *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. *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, R.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. *Re. 1.*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast. *Re. 1.*
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.*
Port of Rangoon in eight sheets. *Re. 5.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Port of Maulmain. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Stewart's Sound. *Re. 1.*
Port Mouat, Andamans. *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.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samnie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

* The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1876, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Re. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1877. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1878. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1879. *Rs. 2.*
Ditto ditto for 1880. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *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 $\frac{1}{152}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Table of Natural Scales, 1877. *Annas 4.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Catalogue of Original and other documents deposited in the Marine Survey Department, 1881 *Not for sale.*

* Published by Messrs. Allen & Company, Pall Mall, London.

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. Pámban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour, Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea. Navigation, inshore 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. *Annas 4*
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Annas 4.*
„ 24. India, West Coast, Harbours of Karwar and Bankot. *Annas 4.*
„ 25. Africa, East Coast, Zanzibar to Baravu *Annas 4.*
„ 26. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880, 1881. *Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.
Price 1 anna for each Issue.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1875—

No. 1. Fixed Light on Green Island, Hong-Kong, China.
„ 2. Malwan Rock, Malwan.
„ 3. Fixed white Light at Dwarka, Kattywar.
„ 4. Mooram Shulli Tivo Island, and Devil's Point, Gulf of Manaar.
„ 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.
„ 7. (1) Revolving Light near Acheen Head, Malacca Strait.
(2) Auxiliary Light to above.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1876—

No. 1. Temporary discontinuance of Hope Island Light during repairs to Light-house column. Coromandel Coast.
„ 2. Exhibition of Hope Island Light, Coromandel Coast.
„ 3. Prohibited anchorage near the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Cable, Madras.
„ 4. (1) Pulo Brasse auxiliary Light, Malacca Strait.
(2) Island between Pulo Nias and Sumatra.
„ 5. Vessels trading to Réunion, 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, Akyab.
„ 8. Fixed white Light at Verawal.
„ 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.
„ 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.
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„ 19. Beacon on two fathom patch off Batticaloa Road, Ceylon.
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„	II	...	„ 5,	„	„ 5-12.
No. 15, „	I for 1880-81	...	„ 5,	„	„ 6.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX.—Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition during the season 1864-65, with Route Map. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

No. L.—Report on the Settlement of the Siam and Tenasserim Boundary, by Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, R. E., 1866. *Price, 12 annas; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

No. LIII.—Report on the Revenue Settlement of the Nursingpore District, Central Provinces, 1867; also Report on the Census of the Central Provinces taken in November 1866. *Price, Re. 1-8; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah 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.

Reprint of 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.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Salt Department. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Revised edition. 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.*

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 6 pies.*

Civil Suits, 1880. Published by the authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. *Price, 2 annas; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Rules under the Cess Act, No. IX (B.C.) of 1880. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals, revised, enlarged, and arranged for use with three Geometrical Shapes in combination with the eighteen International Code Flags (on the plan of the Trinity Light-house Code), intended as a Supplement to the International Code of Signals. Also Calm or Line of Wind Signals; made with the above three shapes only. Concluding with the Morse Flashing Signals. Compiled by S. R. Elson, Licensed Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service. Published by authority of the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas and 6 pies.*

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 Factories' Act, 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, ½ anna.*

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, 1 anna.*

Hindi Translation of the Rules and Notifications under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urya ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urdu ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1880-81. *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 1880-81. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1879-80. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1878-79. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.*

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. 5; 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, 8 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 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, Hugli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
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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.*

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.

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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, in English. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

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Sanitary Primers in English and in Bengali. *Price, Rs. 6 per hundred, including transit and packing charges; single copies, 1 anna each.*

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, MAY 20, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th May 1882.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Establishment:—

Mr. F. A. Gillam, Agent at Rangoon, to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Mr. W. Westland, Inspector of Branches, to officiate as Agent at Rangoon.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussooree, the 12th May 1882.

No. 279.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 24th April, *vice* Major H. Lees Smith, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, deceased:—

Major J. R. Wilmer, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, in which he is at present officiating.

Mr. W. G. Beverley, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is promoted substantively to the 2nd Grade, but will continue to officiate in the 1st Grade until further orders.

The following temporary promotions are also made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

The 15th May 1882.

No. 280.—The special Afghanistan leave granted to Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 273, dated 27th April 1882, is commuted to leave to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, with the necessary subsidiary leave under the provisions of Section 1[illegible] of the Civil Leave Code.

The 16th May 1882.

No. 281.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, the following reversions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May 1882:—

Mr. J. O. N. James, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain J. R. Hobday, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th May 1882.

No. 6.—Mr. M. Thornton, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1882.

No. 7.—Mr. W. M. Shaw, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April 1882.

The 17th May 1882.

No. 8.—Mr. F. G. Teale, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed special leave for six months, under Section 60 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May 1882.

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

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 9th May 1882.

No. 1272 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 536 G. G., dated 14th April 1882, Surgeon G. A. Cones assumed medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps on the forenoon of the 28th April 1882.

The 13th May 1882.

No. 1283 *G.*—Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Ajmir, is granted three months' privilege leave from 24th May 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 1300 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Runjeet Singh is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 9th May 1882.

Second Class Hospital Assistant Ausgur Hoossein of the Abu Dispensary is permitted to exchange appointment with 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Kadir of the Nakur Dispensary in Saharanpore, and is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 13th April 1882.

First Class Hospital Assistant Mohomed Galib, attached to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is transferred to the Reserve List of Civil Hospital Assistants of Rajputana, with effect from the 12th April 1882.

Second Class Hospital Assistant Gooruchurn Lusker held medical charge of the Detachments forming the Escort with the Camp of the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, from 1st November 1881 to the 26th March 1882, in addition to his own duties.

Second Class Hospital Assistant Ram Lall held medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force, attached to the Assistant Political Agency of Bikanir, from 28th December 1877 to 31st March 1879, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1307 *G.*—Major H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1882, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 834 G., dated 9th April 1882, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Major C. A. Baylay, Political Agent at Kota.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th May 1882.

No. 304.—Major G. H. L. Greenfield, Officiating Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, with effect from date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel C. H. Clay, on privilege leave.

Major G. H. L. Greenfield is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 2nd Class, as described in Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the 2nd Class, to hear suits of a civil nature up to Rs. 500 in value.

By Order,

A. P. THORNTON,
for *1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th May 1882.

No. 3.—Surgeon P. H. Benson, M.B., Residency Surgeon, returned from the ten days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 2, dated 20th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Asst. to the Resident.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Syndicate has selected "Golden Deeds," published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., as the text-book in English for the Entrance Examination of 1883. The particular portions of this work to be read will be announced later. A cheap edition of "Golden Deeds" is about to be issued by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th May 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May 1882.

No. 23.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 236, dated 5th May 1882, Lieutenant J. C. Campbell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 24.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 236, dated 5th May 1882, Lieutenant H. L. C. H. Stafford, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 8th May 1882.

No. 119.—Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Kasauli Division, Military Works, of which he assumed charge, on the forenoon of the 28th April 1882, from Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Executive Engineer.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 12th May 1882.

No. 36.—Mr. S. DeBrath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st May 1882, and subsidiary leave from 25th to 30th April 1882.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 6-10th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 16th day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4333, Gunner William Evans.	At what Place Enlisted,—Bristol.
Age,—26 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Davids, Neath, Glamorgan.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.	Marks,—Female figures on chest.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Fireman.
Date of Desertion,—14th May 1882.	Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ... } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.	REMARKS,—Under 2 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—28th January 1881.	

———, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. 6-10th R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Rifle Brigade, dated at Colaba Depôt, Bombay, this 15th day of May 1882.

Name,—George Milton.	Place of Enlistment,—Westminster, London.
Age,—22 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Sidney, New South Wales.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.	Former Trade or Occupation,—Seaman.
Color of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Dress at the time of Desertion,— Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat— ... Breeches or Trowsers— ... } Regimentals.
Peculiar Marks by which his Identity may be ascertained,—Tombstone on right forearm, star, sailors, &c., left forearm.	REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—This man was employed at the Telegraph Department, Bombay.
Date of Desertion,—11th May 1882.	
From whence Deserted,—Colaba Depôt, Bombay.	
Date of Enlistment,—27th January 1880.	

S. WATSON, *Major,*
Comdg. 1st Bn., Regt. of Rifle Brigade,

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, MADRAS.

DILAPIDATED TOMBS.

Notice is hereby given that the Monuments and Tombs in St. Mary's Cemetery enumerated below are now in a ruinous condition. Such of them as are not restored by persons interested before the 30th day of next September will be made level with the ground, and the inscription slab will be placed over the grave or erected on the adjoining wall of the Cemetery by the Government Officer.

W. LEEMING,
Garrison Chaplain.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in Saint Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
8	25	15th May 1849	Mrs. Mary Coultroup	Mother of Mr. Parker Coultroup	Polished Granite on Masonry Plinth.	5 × 5	Plinth requires plastering.
8	13	3rd June 1824	Mrs. Hannah Bonnington	Servant to Lady Franklin	Brick-in-mortar	3½ × 2	Requires plastering.
8	4	18th August 1813	Margaret Fraser	Wife of William Fraser	High Structure Brickwork.	10¼ × 10¼	Do.
8	3	9th June 1812	Thomas William Jackson	Serjeant, H. M.'s 25th Regiment, Light Dragoons.	Rectangular Brickwork	8¼ × 3½	Do.
8	11	25th October 1819	Robert Outlaw	Captain, 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry	Obelisk. Brick-in-mortar.	3½ × 3½	Do.
8	20	24th June 1839	Mrs. Ann Beswick	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
8	15	27th December 1824	Francis Boyle	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
8	18	12th April 1833	Mr. Walter Patrick Joyes	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
8	8	14th March 1817	W. H. Slade	Honorable Lieutenant, E. I. C. S.	Do.	7¾ × 4¼	Do.
8	12	25th August 1821	Caroline Talbot	Daughter of G. Talbot, Conductor of Ordnance	Do.	2¼ × 2¼	Do.
8	2	24th September 1811	John Nicholas Brady	. . . . .	Do.	4 × 2¼	Do.
8	6	31st January 1814	John Reid	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 8½	Do.
8	9	16th November 1817	Richard Davidson	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s Service	Do.	6¾ × 4¾	Do.
8	23	8th March 1839	Mrs. Susan Anderson	Wife of Edward Y. Anderson	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
8	16	1828	Susan	. . . . .	Do.	2¼ × 1	Very bad order; requires plastering.
8	17	7th September 1830	Samuel Peach Boutflour	Civil Service	Do.	2¼ × 1¼	Requires plastering.
8	7	28th February 1817	William Lewis	Lieutenant-Colonel	High Structure, Brick-in-mortar.	8 × 8	Do.
9	19	9th May 1815	Edward Malton	Captain, 13th Regiment, M. N. I.	Brick-in-mortar	8½ × 5¾	Do.
9	28	7th March 1821	Margaret Clark	Wife of Conductor S. Clark	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
9	41	3rd April 1844	Ellen Girton McNamee	Wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant John McNamee of H. M.'s 57th Regiment.	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
9	22	23rd April 1816	Georgiana Willows	Wife of Lieutenant John Willows of the 25th Regiment, N. I.	Brickwork	6 × 6	Do.
9	40	14th July 1831	Henrietta Dorothea Haig	Wife of Captain James Russell Haig, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	2¼ × 5	Do.
9	39	12th July 1831 A.D.	Charles Rundall	Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Military Auditor-General.	Do.	2¼ × 5	Do.
9	31	4th February 1822	Catherine Elizabeth	The daughter of Captain N. H. Hatherly	Do.	3 × 2	Do.
9	30	30th December 1821	John Roe	H. M.'s 2-30th Regiment	Do.	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
9	50	1st April 1839	James Russell Haig	Major, 34th C. L. I., and Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	23	2nd June 1816	William Williams	Son of Serjeant John Williams, Pensioner	Do.	4½ × 2½	Do.
9	29	26th May 1821	William Henry Boyle	Son of Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
9	13	25th June 1813	Mr. Francis Gammidge	. . . . .	Do.	7¾ × 3½	Do.
9	10	2nd April 1813	Mr. P. S. R. Higham	Conductor	Do.	3 × 4¼	Do.
9	12	3rd May 1813	William Ross	Cabinet-maker, Madras	Do.	7½ × 6½	Do.
9	8	10th December 1812 A.D.	John Young Porter	Captain, 9th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	5 × 3	Do.
9	24	16th September 1816	Thomas and John Hunt, Brothers.	Master Attendant, Ganjam; latter Head Bookkeeper, Accountant-General's Office, Madras.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
9	7	5th March 1813	James Jacobs	School Master	Do.	6 × 4½	Do.
9	26	28th May A.D. 1819	Mrs. Johanna Stephenson	Wife of Mr. J. W. Stephenson	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
9	11	24th April A.D. 1813	Mr. William Stephenson	Sub-Assistant Surgeon under the Presidency, Fort St. George.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
9	46	10th July 1835	Charlotte Mary Anne	Wife of Richard Henry Daniel Towle, Mariner	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
9	20	28th September 1815	Lewis Udolphus Wellington	Infant son of Nickolas Heelke	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
9	4	12th May 1812	W. Weldon	Late Store Sergeant of H. M.'s 80th Regiment.	Do.	9 × 3	Do.
9	2	3rd October 1811	Eliza	Daughter of Captain Dalrymple	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
9	69	. . . . .	John Gammidge	Private of H. M.'s 22nd L. D.	Brick-in-chunam	8 × 3½	Do.
9	17	12th September 1813	Charlotte	Wife of Captain Prior, Royal Navy	Brickwork	8 × 3½	Do.
9	15	21st July 1813	Mary Anne	Daughter of Joseph Prior, Esq.	Do.	3¾ × 2¼	Do.
9	6	16th August 1812	Mark Butler	. . . . .	Brick-in-mortar	4½ × 2½	Do.
9	14	9th July 1813	Louisa Harrison	Daughter of George B. and Harriet Harrison	Brickwork	3½ × 3½	Do.
9	9	2nd February 1813	Hugh Love	Surgeon, H. M.'s S. *Africaine*	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	3	21st April A.D. 1812	John Alexander Somerset Williams.	Late Deputy Register of the Supreme Court	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
9	18	19th April 1814	Henry Charles	Third son of Samuel Thomas Goad	Do.	8¼ × 8¼	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
9	25	9th March 1817	Maria Jane	Wife of Samuel Thomas Goad, Esq.	Brickwork	4 × 2½	Requires plastering.
9	32	10th November 1822	Adam Tate Gibson	Captain, H. M.'s 10th and 51st Regiment, and latterly a merchant of Madras.	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
9	27	8th September 1819.	The children of Maria Jane Howse.	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 3¼	Do.
9	35	14th January 1835	Mrs. Mary Ann McGovern	Wife of Sub-Conductor John McGovern	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	37	25th June 1842	Mr. Henry Portengen	Superintendent of the Monegar Choultry	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	11	9th April 1812	Mr. John Haliburton	Eldest son of Colonel Haliburton	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
10	6	28th February 1811	Arthur Poyntz	Quartermaster of H. M.'s 30th Regiment	Do.	6½ × 4½	Do.
10	21	16th May 1822	Mrs. Emilia Perry	Wife of Mr. D. Perry	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
10	65	21st May 1869	Christopher Read DeLahoyde	Quartermaster-Sergeant, Governor's Body Guard.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	36	1st May 1824	Peregrine Davie	Captain, 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	5 × 4	Do.
10	24	11th June 1819	James John	Son of Captain William Ormsby	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
10	12	1st September 1812	Mr. Francis Medhurst	A Midshipman of H. M.'s Ship *Malacca*	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
10	7	26th June 1811	John Stanley Smith	Ensign, M. E. Regiment	Do.	6 × 3½	Do.
10	4	8th November 1810	Mr. Francis Monisse	. . . . .	High Structure Brickwork.	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
10	1	18th January 1811	Maria Green	Wife of John Green, Conductor of Ordnance	Brickwork	8¼ × 3½	Do.
10	41	17th March 1831	Mr. James Richard Daily	Proprietor of the Madras Tannery	Do.	8 × 4½	Do.
10	37	3rd September 1824	John Dupont Godfrey	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 5	Do.
10	43	25th December 1827	Mrs. Jane Donaldson	. . . . .	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
10	49	14th October 1830	William Clamp	Infant son of Brookes, Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Do.	7½ × 3¾	Do.
10	5	8th September 1813	Sarah Shea	. . . . .	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	14	19th September 1812	John Pryce Harrison	Lieutenant, 24th Regiment	Do.	8½ × 5½	Do.
10	13	3rd September 1812	James Locke	Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, Cavalry, Fort St. George.	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
10	3	10th September 1810.	Charlotte	Wife of James White, Esq., Paymaster, H. M.'s 89th Regiment.	Do.	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
10	39½	20th May 1826	Louisa	Wife of G. E. Askin	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	14	16th September 1806.	William Wittington	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
11	56	18th May 1833	Arthur King	Lieutenant, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
11	26	10th October 1812	Marianna Jebb	Wife of Richard Jebb, LL.D.	Do.	7¾ × 4	Do.
11	54	30th July 1850	Thomas Locke	Captain of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion	Do.	12 × 7½	Do.
11	30	25th July 1814	Edward Dance	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 5	Do.
7	23	6th March 1841	Michael Pollard	. . . . .	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
7	1	28th June 1804	Richard Leslie, A.M.	Minister of Fort St. George	Do.	8¼ × 3½	Do.
7	8	27th November 1815.	Charles Alexander James McBain.	. . . . .	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
7	4	16th January 1820	Mr. George Childs	. . . . .	Do.	9½ × 6½	Do.
7	46	16th March 1863	Henry Arthur Gilbert Reneaux.	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 4½	Do.
7	20	21st January 1839	Mary Anne	Relict of Mr. Samuel Higginson, Surgeon, Madras Army.	Do.	7 × 3¼	Do.
7	7	29th April 1827	Gilbert Laird	. . . . .	Do.	12 × 10½	Do.
7	44	2nd October 1861	John Hill	Deputy Assistant Commissary and Overseer, D. P. W., Fort St. George.	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
7	10	10th February 1834	Adelaide Wheeler	Captain Richard Wheeler of H. H. Nizam's Service.	Do.	9¾ × 5	Do.
7	11	12th October 1832	Lavinia Josephine Rowbotham.	. . . . .	Do.	2½ × 2½	Do.
7	17	30th August 1836	David Peloquin Hooker	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
7	12	1st November 1833	William Henry Golding Mapleton.	. . . . .	Do.	6¾ × 3	Do.
7	31	29th do. 1847	Joanna Frantz	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
7	41	10th June 1858	Mr. George Edwards	The valued Trustee of the Madras Mutual Benefit Fund.	Do.	7½ × 4	Do.
7	13	6th February 1834	H. J. Pattison	Cornet, 4th Regiment, Light Cavalry	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
7	36	16th March 1852	Mrs. Louisa Walker	. . . . .	Do.	12 × 7¾	Do.
6	4	7th December 1831	Susan Quin	Wife of Mr. Felix Borgonha	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
6	46	From Dec. 1857 to March 1860.	W. Bryant, G. Martin, W. Stubbings, R. Offord, Color Sergeant T. Edwards, E. Garland, J. Smith	Who died during the Indian Mutiny	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	56	26th November 1860	Charles Thomas.	Son of Quartermaster A. Williams, H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, Lieutenant.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	6	20th February 1838	William Bye	Key Serjeant of Black Town	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
6	57	28th September 1861	Charles William Xavier	Medical Student	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	58	31st May 1839	Matilda Adeline Lucas	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 4	Do.
6	7	28th May 1838	Margaret Greaves Marshall	. . . . .	Do	5 × 2½	Do.
6	35	31st August 1852	Frances Margaret Harris	. . . . .	Do.	6½ × 4	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
6	31	29th November 1850	Christiana Frances	Wife of Mr. John Castor	Brickwork	14 × 9½	Requires plastering.
6	21	22nd January 1846	Terence C. Corley	Lieutenant, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.	Do.	4 × 5	Do.
6	64	13th September 1861	John Edmund Sandford	Son of Frances William	Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
6	55	27th September 1860.	John Ward	Staff Sergeant, Commissariat Department	Do.	4½ × 3¼	Do.
6	2	26th September 1821.	William Urquhart	Projector and original Proprietor of the Commercial Circulator Press.	Do.	6¾ × 9½	Do.
5	25	11th February 1850	Robert Grant Carmichael	Major, 38th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
5	74	8th April 1872	William Grant, B.A.	First Uncovenanted Assistant, Board of Revenue, Madras.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
5	15	29th August 1875	Kathleen Cosby	Child of John Morries Maskell	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
5	41	27th September 1855	Edward Glass Sloan	Son of Mr. William Sloan	Do.	5½ × 3½	Do.
5	29½	29th June 1852	Mrs. Jean Milne	Wife of Overseer John Milne, Commissary Department.	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
5	38	25th July 1855	Richard O'Hara Steele	The second son of Captain A. Loftus Steele, 6th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	5 × 3½	Do.
4	80	26th July 1857	Frances Edmund Plowden	Lieutenant of the 10th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	4 × 2	Do.
4	86	4th November 1860	Mr. John James Fitzpatrick	Invalid pensioner, Troop Quartermaster of the Horse Brigade Artillery.	Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
4	11	30th June 1820	Mrs. Mary Murray	The wife of Serjeant-Major Andrew Murray	Do.	7 × 3	Do.
4	71	5th December 1853	Ellen Maria	Son of Mr. John White	Do.	4½ × 3	Do.
...	...	15th November 1851	Angelica	Wife of Mr. Thomas Burghall	Do.	8 × 8	Do.
3	5	4th August 1813	William Greig, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	14 × 14	Do.
2	8½	7th November 1869	F. Pace	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, S. F., son of Major Pace.	Do.	6 × 4	Do.
2	86	24th December 1870	Frederick James Lawder	Quartermaster, 10th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
1	1	6th August MDCCCIX	Jacob Anderson, M.D.	. . . . .	Do.	20 × 15	Do.
1	3	23rd April 1810	Mrs. Ann Anderson Young	Daughter of Doctor James Anderson, Physician General, relict of Charles Wallace Young.	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
1	2	8th May 1809	George Westcott	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
1	4½	17th July 1811	Cecilia Matilda	Daughter of the Reverend Edward Vaughan, Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George.	Do.	6¾ × 4	Do.
14	4	7th April 1808	Edward Collins	Major-General	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.

14	5	26th December 1808	George Wahab	Do.	Do.	10 × 10	Do.
1	18	24th June 1860	Isaac James Kingston	Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
14	17	22nd January 1868	Anne Maria	Wife of John Bennett	Do.	9 × 4¾	Do.
14	27	28th February 1864	Matilda Sophia	Wife of Sergeant-Major E. Tweddle, 2nd Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
14	24	7th November 1862	Clarissa Wilhelmina	Wife of Sergeant R. D. Jones, Royal Artillery.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
15	20	6th February 1855	Frank Munroe	Staff Sergeant, Commissary Department	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	19	22nd May 1833	Daniel Doherty	Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 49th Regiment of Foot.	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
15	8	28th November 1864	William Komareck	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	26	4th March 1835	John Onely Hall Andrews	Assistant Surgeon	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
16	21	20th August 1833	Benjamin Blake	Major, 45th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	20	29th July 1833	Cornelia Maria Anne Townsend.	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
14	7	30th September 1823	David C. Stewart	Captain, 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	37	3rd August 1800	Mr. James Rammie	. . . . .	Do.	5 × 5	Do.
14	6	24th March 1809	Charles Maxtone	A Senior Merchant in the service of the Honorable E. I. Company.	Do.	13 × 13	Do.
13	81	14th July 1831	Lawrence Henry Edmonstone.	Son of P. Edmonstone Craigie, Major in H. M.'s 55th Regiment.	Do.	2¾ × 2¾	Do.
13	38	12th February 1801	Mr. George Andrews Ram	Honorable Company's Civil Establishment	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	47	20th August 1805	Richard Griffiths	. . . . .	Do.	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
13	4	4th June 1780	John Small	. . . . .	Do.	5¼ × 2	Do.
13	24	5th September 1798 A.D.	Thomas Peters	Captain in the Honorable East India Company.	Do.	10¼ × 4¾	Do.
13	23	11th August 1798	Charles Oram	Assistant Surgeon	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
13	27	20th February 1799	Miss Margaretta Juliana Frend.	. . . . .	Do.	4½ × 3	Do.
13	90	18th May 1836	Arthur Rowlandson, M.A.	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Requires plastering for basement only.
13	70	2nd March 1823	Alexander Major	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 41st Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Requires plastering.
13	73	30th May 1825	George Johnson	Do. do. do.	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	85	9th August 1833	J. A. Penman	Surgeon	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	49	8th May 1807	Miss Caroline Johns	Daughter of Daniel Johns	Do.	9 × 5	Do.
13	55	16th November 1808	Thomas Bowyen Hurdis	A Senior Merchant in the service of H. C. and one of the Judges of the Sadder Court.	Large Tomb, Brickwork.	9 × 9	Do.
13	57	March 1809	Mrs. Catherine Hurdis	Widow of T. B. Hurdis	Do.	5¼ × 5¼	Do.
13	88	23rd July 1835	Sir John Gordon, Baronet	Major, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
13	99½	27th February 1849 . 15th June 1834 .	Mrs. Mary Critchlow .	. . . . .	Large Tomb, Brick-work.	7 × 5½	Requires plastering.
16	23	5th May 1831 .	Elizabeth	Wife of Simon Fonceca	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
13	80		Anne	Eldest daughter of the Reverend F. J. Darrah, M.A., Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S.	Do. . . .	8 × 3½	Do.
13	105	26th September 1821 .	Alfred	The son of James and Susannah Mitchell .	Do. . . .	5½ × 3¼	Do.
13	67	19th May 1834 .	John Hay . . .	Lieutenant, 34th Regiment	Do. . . .	. . .	Do.
13	87	16th January 1807 .	Christopher Dexter . .	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment . .	Do. . . .	6¾ × 3½	Do.
13	48	29th May 1822 .	George Balmain, Esq. .	Madras Civil Service	Do. . . .	15 × 15	Do.
13	68	27th May 1800 .	Mrs. Hanrietta McKenzie Robson.	Wife of Captain Fellex Robson, 16th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do. . . .	6 × 6	Do.
13	36		James Rodgers . . .	Major in the Hon'ble Co.'s Service and Military Auditor-General in the Island of Ceylon.	Do. . . .	4½ × 4½	Do.
13	82	28th July 1832 .	Charles Francis Haleman .	Son of Major Fs. Haleman	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
13	20	1st September 1797 .	Mrs. Eleanor Nuthall .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	9 × 9	Do.
13	71	29th September 1824 .	Ann Henshaw . . .	Wife of Lieutenant-General Thomas Bowson of Madras Army.	Do. . . .	7¾ × 5¾	Do.
13	21	22nd July 1797 .	James Morris . . .	Merchant of Madras	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
13	60	23rd February 1816 .	Edd. Paulet Colebrooke .	Do. do.	Do. . . .	7 × 4¼	Do.
13	104	July 1880 .	Anna Henshaw . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6 × 6	Do.
13	83	15th November 1832 .	Jane	Daughter of John Gray, Lieutenant, 51st Regiment.	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
13	63	15th August 1817 .	James Gordon . . .	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons .	Do. . . .	9¾ × 6¾	Do.
13	54	30th September 1803 .	William Wade . . .	Do. do. do. .	High Structure . .	11 × 11	Do.
16	11	2nd February 1795 .	Mr. John Henderson .	. . . . .	Brickwork . .	7 × 3¾	Do.
13	14	22nd March 1788 .	Sophia Bulman . .	Wife of John Bulman	Do. . . .	8 × 4	Do.
13	61	18th March 1816 .	Mrs. Maria Blyth . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	8 × 4	Do.
13	103	17th September 1868 .	William Charles Patrick .	Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sevenoaks . .	Do. . . .	6 × 3½	Do.
13	75	15th May 1826 .	Lewis Cramer . . .	Lieutenant, H. M.'s Ship *Rainbow* . .	Do. . . .	6 × 3½	Do.
13	28	6th April 1799 .	John D. E. Beighling Franke	. . . . .	Do. . . .	4½ × 2½	Do.
13	97	5th October 1842 .	Thomas Richard . .	Second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boyton .	Do. . . .	10½ × 9	Do.
13	66	14th August 1819 .	Jane	Wife of Edd. Ranken	Do. . . .	6¾ × 3¾	Do.
13	99	25th August 1846 .	Charles Boldex . . .	Captain, 24th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Centre District.	Do. . . .	6¾ × 3¾	Do.
13	52	17th May 1808 .	Peter Gardner . . .	Lieutenant	Do. . . .	7 × 3	Do.
12	75	21st September 1840 .	Edward Slack . . .	Lieutenant, 13th Regiment	Do. . . .	7 × 4	Do.
13	53	24th September 1808 .	John Graham . . .	Military Cadet	Do. . . .	8¼ × 3½	Do.
13	84	20th June 1833 .	Vance Young Donaldson .	Infant son of Captain and Mrs. Browne, H. M.'s 57th Regiment.	Do. . . .	7¼ × 4	Do.
12	11	3rd June 1788 .	Mrs. Catherine Edington .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6¾ × 4¼	Do.
12	35	12th April 1810 .	P. L. Lambert . . .	Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do. . . .	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
12	31	29th October 1808 .	Mary Ann Neale . .	Daughter of Daniel Neale and Eliza, his wife .	Do. . . .	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
12	58	8th August 1831 .	Æneas Macdonell Nicholson	Captain, H. M.'s 55th Regiment . . .	Do. . . .	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
12	81	18th April 1842 .	Mary Louisa . . .	Wife of Captain R. B. Preston, 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Brickwork, High Structure.	7 × 3½	Do.
12	43	18th March 1817 .	George Hay, Esq. . .	. . . . .	Brickwork . .	6¾ × 6¼	Do.
12	63	27th August 1832 .	Martha	Second daughter of Admiral Robert Montague	Do. . . .	5¾ × 2¾	Do.
12	66	8th November 1832 .	Thomas Aulin . . .	Lieutenant, 57th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do. . . .	5 × 3½	Do.
12	62	24th July 1832 . .	Mrs. Anne Cotton . .	Wife of Captain W. Cotton	Do. . . .	3½ × 3½	Do.
12	48	28th September 1822 .	Arthur A. Chatfield . .	Ship *Daphne*	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
12	57	13th March 1831 .	Elizabeth Jane . .	Wife of Henry William Lovewell, Esq. . .	Do. . . .	6 × 6	Do.
17	47	13th June 1803 .	Thomas Jollie, Esquire .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	7½ × 3½	Do.
17	2	12th October 1767 .	Frances	Wife of John Grifen	Do. . . .	6½ × 3¼	Do.
12	49	8th February 1824 .	Mr. Lency Carter . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	8¼ × 8¼	Do.
12	52	6th June 1825 .	Erskine	C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M.'s 48th Regiment.	Do. . . .	4 × 4	Do.
12	32	15th July 1809 . .	Henry Inman, Esquire .	A Captain in the Royal Navy . . .	High Structure Brick-work.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
12	36	10th January 1857 .	Mr. Ben. Johnson . .	. . . . .	Do. do. .	9¾ × 7¾	Do.
12	37	3rd August 1816 .	Joseph	Son of William and Charlotte Tapsall . .	Brickwork . .	9¼ × 7	Do.
12	26	28th November 1799 .	James Ferrier Connell .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	3¾ × 2¼	Do.
12	72	23rd March 1837 .	Robert Frances . .	Captain, 1st Native Infantry Bte. . . .	Do. . . .	5¼ × 3	.....
12	86	21st February 1877 .	Philip Lateward Codd .	Her Majesty's Indian Army	Polished Granite Stone	5¼ × 3	Requires plastering for basement.
12	76	20th July 1841 .	Walter Foster Ker . .	Captain, H. M.'s 9th Regiment of Foot; Brigade-Major to Her Majesty's Forces.	Brickwork . .	7 × 3½	Requires plastering.
12	74	31st July 1840 .	Caroline Jane . . .	The younger daughter of William Dalrymple Shaw, Calcutta.	Do. . . .	5 × 2¾	Do.
12	80	22nd January 1843 .	Thomas William . .	Son of Mr. Thomas Hogg, Apothecary .	Do. . . .	5 × 3	Do.
12	68	21st November 1833 .	Maria	Wife of Overseer Edward Cullin . . .	Do. . . .	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
12	54	6th December 1827 .	Mrs. Mary Anne Patterson	The wife of Sergeant John Patterson, of H. M.'s 54th Regiment.	Do. . . .	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
12	41	20th November 1813 .	Robert Hughes . . .	Captain, the 24th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
12	79	21st November 1841	Martha	The wife of Captain J. S. Sherman, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Brickwork	7 × 3½	Requires plastering.
12	24	30th January 1795	Mrs. E. Elizabeth Capper	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
12	98	No	J. A. Preston and Sophia, his sister.	Two infants	Do.	4¾ × 3¾	Do.
		16th July 1815	William Garron	Madras Civil Service	Do.	8¼ × 4¼	Do.
17	49	23rd April 1804	James Innes	Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	8 × 3¾	Do.
12	47	21st June 1822	Haster Anna	Wife of Charles Highmore Potts, Lieutenant in H. M.'s 54th Regiment.	Do.	7½ × 7½	Do.
12	39	23rd April 1815	Susanna Finnes	Wife of John Finnes, Paymaster of H. M.'s 56th Regiment of Foot.	High Structure	10 × 10	Do.
12	9	9th October 1786	William Popham	Son of Stephen Popham, Esq.	Brickwork	8½ × 6	Do.
12	28	9th September 1801	Elizabeth	Daughter of Mr. Stanhope, Deputy Commissary	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
12	40	1st April 1812	Mrs. Madelonette Vanspall	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 3¾	Do.
12	33	XXVII July MDCCCIX	Jane	Daughter of Captain Crawford, wife of Mr. Thomas Bistles of Madras.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	47	1st October 1827	Mrs. Catherine O'Meara	Wife of Sergeant J. O'Meara of the Commissariat Department.	Do.	5 × 3¼	Do.
11	73	23rd April 1846	Joseph Michael	Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rigmood	Do.	10¼ × 9¾	Do.
11	34	29th November 1817	John Richardson Verno	Colonel Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	59	25th August 1834	Josepha Sutherland	Infant daughter of the late John Sutherland	Do.	4½ × 2¾	Do.
11	42	5th September 1825	Mr. A. S. Ponton	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
11	21	19th March 1810	Mrs. Sophia Eliza Oliver	. . . . .	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	54	21st December 1832	Mrs. Eliza Amelia Heggar	The wife of Thomas Heggar, Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st L. Cavalry.	Do.	5¾ × 3	Do.
11	11	29th October 1805	Rev. J. F. Hartwell	Bengal Establishment	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
11	37	1st January 1821	James S. Spankle	Captain of the Madras European Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
11	44	10th October 1825	John Ford	Ensign, H. H.'s 69th Regiment of Foot	Do.	7¾ × 3¼	Do.
11	45	16th October 1826	T. M. Sinkins	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 46th Regiment of Foot	Do.	6¾ × 3½	Do.
11	40	5th March 1825	John Penn	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 69th Regiment of Foot	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
11	2	A.D. MDCCCIX	Paul Jodrell Milits, M.D.	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 3½	Do.
11	38	15th January 1824	George Henderson, Esq.	A passenger on board the homeward bound ship *Ganges*.	Do.	8 × 6	Do.
11	12	4th February 1806	The Honorable C. Carleton	Lieutenant-Colonel	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
11	28	17th October A.D. 1813	Robert Anderson, Esq.	Master Attendant, Madras	Do.	6½ × 6½	Do.
11	41	21st August 1825	Mrs. Mary Smith	Wife of William Smith, Esq., Surgeon of H. M.'s 15th Regiment.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
11	10	27th August 1805	Mr. Allen Spottiswood	. . . . .	Do.	8¾ × 3½	Do.
11	31	5th „ 1814	John McDonald, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 9	Do.
11	20	20th February 1809	George Robert Moss	. . . . .	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
11	18	13th „ 1808	Mr. John Stevens	. . . . .	Do.	3¼ × 3¾	Do.
11	49	24th July 1828	William Parrie	. . . . .	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
11	69	5th November 1843	Elizabeth	Wife of Assistant Apothecary A. Lynn	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	27	27th July 1813	Mrs. Hellen Thoy	Wife of Robert Thoy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.	Do.	8¾ × 5½	Do.
11	19	25th October 1808	Mrs. Jenny Baily	. . . . .	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	16	31st „ 1807	Richard Fleming	. . . . .	Do.	5 × 5½	Do.
11	32	27th „ 1814	Erasmus Saunders	Lieutenant, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry.	Do.	7½ × 4½	Do.
11	24	23rd January 1811	Elizabeth Henrey	Daughter of Quartermaster William Henrey, H. M.'s 69th Regiment.	Do.	4¼ × 2¾	Do.
11	64	9th March 1839	Esther	Wife of Mr. Robert Carr	High Structure	12¼ × 7¾	Do.
11	86	3rd June 1859	William Ponsonby Ewing	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 3	Do.
11	15	25th October 1807	Mr. Michael Hughes	Conductor of Ordnance	Do.	5 × 5	Do.
10	30	25th March 1822	R. Blackie, Esq.	H. M.'s 55th Regiment	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
10	16	28th January 1814	Mr. James Doblin	Merchant	Do.	8 × 4½	Do.
10	46	6th August 1829	Mr. H. W. Lewcock	. . . . .	Brickwork	7 × 4	Do.
10	70	30th April 1860	Riversdale Elliot	Cornet in H. M.'s 1st (King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	60	10th June 1848	William O'Conner	Brevet-Major of the 25th Regiment (The King's Own Borderers.)	Do.	5¾ × 3¼	Do.
10	26	5th November 1820	Gilbert Briggs, Esq.	Captain, H. M.'s 89th Regiment	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	38	20th September 1824	Charles Coates	. . . . .	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	45	26th November 1828	Lieutenant A. B. Johnson Ensign W. Bristowe	Both of the 16th Regiment, Native Infantry	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
10	61	6th „ 1849	Eliza Matilda	Wife of Lieutenant A. T. Alexander, 42nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
10	19	24th October 1814	Robert	Son of George Elizabeth Arbuthnot	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
10	9	5th September 1811	Charles Foot	Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Piedmontese*	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
10	15	4th December 1812	Frederick Harris	Son of Charles and Maria Harris	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
10	20	19th December 1814	John Seton	Infant son of Colonel Alexander Macgregor Murray.	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs —continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
10	22	5th November 1815	William	Son of Captain Tongue, of H. M.'s 30th Regiment.	Brickwork	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Requires plastering.
10	23	10th November 1817	John Chinnery, Esq.	H. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service	Do.	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
10	10	29th September 1811	William Danson	Captain of H. M.'s Ship *Piedmontese*	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
10	34	20th October 1823	Mrs. Emma Cassam	Wife of Mr. Peter Cassam	Do.	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
10	56	9th May 1845	Ellen Veda Upshon	. . . . .	Do.	7 × $3\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
10	17	10th May 1814	John Mair	. . . . .	Do.	$7\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
10	27	11th March 1821	Robert Stevenson, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	7 × $3\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
10	25	21st January 1820	Thomas Kendle Smith	Lieutenant, M. 46th Regiment	Do.	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
10	18	24th October 1814	Charles Chambers	1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry	Do.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	Do.
9	21	8th January 1816	Eliza	Infant daughter of Griffin and Jane Orton	Do.	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
9	66	18th May 1861	Mrs. Margaret Orford	Widow of Joseph Orford, Conductor of Ordnance, and eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Atkinson, Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance.	Do.	$7\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
9	36	22nd July 1830	Mary	The wife of Conductor of Ordnance J. Orford, offspring Thomas Samuel Price.	Do.	3 × $2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	8	8th October 1782	Charles Wood	Captain Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Worcester*.	Do.	$6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
17	37	27th September 1797	George Hall	Lieutenant-Colonel	Do.	$7\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	36	22nd August 1797	Andrew Ross, Esq.	One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Madras.	Do.	9 × 9	Do.
17	50	3rd May 1804	Allan Grant	Captain	Do.	9 × $4\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
17	45	28th June 1802	Thomas Woodall	Major of His Majesty's 12th Regiment	Do.	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
17	16	4th June MDCCLXXXVII	Honorable George McKenzie	2nd son of the Earl of Cromarty, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's 7th Regiment.	Do.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	42	18th June 1800	Alexander Kerr.	. . . . .	Do.	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
17	32	July 1796 and October 1797.	Alexander and William	The infant sons of Alexander Falconer and Eliza.	Do.	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	74	14th July 1860	John Taylor	The beloved husband of Mrs. Anne Taylor, who was Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore.	Do.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	31	8th June 1796	Mrs. Grace Henderson	. . . . .	Do.	10 × $5\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	7	9th July 1782	Harriet Opton	. . . . .	Do.	$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
17	30	17th May 1796	Alexander Foulis	. . . . .	Do.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	55	5th November 1807	Walter Grant	Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.	Do.	$13\frac{1}{4} \times 8$	Do.
17	58	18th June 1808	Thomas Annesley Browne	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
17	40	10th July 1799	James Gall, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	72	30th January 1821	John Tullot	. . . . .	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
17	69	29th May 1819	John Tullot	Lieutenant of 1st Ceylon Regiment of Light Infantry.	Do.	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	68	30th September 1816	The Rev. Frederick White, M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	Do.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	46	28th November 1802	James West	. . . . .	Do.	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
17	56	21st December 1807	Mr. Henry Charles Gilmore	Rungporin, Bengal	Do.	$8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	19	13th October 1787	Mr. Daniel Russell	. . . . .	Do.	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
17	65	4th February 1815	George Elliot	Captain, eldest son of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor of Fort St. George.	Do.	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$	Do.
17	67	7th November 1815	P. L. Heydinger, Esq.	Private Secretary to the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras.	Do.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	71	27th January 1820	John Bryan Pybus	Civil Service.	Do.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	Do.
17	20	15th May 1788	Mr. Daniel Cameron	. . . . .	Do.	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	51	30th August 1805	G. G. Richardson	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
17	15	5th June 1822	James Stringer, Esq	Late of Madras	Do.	$11\frac{1}{4} \times 8$	Do.
17	24	10th August 1789 / 23rd January 1785	George Savage, Esq. / De Le Rochele	. . . . .	Do.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
17	5	8th November 1773	Thomas Madge, Esq.	Major of the Honorable Company's Service	Do.	2 × 1	Do.
17	26	21st June 1791	R. Van. Meirop, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	6 × $2\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
2	30	25th October 1829	Rev. Alexander Webster	Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church	Do.	6 × $3\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
...	...	None	Elizabeth	Infant daughter of Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Webster.	Do.	$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$	Do.
2	2	6th August 1813	Hannah Harries	Daughter of John Harries, Esq.	Do.	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$	Do.
2	38	28th August 1835	Mr. Francis Lupton	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S.	Do.	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2	12	4th December 1817	Gilbert Ricketts	. . . . .	Do.	7 × $3\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2	28	27th May 1824	John Douglas White, Esq.	Member of Medical Board	Do.	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$	Do.
...	...	1st October 1817	John Pater	Lieutenant-General	Do.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2	16	26th January 1819	Andrew McCally	Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel of the H. C. S. on the Madras Establishment.	Do.	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2	45	24th June 1845	Sarah Adelade	Wife of John Edward Price	Do.	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
2	15	27th December 1818	Doctor David Temasfield	. . . . .	Do.	5 × $2\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2	22	14th July 1820	Harriet Sophia Baines	. . . . .	Do.	7 × $3\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
2	17	1st February 1819	T. J. West	Lieutenant, Madras Artillery	Do.	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
2	13	20th June 1818	Eliza Williams	. . . . .	Do.	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
...	...	22nd March 1815	Austin Edmund	. . . . .	Do.	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$	Do.
						$6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$	

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—concluded.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
2	11	15th August 1817	Robert	Infant son of J. S. Sherman	Brickwork	3 × 3	Requires plastering.
2	24	15th June 1821	Mrs. Sarah Murray	...	Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
2	34	22nd May 1833	Mr. James Fraser	...	Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
2	6	10th October 1815	Major Joseph	H. M.'s 22nd Regiment	Do.	7½ × 5	Do.
2	40	11th September 1837	Juliana Mary	Daughter of M. E. C. Griffiths	Do.	7 × 4	Do.

W. LEEMING,
Garrison Chaplain, Madras.

W. H. BURTON, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer.

Chepauk, 10th December 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commissariat Department.
Stores Supplies.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th May 1882.

The following statement showing woollen and cotton cloths supplied for the use of troops through the Commissariat Department, and the approximate quantities required annually, is published for general information:—

ARTICLES.	Lower Circle.			Central Circle.			Upper Circle.			Fabric.		Remarks.
	Probable number required.	Approximate quantity of fabric.	Average price of the circle per yard.	Probable number required.	Approximate quantity of fabric.	Average price of the circle per yard.	Probable number required.	Approximate quantity of fabric.	Average price of the circle per yard.	Kind.	Width.	Total approximate quantity of fabric required annually.
	No.	Yards.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Yards.	Rs. A. P.	No	Yards.	Rs. A. P.		Inches.	Yards.	
Woollen Articles for Men.												
Belts, flannel	504	574	1 4 0	993	1,098	1 4 4	1,925	2,220	1 10 6	Cricket flannel	28	3,880
Caps, blue flannel, lined	36	8	1 4 0	68	15	1 14 9	207	45	0 0 6	Flannel	27	118
Drawers do. of sizes	540	1,277	0 15 0	1,671	4,080	1 2 3	2,661	7,270	3 0 0	Ditto	27 & 29	12,696
Vests do. do.	870	2,535	0 15 0	1,692	6,304	0 14 4	3,601	9,913	2 4 7½	Ditto	27 & 29	17,767
For Women.												
Petticoats, flannel, of sizes	82	319	1 0 0	95	338	1 14 9	289	1,195	2 10 0	Flannel	27	1,842
Shifts do. do.	97	103	1 0 0	79	183	1 3 3	453	1,004	1 11 7½	Ditto	27 & 29	1,295
Gowns, long, woollen, of sizes	109	359	1 12 8	67	474	2 1 2	310	932	...	Blue serge, thick	54	1,754
For Children.												
Drawers, flannel, of sizes	13	24	0 15 0	58	113	1 5 8	372	884	1 13 0	Flannel	29	1,021
Gowns, long, woollen, of sizes	103	302	0 15 0	52	104	0 14 4	367	1,195	1 8 10	Ditto	32	1,891
Petticoats, flannel, girls', of sizes	102	284	0 15 0	50	142	1 2 5	389	1,007	1 7 7	Ditto	27 & 36	1,237
Shirts, night, flannel do.	124	435	0 15 0	66	383	1 5 8	543	1,962	1 12 4½	Ditto	25	2,760
Cotton Articles for Men.												
Drawers, cotton, of sizes	555	1,393	0 3 6	2,530	4,575	0 5 11	3,941	10,150	0 12 6	Sheeting cloth	82	16,024
Shirts do. do.	1,227	3,800	0 3 6	2,407	5,704	0 6 11	4,857	13,800	0 15 6	Ditto	32	23,304
For Women.												
Gowns, night, long, calico, of sizes	138	610	0 3 6	105	457	0 5 2	461	2,126	1 11 8	Calico	36	3,203
Gowns, short, do. do.	44	198	0 3 0	72	203	0 4 10	325	998	0 12 11	Ditto	32	1,307
Petticoats, calico, do.	80	330	0 3 0	81	334	0 4 10	395	1,437	0 13 9	Ditto	32	2,100
Shirts, cotton do.	127	350	0 3 0	130	325	0 6 9	620	1,992	0 10 6	Long cloth	32	3,668
For Children.												
Shirts, night, cotton, of sizes	310	310	0 3 6	129	411	0 7 0	765	2,198	0 8 1	Sheeting cloth	36	2,053
Gowns, long, do. do.	165	280	0 3 6	65	200	0 6 9	651	1,753	1 3 0	Long cloth	32	2,243
Woollen Articles for Men.												
Gowns, long, woollen { 1st size	113	389	1 8 8	140	760	1 14 11½	910	3,194	...	Blue serge, thick	54	4,273
{ 2nd size	143	357	1 0 0	269	627	1 10 4	915	2,497	...	Flannel, grey	54	2,392
Jackets, light, woollen { 1st size	110	294	1 0 0	104	1,035	2 1 2	608	2,464	...	Blue grey flannel	54	3,283
{ 2nd size	217	440	1 0 0	387	1,035	2 1 2	298	1,708	...	Blue serge, thick	54	2,252
Trowsers, light, woollen { 1st size	109	273	1 12 8	289	487	1 14 11½	1,013	1,630	...	Ditto thin	54	2,289
{ 2nd size	211	341	1 8 8	428	974	1 14 11½	279	997	...	Blue grey flannel	54	1,611
Trowsers, warm, woollen { 1st size	138	215	1 0 0	139	317	2 3 9½	992	1,874	...	Ditto	54	2,496
{ 2nd size	276	278	1 0 0	278	695	2 3 9½	248	344	...	Blue serge, thin	54	1,314
Waistcoats, sleeved, woollen { 1st size	177	87	1 8 8	4	20	1 14 11½	248	918	...	Flannel grey	54	1,582
{ 2nd ,,	46	106	1 0 8	7	41	2 6 10	158	1,475	...		54	393
Barrack Bedding.								246				
Mattress	2,314	10,100	0 7 0	7,584	35,401	0 6 9	10,289	34,402	0 6 0	Duck cloth	38	80,889
Pillows	2,706	2,067	0 7 0	7,734	9,706	0 6 9	10,257	5,434	0 7 1	Ditto	38	17,287
Sheets	2,515	18,623	0 7 0	10,064	47,701	0 6 2	16,671	20,227	0 5 4	Sheeting	60	92,511
Stuffings, 6′×3′, weighing 4 lbs. 8 oz.	2,045	each	2 6 1½	4,875	each	2 9 0	8,010	each	1 13 4	Cotton	36	15,033
Hospital Bedding.												No.
Mattress	398	1,932	0 8 0	274	2,208	0 8 3½	1,584	3,009	0 7 1	Duck cloth	42	7,587
Pillows, large	256	213	0 8 0	872	760	0 8 3½	1,740	1,193	0 8 0	Ditto	42	2,187
Do. small	581	218	0 8 0	814	614	0 8 3½	1,581	837	0 7 11	Ditto	42	1,703
Sheets	1,910	4,005	0 7 0	3,478	8,270	0 6 4	686	16,242	0 7 4	Sheeting	60	22,142
Pillow covers, large	681	812	0 3 0	2,609	2,060	0 7 0	...	...	...	Ditto grey	38	2,902
Ditto, small	681	544	0 3 0	2,537	2,100	0 7 0	...	...	...	Do. do.	38	3,091
Miscellaneous.												
Cloth doscoty, for bandages for veterinary purposes	...	104	0 2 8	...	239	0 2 9	...	187	0 3 5	Doscoty	...	500
Flannel, country, for ditto	...	84	0 2 8	...	728	0 7 11	...	1,841	0 6 1	Flannel	...	2,653
	64		yard.			yard.			yard	Doscoty	24	6,180
Duster, cloth, for		105	0 3 6	107	...	0 3 3	6,009	...	0 1 3	Gurzee cloth	21	394
Gauze cloth, fine, for plaster	...	1,210	0 4 3	...	263	0 4 3	...	36	0 1 3	Longcloth	27	5,912
L. B. cloth, for dressing	...	1,087	0 4 9	...	2,469	0 4 5	...	...	0 3 9	Muslin	36	2,715
Cloth, muslin for dressing	...	1,608	0 4 9	...	1,094	0 3 3	...	2,124	0 4 4	Nainsook	36	6,394
Do. remnants for do.	...	2,054	0 4 9	...	3,520	0 4 0	...	680	0 3 9	Sheeting	24	10,259
Do. shooting for do.	...	312	0 3 0	...	4,181	0 3 8	...	1,192	0 3 10	Doscoty	24	2,109
Do. doscoty sheet for ice					1,838	0 3 0	...	4,004	0 6 9	Ditto	24	7,945
Do. do. cleaning barrack lamps	...	1,043	0 2 6	...	5,183	0 1 10½	...	1,710	0 2 0	Flannel	21	2,418
Flannel, Europe	...	780	0 15 0	...	1,340	0 11 2	...	288	0 3 0	Doscoty	24	1,689
Sheets, doscoty, for McNamara filters	...	158	0 3 0	...	1,098	0 3 0	...	496	0 2 0	Flannel	27	727
Flannel bags for tea and coffee lots	...	155	0 4 0	...	321	0 11 2	...	291	0 10 6			

	Rate.	No. required annually.
Blankets, brown, 7′ 6″×5′, weighing 4 lbs. 12 oz., for European troops in barracks, each	2 10 9	19,000
Blankets, brown, 7′×4′ (when doubled) weighing 8 lbs., for Hospitals, each	3 8 0	125
Table of Native troops, each	3 8 0	3,750
Blankets, thick, black, 7′×4′, weighing 4 lbs., for Horses extra, each	1 12 0	2,500
Blankets, thick, black, 7′×4′, weighing 4 lbs., for Horses, Ponies and Mules, each	2 10 0	1,000
Ditto brown, 6′×6′, weighing 5 lbs., for Yabnos, Ponies and Bazaar Mules, each	2 3 0	175
Ditto horsecloths, 6′×6′, weighing 5 lbs. for ditto each	1 16 6	25
Ditto black, 6′×6′, weighing 5 lbs. for ditto each		
Blankets, white, weighing 6 lbs., for Hospitals of European troops, a large stock in hand.		

* Contract rates with Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company.

T. DEANE, *Major*,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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 1st May 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab	Feb. 1882	Apl. 12, 1882
2	Coorg ... ... / Port Blair ... ... / Assam ... ... / Mysore	Do. „	Do. 17, „
6	Military Works ...	Do. „	Do. 21, „
7	Rajputana ... ... / Beluchistan Agency ...	Do. „	Do. 24, „
9	Bengal ... ... / Central India... ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
11	Madras ... ... / Bombay ... ... / Hyderabad (Imperial) ... / Hyderabad (Assigned Districts).	Do. „	Do. 26, „
15	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Jan. „	Mar. 27, „
16	Central Provinces ...	Do. „	Do. 30, „
17	British Burmah ...	Do. „	Apl. 3, „
	TELEGRAPH.		
1	Indo-European ...	Feb. 1882	Apl. 20, 1882
2	Indian	Do. „	Do. 24, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	Feb. 1882	Apl. 12, 1882
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 17, „
3	Rajputana ... ... / Bengal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
5	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 26, „
6	Madras ... ... / British Burmah ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab	Feb. 1882	Apl. 13, 1882
2	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 22, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 26, „
4	Madras ... ... / North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Jan. „	Mar. 27, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umballa & Kalka ...	Mar. 1882	Apl. 29, 1882
2	Umritsar and Pathancote	Feb. „	Mar. 31, „
3	Amraoti ... ... / Khamgaon ... ... / Nalhati	Do. „	Apl. 11, „
5	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 15, „
7	Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 20, „
8	Patna & Gya ... / Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. „	Do. 22, „
10	Bhopal ... ... / Sindia ... ... / Holkar ... ... / Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ... / Kandahar (Lower Sec.) ... / Rewari-Ferozepore ... / Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. „	Do. 24, „
17	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Northern Bengal ... / Tirhoot ... ... / Indore-Nasirabad ... / Indus Valley ... ... / Southern Mahratta Country.	Do. „	Do. 25, „
23	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 27, „
24	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension. / Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley. / Punjab Northern ... / Rawalpindi & Murree ...	Do. „	Do. 28, „
28	Kandahar (Upper Sec.) ... / Central Bengal ...	Jan. „	Mar. 27, „
30	Rajputana	Do. „	Apl. 5, „
31	Rangoon & Sittang Valley / Patna & Bahraich ...	Do. „	Do. 15, „
33	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ... / Bareilly-Pilibhit ... / Bhowpore-Kalpi ... / Bundelcund Sarrey ... / Sitapur-Pilibhit ...	Do. „	Do. 17, „
38	Muttra-Hathras ... / Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension / Achneyra-Muttra ...	Do. „	Do. 19, „
41	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. „	Do. 19, „
42	East Indian ...	Dec. 1881	Do. 11, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...	Feb. 1882	Apl. 20, 1882
2	Patna & Gya ... / Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 22, „
4	Tirhoot ... ... / Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Calcutta & South-Eastern / Northern Bengal ... / Indus Valley ... ... / Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. „	Do. 25, „
10	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 27, „
11	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Do. „	Do. 28, „
12	Punjab Northern ...	Do. „	Do. 29, „
13	Dhond and Manmad ...	Jan. „	Mar. 27, „
14	Rajputana ... ... / Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...	Do. „	Apl. 17, „
16	Muttra-Hathras ...	Do. „	Do. 18, „
17	Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	Do. „	Do. 19, „
18	Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch	Dec. 1881	Mar. 27, „
19	East Indian	Do. „	Apl. 11, „
20	Sindia	Do. „	Do. 13, „

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

...ia, the 9th May 1882.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1882.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer 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.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Debenture Loan of 1867-68.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	Grand Total.
Balance of 30th April 1882 . . .	54,100	13,333	1,066	13,71,413	31,51,100	2,29,91,000	1,04,51,700	2,89,27,237	2,91,67,400	35,500	9,61,09,749	47,59,400	1,00,17,300	9,89,01,100	11,36,77,800	1,11,500	32,98,000	60,200	21,33,11,349
Add—																			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May 1882 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11,800	...	...	...	...	11,800	...	10,000	1,05,000	1,15,000	...	...	...	1,26,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May 1882 . . .	...	...	...	...	7,400	34,100	52,000	43,300	29,500	...	1,66,300	...	1,000	8,000	9,000	...	...	...	1,75,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1882 . . .	...	...	...	...	2,000	3,91,900	4,000	90,200	1,14,100	...	6,02,200	7,000	10,500	2,70,000	2,87,500	...	...	...	8,89,700
	54,100	13,333	1,066	13,71,413	31,60,500	2,34,28,800	1,05,07,700	2,90,60,737	2,93,11,000	35,500	9,68,90,049	47,66,400	1,00,38,800	9,92,84,100	11,40,89,300	1,11,500	32,98,000	60,200	21,45,03,149
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	21,440	2,000	2,37,500	1,500	5,92,000	1,39,500	3,000	9,96,940	1,600	80,000	4,35,000	5,16,600	...	...	...	15,13,540
Balance on 15th May 1882 . . .	54,100	13,333	1,066	13,49,973	31,58,500	2,31,91,300	1,05,06,200	2,84,68,737	2,91,71,500	32,500	9,58,93,109	47,64,800	99,58,800	9,88,49,100	11,35,72,700	1,11,500	32,98,000	60,200	21,29,89,609

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1882, enfaced from India 4,538 lakhs ; re-transferred from London, 3,736 lakhs.
„ 16th Mar. 1882 to 31st „ „ „ „ 11 „ „ „ 18 „
„ 1st April „ to 15th April „ „ „ 7 „ „ „ 16 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ „ 10 „ „ „ 14 „
„ 1st May „ to 15th May „ „ „ 11 „ „ „ 15 „
4,577 lakhs. 3,799 lakhs.
5,799 „
Balance against India 778 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, the 17th May 1882.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th May 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,916	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,10,64,712 6 8)	2,25,42,733	6	4
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,14,78,020 15 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,35,17,463	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,64,734	1	4
Sundries	15,06,930	0	5

ASSETS.	Rs	A.	P.
Government Securities	74,28,767	13	0
Other authorized Investments	44,56,355	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	75,79,832	10	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	79,73,931	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased	2,12,93,131	9	9
Balances with other Banks	7,36,808	13	8
Bullion	6,32,587	15	8
Dead Stock	12,04,204	10	11
Stamps	9,831	5	0
Sundries	3,82,257	14	8
	5,16,97,709	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 77,92,739 10 1)	1,92,46,068	3	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,14,53,328 9 9)			
RUPEES	7,09,43,777	8	9

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18th May 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accit. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. 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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 8	...	...	...	8,93,440	72,90,999	32,43,124
„ 9	...	...	...	8,93,440	72,65,986	32,43,124
„ 10	...	...	...	8,93,440	74,42,181	32,43,124
„ 11	...	...	1,67,125	7,36,555	79,89,831	34,00,009
„ 12	...	...	3,46,901	4,10,737	85,28,763	37,25,827
„ 13	...	...	3,25,233	94,38	87,99,307	40,31,254

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th May 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
33	... O 65—53951 ...	50	Bisson Dyal Hurdyal.
34	... O 65—03332 ...	50	Loharam Siroratna.
35	... O 65—34634 ...	50	Abdar Rahman.
36	... O 97—25250 ...	100	The Deputy Postmaster General, Dacca.
37	... O 89—85934 ...	1,000	The Deputy Postmaster General, Oudh.
	O 97—46304 ...	100	
	O 67—03908 ...	100	
	O 97—33904 ...	100	
38	... P 10—14652 ...	100	Sujadul Huq.
	O 97—97930 ...	100	

CALCUTTA,
The 19th May 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
3	... N 5—16842 ...	100	Bukhtawer Sing, Commissariat Office, care of Ghamandi Mal, Umballa Cantonment.

LAHORE,
The 6th May 1882.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
4	... B 65—08711 ...	50	Venkataragava Chetti, Sub-Post Master, Tirukoilur.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 8th May 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1882.

Commencing with the steamers leaving—

London	...	May 24
Brindisi	...	June 5
Calcutta	...	June 17
Madras	...	June 20
Bombay	...	June 16
Sydney	...	May 31
Shanghai	...	June 3

the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company touching at Ceylon will substitute Colombo for Galle as a port of call.

2. The general arrangements for the despatch of mails to Ceylon by P. and O. Steamer will not be affected by this change.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 11th May 1882.

No. 1438.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

Mr. A. Ammon is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

Mr. S. LeM. Lord, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is transferred to Behar, and is appointed to be an Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BRITISH BURMAH.

Mr. M. E. Monks is appointed to be an Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Mr. Narayan Chimnajee is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 19th May 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	26th May	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	25th „	Str. *Kerbela.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	20th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	23rd „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	22nd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7 „	25th „	Str. *Pemba.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	7 „	27th „	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	26th „	From Bombay.
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 „	25th „	Str. *Committa.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	7 „	24th „	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay, can be forwarded by this opportunity.

† Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles) Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th May 1882.

Arbuthnot, E. T.
Arson, C.
Atkinson, A.
Badgley, Lt. J. M. T.
Baldwin, Capt. J. H.
Barnard, E.
Bastien, W. E.
Berkeley, W.
Boswell, W. L.
Cazalas, L.
Critsch, F. J.
Curry, W. T.
Debois, Madame.
Evans, T.
Ganad, W.
Gilli, J. B.
Greetham, R. T.
Hawley, H.
Hawkes, G. W.
Jefferson, L.
Jones, A. J.
Kebab, G. F.
Lloyd, J.
Morris, G.
O'Neill, Miss R.
Poulson, E.
Richards, A.
Scott, E. C.
Smith, Mrs. F.
Swift, Miss C.
Taylor, J. G.
Tritsh, F.
White, W. M.
Wilson, H.

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

Achard, L. F.
Antonio, D.
Beamki, Sijnore G. P.
Bercavetz, Abraham.
Berrill, G. F.
Bockman, C.
C. B. A.
C. B. & Co.
Cahill, James.
Carter, R. G.
Chesney, Captain D.
Cohen, E.
Cooper, Frank.
Cresswell, J. W.
Croghan, W. J.
Cumine, Miss.
Curie, R. B.
Dadds, F. L.
Dexter, J. B.
Driscoll, D. O.
Dun, E. W.
E. D. P. O.
Fergusson, Major.
Fitch, R. A.
Gheenburge, M. M.
G. L.
Gordon, Miss E.
Gunther, J.
Hankivez, C.
Hansen, W. T.
Hart, M. D.
Harry, Thomas.
Hearne, T.
Howard, W.
Jacky, Monsieur R.
Jones, H. R.
Jones, Thos.
Jox, Henry.
Kanai Lall Seal.
Kegel, F. G. M.
Kendall, Miss Sophia.
Kennedy, R. H.
Kennet, C. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Lynam, J.
Macnab, Henry.
Maitland, T.
Malabari, B. M.
Manager, Central Bengal Medical Hall.
Mason, —.
Massy, J.
Maston, B.
McVey, Hugh.
Mercer, C. G.
Michie, A.
Molla, M. W.
Munro, W.
Nazir, C. S.
Norton, J. B.
Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Palmer, Mrs. E.
Penning, P. D.
Pinglay, A. B.
Pollock, W. N.
Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Raymond, Miss.
Read, Robert.
Rex, Miss.
Rhodes, D.
Robinson, William.
S. B. & Co.
Schaun, R.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Sheels, H. J.
Sims, Fred.
Smith, H. Gordon.
Smith, Miss A. S.
Span, J. M.
Stobie, Lt. J. C.
Strachan, E.
Strongs, W. S.
Stromayer, T.
Stuart, William.
Thornhill, H. S.
Thomas, W H.
Vincent, J.
Warnier, M.
Watts, G.
Williams, John.
Wilson, Mrs. C. M.
W. J. H.
Wright, Mrs. H.
X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

"E. D."
Howard, E.
Patton, J. R. T.
Rickie, Alex. S.
Stewart, C. H.
Thomas & Co., E. H. C.
Williams, John.
Wilson, B.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that the Government Currency Note No. P11—03439, for Rs. 500, is lying unclaimed at this Office. Any person claiming to be the owner of the said Note is requested to produce evidence in support of the claim on or before the 30th of September 1882.

J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Magistrate, Howrah.

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 كا خوب قائم 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 ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريده كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه يهه 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 مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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 the Marine Survey Department, 4-4 Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

☞ All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*
Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. *Re. 1.*
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Kurrachee to Vingoria. *Re. 1-12.*
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Port of Sálaya or Seraia. *Re. 1.*
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Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. *Annas 8.*
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Bankot and Entrance to Savitri River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Sadashivgad Bay, including the port of Karwar and Beitkul Cove. *Re. 1.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadive Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. *Annas 12.*
Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. *Annas 8.*
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India, East Coast—Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, &c.—

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. *Re. 1-12.*
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Paumben Pass. *Re. 1.*
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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, R.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.*
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Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast. *Re. 1.*
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Kopah Inlet. *Re. 1.*
Salang Island (Junkseylon). *Re 1.*
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Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. *Re. 1.*
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* Published by Messrs. Allen & Company, Pall Mall, London.

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Table of Natural Scales, 1877. *Annas 4.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Catalogue of Original and other documents deposited in the Marine Survey Department, 1881 *Not for sale.*

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. Pámban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour, Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea. Navigation, inshore 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. *Annas 4*
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Annas 4.*
„ 24. India, West Coast, Harbours of Karwar and Bankot. *Annas 4.*
„ 25. Africa, East Coast, Zanzibar to Barava *Annas 4.*
„ 26. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880, 1881. *Annas 4.*

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„ 2. Malwan Rock, Malwan.
„ 3. Fixed white Light at Dwarka, Kattywar.
„ 4. Mooram Shulli Tivo Island, and Devil's Point, Gulf of Manaar.
„ 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.
„ 7. (1) Revolving Light near Acheen Head, Malacca Strait.
(2) Auxiliary Light to above.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1876—

No. 1. Temporary discontinuance of Hope Island Light during repairs to Light-house column, Coromandel Coast.
„ 2. Exhibition of Hope Island Light, Coromandel Coast.
„ 3. Prohibited anchorage near the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Cable, Madras.
„ 4. (1) Pulo Brasse auxiliary Light, Malacca Strait.
(2) Island between Pulo Nias and Sumatra.
„ 5. Vessels trading to Réunion, 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, Akyab.
„ 8. Fixed white Light at Verawal.
„ 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.
„ 20. Fixed Light at Calingapatam Point, Coromandel Coast.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1877—

No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee.
„ 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadstead.
„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
„ 4. Poorce Port limits. Orissa Coast.
„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Red Lights at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
„ 7. Light at Port Berberch, 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 Poorce.
„ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
„ 24. Night Signals shown by British Pilot Vessels in the English Channel.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878—

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. Kintoun 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 Hánish 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 Chaul 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 Groyne of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca.
„ 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.
„ 27. Intended exhibition of a revolving Light at Vakalapudi in the Godavery District.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879—

No. 1. Permanent moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel, entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vacalapudi 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 Poorce 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 Flat-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 Reefs 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 William's 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) Distinguishing entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Kárwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 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 Anchorge 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 Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar)
„ 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.

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„ 2. Discontinuance of Maroon Lights at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
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„ 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 Port Canning, Singapore.
„ 6. Alteration of position and elevation of the red Light at Cannanore.

No. 7. Discontinuance of the exhibition of Maroons from the Light-vessels of the Hooghly River
„ 8. Fixed Light at Tolkeshwar, Dadhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Intended alteration of Kenery (Kundari) Island Light.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light house, Java.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, west coast of Madagascar.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light apparatus at Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez (additional information).
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan, Malacca Strait.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1881—

No. 1. Light regulations for Pilot Brigs, River Hooghly.
„ 2. Rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using Madras Harbour.
„ 3. Re-exhibition of Light on First Point, Java.
„ 4. Light at Tagal, Java.
„ 5. Beacon on Borongo Island, Akyab.
„ 6. Discontinuance of Armeghon light and intended change of colour of Pulicat Light.
„ 7. Tidal semaphore at entrance to Chittagong River.
„ 8. Alteration of colour of Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 9. Red Light on Colombo breakwater.
„ 10. Red buoy off Godavery Point, Cocanada.
„ 11. Alterations to Lights at Paumben and Tellicherry.
„ 12. Particulars of Light at First Point, Java.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Light at Flat Cape, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of north buoy, Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of the light at Paumben.
„ 16. Beacons for clearing the south-west Prong, Bombay Harbour.
„ 17. Lights at Zanzibar.
„ 18. Gas buoy at entrance to Port Said, Suez Canal.
„ 19. Revolving light at Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's patch, Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Fixed Light at Pulicat.
„ 22. Fixed Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 23. Occasional observation of light at False Point.
„ 24. Breaking adrift of Kárwar rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 25. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light at Calicut.
„ 26. Alteration of colour of Katubdea Light-house, Chittagong coast.
„ 27. Exhibition of red and green Lights at Pondicherry.
„ 28. New beacon on Kul-ah-kebirah Shoal, Gulf of Suez.
„ 29. Reported coral reef off Batticaloa.
„ 30. Revised rules for vessels using Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Wreck buoy to mark wreck of Mariana, Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of the Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier, Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of a small dioptric Light at the Eastern Grove Light-house, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock, Cadiapatam or Muttum Point.
„ 35. Replacing of Kárwar Rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 36. Date of re-exhibition of the permanent Light at Eastern Grove, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 37. Position of the anchorage buoy at Beypore.
„ 38 Buoys laid down to mark the entrance to the Madras Harbour.
„ 39. Wreck in Negapatam Roadstead.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from a Light-vessel to be anchored off the Formosa Bank, Malacca Strait.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1882—

No. 1. Fixed Red Light exhibited from Fort Point, Georgetown, Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island.
„ 2. System of Buoyage in Indian Waters.
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„ 4. Position of Wreck in Negapatam Roadstead.
„ 5. Light-house building on sunk rock, Bombay Harbour.
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„ 7. Fishing stakes in the approaches to Bombay Harbour.
„ 8. Erection of a pillar to mark the southern boundary of the port of Beypore.
„ 9. Changes in the bar at the entrance to the Chittagong River.
„ 10. Position of the Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel in the approaches to the Hooghly River.
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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.*

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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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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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, MAY 27, 1882.

☞ 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.

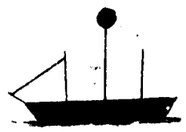
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 18 of 1882.
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
HOOGHLY RIVER APPROACHES.
Alteration of Colour and Distinguishing Marks of Light-Vessels.

The Port Commissioners, Calcutta, have notified that from the 1st November 1882, the whole of the light-vessels marking the approaches to the Hooghly river will be painted *Red*, and that the following distinguishing marks will be displayed at the mast heads:—



PILOTS' RIDGE.

The Pilots' Ridge light-vessel, which now carries at the main a Black ball with white horizontal band, will display a *Black ball at the Foremast head.*



EASTERN CHANNEL.

The distinguishing mark of the Eastern Channel light-vessel will remain as at present, *i. e.*, a *Black ball at the Mainmast head.*



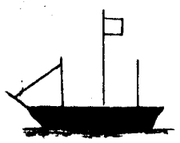
MUTLAH.

The Mutlah light-vessel, which now carries at the main a Red ball with white horizontal band, will display a *Black ball at both Fore and Mainmast heads.*



INTERMEDIATE.

The "Intermediate" light-vessel, which now carries a double triangle at the main, will display a *Black ball at the Fore and Mizenmast heads.*



LOWER GASPAR.

The distinguishing marks for the Gaspar light-vessels will remain as at present, *i. e.*,

The Lower Gaspar, a *White flag at the main.*



UPPER GASPAR.

The Upper Gaspar, a *White flag with Red star.*

NOTE.—The Mutlah light-vessel will, from the 1st November 1882, be moored two miles due South of its present position.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 29th April 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 814, 829 and 70; also Light List for 1882.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 115, 115*a*, 117*a*, 118*c* and 103*a*; Light List for 1882; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pp. 471 to 477.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 19 of 1882.
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
RIVER HOOGHLY.
Time Signals at Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that on and after this date, a ball will be dropped daily at ONE P.M., Calcutta mean time (or 19 h. 6 m. 41·3 sec., mean time at Greenwich), at both the Semaphore tower in Fort William, and at the Port Commissioner's Office, Calcutta.

[The balls are hoisted close up, as preparatory, about 5 minutes before signal.]

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 8th May 1882.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 20 of 1882.
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
TELLICHERRY.
Intended Repairs to Light.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that repairs to Tellicherry light will commence on the 20th instant, and that they will be completed in about one month. During this time the light will probably only be visible when close in with the anchorage.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 15th May 1882.

This Notice temporarily affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 747, 2737 and 827.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT Charts, Nos. 15*a* and 1257*a*.
If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.
Calcutta, the 15th May 1882.

The following Rule passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is published for general information:—

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Whereas it is deemed desirable that the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners and the Secretary to the Port Commissioners should be exempted from service on juries, it is ordered that the names of the said persons be inserted in the list of persons exempted from liability to serve on juries appended to Rule 4 of the Jury Rules which came into effect on the 1st of March 1876.

Dated this 15th day of March 1882.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
„ J. SEWELL WHITE.
„ R. MITTER.
„ W. F. McDONALD.
„ H. S. CUNNINGHAM.
„ H. T. PRINSEP.
„ A. WILSON.
„ L. R. TOTTENHAM.
„ ALEX. T. MACLEAN.
„ CHARLES D FIELD.
„ J. O'KINEALY.
„ MOHENDRONAUTH BOSE.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.
Calcutta, the 19th May 1882.

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

Mr. David Fraser, Agent at Dacca, has been appointed to act as Agent at Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. W. E. Carbery, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Agent at Akyab, has been appointed to act as Agent at Dacca, *vice* Mr. D. Fraser.

Mr. F. M. Young, Accountant, Moulmein, has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. A. M. Lindsay.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Indore Residency, the 17th May 1882.

No. 915.—Major J. Burne, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, 2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 15th May 1882.

By Order,
D. ROBERTSON,
1st Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

The 20th May 1882.

No. 939.—Lieutenant W. A. B. Dennys, of the Bhopal Battalion, is granted two months' privilege leave from 19th June to the 18th August 1882.

By Order,
M. J. MEADE, *Lieut.,*
Offg. 2nd Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Mount Abu, the 17th May 1882.

No. 1336 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 658 G. G., dated 28th April 1882, Major R. G. E. Dalrymple and Lieutenant T. C. Pears, respectively, made over and received charge of the offices of the Banswara and Pertabgarh Assistancy and the Moghia Superintendency on the forenoon of the 5th May 1882.

The 18th May 1882.

No. 1349 *G.*—Major Percy W. Smith, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty on the 9th May 1882 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notifications No. 952 G., dated 18th April 1882, and No. 1261 G., dated 8th May 1882.

No. 1353 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, availed himself on the 10th May 1882 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1159 G., dated 1st May 1882.

The 22nd May 1882.

No. 1378 *G.*—Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, M.D., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., respectively, made over and received charge of the Meywar Political Residency on the forenoon of the 12th May 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.
Mount Abu, the 19th May 1882.

No. 328.—Mr. T. Harris, B.A., Head Master, Ajmir Government College, is appointed to officiate as Principal, Government College, Ajmir, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmir-Merwara, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Mr. F. L. Reid, on privilege leave.

Babu Syam Sunder Lall, B.A., 2nd Master, Ajmir Government College, is appointed to officiate as Head Master, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Mr. Harris.

No. 333.—Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, Civil Surgeon, Ajmir, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.
Bangalore, the 16th May 1882.

No. 8.—Under the provisions of Section 8, Act XXVI of 1870 (the Prisons Act), Surgeon G. M. E. McKee was appointed Superintendent of the Mercara Jail, with effect from the 11th January 1882, and was in charge of the Jail up to the 16th February 1882.

2. Surgeon McKee was in charge of the Civil Dispensary and Civil Station, Mercara, for the same period.

With reference to Notification No. 6, dated 29th April 1882, Surgeon James Scott Dill assumed charge of the Mercara Jail, Civil Dispensary and Civil Station from Surgeon McKee in the forenoon of the 17th February 1882.

By Order,
H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Syndicate has selected "Golden Deeds," published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., as the text-book in English for the Entrance Examination of 1883. The particular portions of this work to be read will be announced later. A cheap edition of "Golden Deeds" is about to be issued by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th May 1882.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.
Presidency & Oudh Command.
Lucknow, the 16th May 1882.

No. 14.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 16, dated the 14th April 1882, Captain S. J. Lambert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Fort William on the forenoon of the 4th May 1882, and took over charge of the Fort William Division, Military Works, from Major F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 10th May 1882.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.
Simla, the 17th May 1882.

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 127, dated 10th May 1882, Mr. W. McGregor, Traffic Candidate, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, MADRAS.

DILAPIDATED TOMBS.

Notice is hereby given that the Monuments and Tombs in St. Mary's Cemetery enumerated below are now in a ruinous condition. Such of them as are not restored by persons interested before the 30th day of next September will be made level with the ground, and the inscription slab will be placed over the grave or erected on the adjoining wall of the Cemetery by the Government Officer.

W. LEEMING,
Garrison Chaplain.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in Saint Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
8	25	15th May 1849	Mrs. Mary Coultroup	Mother of Mr. Parker Coultroup	Polished Granite on Masonry Plinth.	5 × 5	Plinth requires plastering.
8	13	3rd June 1824	Mrs. Hannah Bonnington	Servant to Lady Franklin	Brick-in-mortar	3½ × 2	Requires plastering.
8	4	18th August 1813	Margaret Fraser	Wife of William Fraser	High Structure Brick-work.	10¼ × 10¼	Do.
8	3	9th June 1812	Thomas William Jackson	Serjeant, H. M.'s 25th Regiment, Light Dragoons.	Rectangular Brickwork	8¼ × 3½	Do.
8	11	25th October 1819	Robert Outlaw	Captain, 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry	Obelisk. Brick-in-mortar.	3½ × 3½	Do.
8	20	24th June 1839	Mrs. Ann Beswick		Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
8	15	27th December 1824	Francis Boyle		Do.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
8	18	12th April 1838	Mr. Walter Patrick Joyes		Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
8	8	14th March 1817	W. H. Slade	Honorable Lieutenant, E. I. C. S.	Do.	7¾ × 4¼	Do.
8	12	25th August 1821	Caroline Talbot	Daughter of G. Talbot, Conductor of Ordnance	Do.	2¼ × 2¼	Do.
8	2	24th September 1811	John Nicholas Brady		Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
8	6	31st January 1814	John Reid		Do.	8½ × 8½	Do.
8	9	16th November 1817	Richard Davidson	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s Service	Do.	6¾ × 4¾	Do.
8	23	8th March 1839	Mrs. Susan Anderson	Wife of Edward Y. Anderson	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
8	16	1828	Susan		Do.	2¼ × 1	Very bad order; requires plastering.
8	17	7th September 1830	Samuel Peach Boutflour	Civil Service	Do.	2¼ × 1¼	Requires plastering.
8	7	28th February 1817	William Lewis	Lieutenant-Colonel	High Structure, Brick-in-mortar.	8 × 8	Do.
9	19	9th May 1815	Edward Malton	Captain, 13th Regiment, M. N. I.	Brick-in-mortar	8½ × 5¾	Do.
9	26	7th March 1831	Margaret Clark	Wife of Conductor S. Clark	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
9	41	3rd April 1844	Ellen Girton McNamee	Wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant John McNamee of H. M.'s 57th Regiment.	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
9	22	23rd April 1816	Georgiana Willows	Wife of Lieutenant John Willows of the 25th Regiment, N. I.	Brickwork	6 × 6	Do.
9	40	14th July 1831	Henrietta Dorothea Haig	Wife of Captain James Russell Haig, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	2¼ × 5	Do.
9	39	12th July 1831 A.D.	Charles Rundall	Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Military Auditor-General.	Do.	2¼ × 5	Do.
9	31	4th February 1822	Catherine Elizabeth	The daughter of Captain N. H. Hatherly	Do.	3 × 2	Do.
9	30	30th December 1821	John Roe	H. M.'s 2-30th Regiment	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
9	50	1st April 1839	James Russell Haig	Major, 34th C. L. I., and Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	28	2nd June 1816	William Williams	Son of Serjeant John Williams, Pensioner	Do.	4½ × 2½	Do.
9	29	26th May 1821	William Henry Boyle	Son of Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
9	13	25th June 1813	Mr. Francis Gammidge		Do.	7¾ × 3½	Do.
9	10	2nd April 1813	Mr. P. S. R. Higham	Conductor	Do.	3 × 4½	Do.
9	12	3rd May 1813	William Ross	Cabinet-maker, Madras	Do.	7½ × 6½	Do.
9	8	10th December 1812 A.D.	John Young Porter	Captain, 9th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	5 × 3	Do.
9	24	16th September 1816	Thomas and John Hunt, Brothers.	Master Attendant, Ganjam; latter Head Bookkeeper, Accountant-General's Office, Madras.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
9	7	5th March 1813	James Jacobs	School Master	Do.	6 × 4½	Do.
9	26	28th May A.D. 1819	Mrs. Johanna Stephenson	Wife of Mr. J. W. Stephenson	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
9	11	24th April A.D. 1813	Mr. William Stephenson	Sub-Assistant Surgeon under the Presidency, Fort St. George.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
9	46	10th July 1835	Charlotte Mary Anne	Wife of Richard Henry Daniel Towle, Mariner	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
9	20	28th September 1816	Lewis Udolphus Wellington	Infant son of Nickolas Heefke	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
9	4	12th May 1812	W. Weldon	Late Store Sergeant of H. M.'s 80th Regiment.	Do.	9 × 3	Do.
9	2	3rd October 1811	Eliza	Daughter of Captain Dalrymple	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
9	60		John Gammidge	Private of H. M.'s 22nd L. D.	Brick-in-chunam	8 × 3½	Do.
9	17	12th September 1813	Charlotte	Wife of Captain Prior, Royal Navy	Brickwork	8 × 3½	Do.
9	15	21st July 1813	Mary Anne	Daughter of Joseph Prior, Esq.	Do.	3¾ × 2¼	Do.
9	6	16th August 1812	Mark Butler		Brick-in-mortar	4½ × 2½	Do.
9	14	9th July 1813	Louisa Harrison	Daughter of George B. and Harriet Harrison	Brickwork	3½ × 3½	Do.
9	9	2nd February 1813	Hugh Love	Surgeon, H. M.'s S. *Africaine*	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	3	21st April A.D. 1812	[illegible] Alexander Somerset Williams.	Late Deputy Register of the Supreme Court	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
9	18	19th April 1814	Henry Charles	Third son of Samuel Thomas Gead	Do.	8¼ × 8¼	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
9	25	9th March 1817	Maria Jane	Wife of Samuel Thomas Goad, Esq.	Brickwork	4 × 2½	Requires plastering.
9	32	10th November 1822	Adam Tate Gibson	Captain, H. M.'s 10th and 51st Regiment, and latterly a merchant of Madras.	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
9	27	8th September 1819	The children of Maria Jane Howse.	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 3¼	Do.
9	35	14th January 1835	Mrs. Mary Ann McGovern	Wife of Sub-Conductor John McGovern	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	37	25th June 1842	Mr. Henry Portengen	Superintendent of the Monegar Choultry	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	11	9th April 1812	Mr. John Haliburton	Eldest son of Colonel Haliburton	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
10	6	28th February 1811	Arthur Poyntz	Quartermaster of H. M.'s 30th Regiment	Do.	6½ × 4½	Do.
10	21	16th May 1822	Mrs. Emilia Perry	Wife of Mr. D. Perry	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
10	65	21st May 1869	Christopher Read DeLahoyde	Quartermaster-Sergeant, Governor's Body Guard.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	36	1st May 1824	Peregrine Davie	Captain, 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	5 × 4	Do.
10	24	11th June 1819	James John	Son of Captain William Ormsby	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
10	12	1st September 1812	Mr. Francis Medhurst	A Midshipman of H. M.'s Ship *Malacca*	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
10	7	26th June 1811	John Stanley Smith	Ensign, M. E. Regiment	Do.	6 × 3½	Do.
10	4	8th November 1810	Mr. Francis Monisse	. . . . .	High Structure Brickwork.	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
10	1	18th January 1811	Maria Green	Wife of John Green, Conductor of Ordnance	Brickwork	8¼ × 3½	Do.
10	41	17th March 1831	Mr. James Richard Daily	Proprietor of the Madras Tannery	Do.	8 × 4½	Do.
10	37	3rd September 1824	John Dupont Godfrey	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 5	Do.
10	43	25th December 1827	Mrs. Jane Donaldson	. . . . .	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
10	49	14th October 1830	William Clamp	Infant son of Brookes, Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Do.	7½ × 3¾	Do.
10	5	8th September 1813	Sarah Shea	. . . . .	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	14	19th September 1812	John Pryce Harrison	Lieutenant, 24th Regiment	Do.	8½ × 5½	Do.
10	13	3rd September 1812	James Locke	Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, Cavalry, Fort St. George.	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
10	3	10th September 1810	Charlotte	Wife of James White, Esq., Paymaster, H. M.'s 89th Regiment.	Do.	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
10	39½	20th May 1826	Louisa	Wife of G. E. Askin	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	14	16th September 1806	William Wittington	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
11	56	18th May 1833	Arthur King	Lieutenant, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
11	26	10th October 1812	Marianna Jebb	Wife of Richard Jebb, LL.D.	Do.	7¾ × 4	Do.

11	54	30th July 1850	Thomas Locke	Captain of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion	Do.	12 × 7½	Do.
11	30	25th July 1814	Edward Dance	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 5	Do.
7	23	6th March 1841	Michael Pollard	. . . . .	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
7	1	28th June 1804	Richard Leslie, A.M.	Minister of Fort St. George	Do.	8¼ × 3½	Do.
7	8	27th November 1815	Charles Alexander James McBain.	. . . . .	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
7	4	16th January 1820	Mr. George Childs	. . . . .	Do.	9½ × 6½	Do.
7	46	16th March 1863	Henry Arthur Gilbert Reneaux.	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 4½	Do.
7	20	21st January 1839	Mary Anne	Relict of Mr. Samuel Higginson, Surgeon, Madras Army.	Do.	7 × 3¼	Do.
7	7	29th April 1827	Gilbert Laird	. . . . .	Do.	12 × 10½	Do.
7	44	2nd October 1861	John Hill	Deputy Assistant Commissary and Overseer, D. P. W., Fort St. George.	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
7	10	10th February 1834	Adelaide Wheeler	Captain Richard Wheeler of H. H. Nizam's Service.	Do.	9¾ × 5	Do.
7	11	12th October 1832	Lavinia Josephine Rowbotham.	. . . . .	Do.	2½ × 2½	Do.
7	17	30th August 1836	David Peloquin Hooker	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
7	12	1st November 1833	William Henry Golding Mapleton.	. . . . .	Do.	6¾ × 3	Do.
7	31	29th do. 1847	Joanna Frantz	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
7	41	10th June 1858	Mr. George Edwards	The valued Trustee of the Madras Mutual Benefit Fund.	Do.	7½ × 4	Do.
7	13	6th February 1834	H. J. Pattison	Cornet, 4th Regiment, Light Cavalry	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
7	36	16th March 1852	Mrs. Louisa Walker	. . . . .	Do.	12 × 7¾	Do.
6	4	7th December 1831	Susan Quin	Wife of Mr. Felix Borgonha	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
6	46	From Dec. 1857 to March 1860.	W. Bryant G. Martin W. Stubbings R. Offord Color Sergeant T. Edwards E. Garland J. Smith	Who died during the Indian Mutiny	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	56	26th November 1860	Charles Thomas.	Son of Quartermaster A. Williams, H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, Lieutenant.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	6	20th February 1833	William Bye	Key Serjeant of Black Town	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
6	57	28th September 1861	Charles William Xavier	Medical Student	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	58	31st May 1839	Matilda Adeline Lucas	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 4	Do.
6	7	28th May 1838	Margaret Greaves Marshall	. . . . .	Do	5 × 2½	Do.
6	35	31st August 1852	Frances Margaret Harris	. . . . .	Do.	6½ × 4	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
6	31	29th November 1850	Christiana Frances	Wife of Mr. John Castor	Brickwork	14 × 9½	Requires plastering.
6	21	22nd January 1846	Terence C. Corley	Lieutenant, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.	Do.	4 × 5	Do.
6	64	13th September 1861	John Edmund Sandford	Son of Frances William	Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
6	55	27th September 1860.	John Ward	Staff Sergeant, Commissariat Department	Do.	4½ × 3¼	Do.
6	2	26th September 1821.	William Urquhart	Projector and original Proprietor of the Commercial Circulator Press.	Do.	6¾ × 9½	Do.
5	25	11th February 1850	Robert Grant Carmichael	Major, 38th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
5	74	8th April 1872	William Grant, B.A.	First Uncovenanted Assistant, Board of Revenue, Madras.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
5	15	29th August 1875	Kathleen Cosby	Child of John Morries Maskell	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
5	41	27th September 1855.	Edward Glass Sloan	Son of Mr. William Sloan	Do.	5½ × 3½	Do.
5	29½	29th June 1852	Mrs. Jean Milne	Wife of Overseer John Milne, Commissary Department.	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
5	38	25th July 1855	Richard O'Hara Steele	The second son of Captain A. Loftus Steele, 6th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	5 × 3½	Do.
4	80	26th July 1857	Frances Edmund Plowden	Lieutenant of the 10th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	4 × 2	Do.
4	86	4th November 1860	Mr. John James Fitzpatrick	Invalid pensioner, Troop Quartermaster of the Horse Brigade Artillery.	Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
4	11	30th June 1820	Mrs. Mary Murray	The wife of Serjeant-Major Andrew Murray	Do.	7 × 3	Do.
4	71	5th December 1853	Ellen Maria	Son of Mr. John White	Do.	4½ × 3	Do.
...	...	15th November 1851	Angelica	Wife of Mr. Thomas Burghall	Do.	8 × 8	Do.
3	5	4th August 1813	William Greig, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	14 × 14	Do.
2	81½	7th November 1869	F. Pace	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, S. F., son of Major Pace.	Do.	6 × 4	Do.
2	86	24th December 1870	Frederick James Lawder	Quartermaster, 10th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
1	1	6th August MDCCCIX	Jacob Anderson, M.D.	. . . . .	Do.	20 × 15	Do.
1	3	23rd April 1810	Mrs. Ann Anderson Young	Daughter of Doctor James Anderson, Physician General, relict of Charles Wallace Young.	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
1	2	8th May 1809	George Westcott	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
1	4½	17th July 1811	Cecilia Matilda	Daughter of the Reverend Edward Vaughan, Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George.	Do.	6¾ × 4	Do.
14	4	7th April 1808	Edward Collins	Major-General	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
14	5	26th December 1808	George Wahab	Do.	Do.	10 × 10	Do.
1	18	24th June 1860	Isaac James Kingston	Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
14	17	22nd January 1868	Anne Maria	Wife of John Bennett	Do.	9 × 4¾	Do.
14	27	28th February 1864	Matilda Sophia	Wife of Sergeant-Major E. Tweddle, 2nd Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
14	24	7th November 1862	Clarissa Wilhelmina	Wife of Sergeant R. D. Jones, Royal Artillery.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
15	20	6th February 1855	Frank Munroe	Staff Sergeant, Commissary Department	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	19	22nd May 1833	Daniel Doherty	Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 49th Regiment of Foot.	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
15	8	28th November 1864	William Komareck	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	26	4th March 1835	John Onely Hall Andrews	Assistant Surgeon	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
16	21	20th August 1833	Benjamin Blake	Major, 45th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	20	20th July 1833	Cornelia Maria Anne Townsend.	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
14	7	30th September 1823.	David C. Stewart	Captain, 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	37	3rd August 1800	Mr. James Rammie	. . . . .	Do.	5 × 5	Do.
14	6	24th March 1809	Charles Maxtone	A Senior Merchant in the service of the Honorable E. I. Company.	Do.	13 × 13	Do.
13	81	14th July 1831	Lawrence Henry Edmonstone.	Son of P. Edmonstone Craigie, Major in H. M.'s 55th Regiment.	Do.	2¾ × 2¾	Do.
13	38	12th February 1801	Mr. George Andrews Ram	Honorable Company's Civil Establishment	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	47	20th August 1805	Richard Griffiths	. . . . .	Do.	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
13	4	4th June 1780	John Small	. . . . .	Do.	5¼ × 2	Do.
13	24	5th September 1798 A.D.	Thomas Peters	Captain in the Honorable East India Company.	Do.	10¼ × 4¾	Do.
13	23	11th August 1798	Charles Oram	Assistant Surgeon	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
13	27	20th February 1799	Miss Margaretta Juliana Frend.	. . . . .	Do.	4½ × 3	Do.
13	90	18th May 1836	Arthur Rowlandson, M.A.	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Requires plastering for basement only.
13	70	2nd March 1823	Alexander Major	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 41st Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Requires plastering.
13	73	30th May 1825	George Johnson	Do. do. do.	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	85	9th August 1833	J. A. Penman	Surgeon	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	49	8th May 1807	Miss Caroline Johns	Daughter of Daniel Johns	Do.	9 × 5	Do.
13	55	16th November 1808.	Thomas Bowyen Hurdis	A Senior Merchant in the service of H. C. and one of the Judges of the Sadder Court.	Large Tomb, Brickwork.	9 × 9	Do.
13	57	March 1809	Mrs. Catherine Hurdis	Widow of T. B. Hurdis	Do.	5¼ × 5¼	Do.
13	88	23rd July 1835	Sir John Gordon, Baronet	Major, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.

***Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs*—continued.**

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
13	99½	27th February 1849	Mrs. Mary Critchlow	. . . . .	Large Tomb, Brick-work.	7 × 5½	Requires plastering.
16	23	15th June 1834	Elizabeth	Wife of Simon Fonceca	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	80	5th May 1831	Anne	Eldest daughter of the Reverend F. J. Darrah, M.A., Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S.	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
13	105	. . . . .	Alfred	The son of James and Susannah Mitchell	Do.	5½ × 3¼	Do.
13	67	26th September 1821	John Hay	Lieutenant, 34th Regiment	Do.	. . .	Do.
13	87	19th May 1834	Christopher Dexter	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment	Do.	6¾ × 3½	Do.
13	48	16th January 1807	George Balmain, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	Do.	15 × 15	Do.
13	68	29th May 1822	Mrs. Hanrietta McKenzie Robson.	Wife of Captain Fellex Robson, 16th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
13	36	27th May 1800	James Rodgers	Major in the Hon'ble Co.'s Service and Military Auditor-General in the Island of Ceylon.	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
13	82	28th July 1832	Charles Francis Haleman	Son of Major Fs. Haleman	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	20	1st September 1797	Mrs. Eleanor Nuthall	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 9	Do.
13	71	29th September 1824	Ann Henshaw	Wife of Lieutenant-General Thomas Bowson of Madras Army.	Do.	7¾ × 5¾	Do.
13	21	22nd July 1797	James Morris	Merchant of Madras	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	60	23rd February 1816	Edd. Paulet Colebrooke	Do. do.	Do.	7 × 4¼	Do.
13	104	July 1880	Anna Henshaw	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
13	83	15th November 1832	Jane	Daughter of John Gray, Lieutenant, 51st Regiment.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	63	15th August 1817	James Gordon	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons	Do.	9¾ × 6¾	Do.
13	54	30th September 1803	William Wade	Do. do. do.	High Structure	11 × 11	Do.
16	11	2nd February 1795	Mr. John Henderson	. . . . .	Brickwork	7 × 3¾	Do.
13	14	22nd March 1788	Sophia Bulman	Wife of John Bulman	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
13	61	18th March 1816	Mrs. Maria Blyth	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
13	103	17th September 1868	William Charles Patrick	Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sevenoaks	Do.	6 × 3½	Do.
13	75	15th May 1826	Lewis Cramer	Lieutenant, H. M.'s Ship *Rainbow*	Do.	6 × 3½	Do.
13	28	6th April 1799	John D. E. Beighling Franke	. . . . .	Do.	4½ × 2½	Do.
13	97	5th October 1842	Thomas Richard	Second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boyton	Do.	10½ × 9	Do.
13	66	14th August 1819	Jane	Wife of Edd. Ranken	Do.	6¾ × 3¾	Do.
13	99	25th August 1846	Charles Boldex	Captain, 24th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Centre District.	Do.	6¾ × 3¾	Do.

13	52	17th May 1808	Peter Gardner	Lieutenant	Do.	7 × 3	Do.
12	75	21st September 1840	Edward Slack	Lieutenant, 13th Regiment	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
13	53	24th September 1808	John Graham	Military Cadet	Do.	8¼ × 3½	Do.
13	84	20th June 1833	Vance Young Donaldson	Infant son of Captain and Mrs. Browne, H. M.'s 57th Regiment.	Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
12	11	3rd June 1788	Mrs. Catherine Edington	. . . . .	Do.	6¾ × 4¼	Do.
12	35	12th April 1810	P. L. Lambert	Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
12	31	29th October 1808	Mary Ann Neale	Daughter of Daniel Neale and Eliza, his wife	Do.	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
12	58	8th August 1831	Æneas Macdonell Nicholson	Captain, H. M.'s 55th Regiment	Do.	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
12	81	18th April 1842	Mary Louisa	Wife of Captain R. B. Preston, 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Brickwork, High Structure.	7 × 3½	Do.
12	43	18th March 1817	George Hay, Esq.	. . . . .	Brickwork	6¾ × 6¼	Do.
12	63	27th August 1832	Martha	Second daughter of Admiral Robert Montague	Do.	5¾ × 2¾	Do.
12	66	8th November 1832	Thomas Aulin	Lieutenant, 57th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do.	5 × 3½	Do.
12	62	24th July 1832	Mrs. Anne Cotton	Wife of Captain W. Cotton	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
12	48	28th September 1822	Arthur A. Chatfield	Ship *Daphne*	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
12	57	13th March 1831	Elizabeth Jane	Wife of Henry William Lovewell, Esq.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
17	47	13th June 1803	Thomas Jollie, Esquire	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
17	2	12th October 1767	Frances	Wife of John Grifen	Do.	6½ × 3¼	Do.
12	49	8th February 1824	Mr. Lency Carter	. . . . .	Do.	8¼ × 8¼	Do.
12	52	6th June 1825	Erskine	C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M.'s 48th Regiment.	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
12	32	15th July 1809	Henry Inman, Esquire	A Captain in the Royal Navy	High Structure Brick-work.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
12	36	10th January 1857	Mr. Ben. Johnson	. . . . .	Do. do.	9¾ × 7¾	Do.
12	37	3rd August 1816	Joseph	Son of William and Charlotte Tapsall	Brickwork	9¼ × 7	Do.
12	26	28th November 1799	James Ferrier Connell	. . . . .	Do.	3¾ × 2½	Do.
12	72	23rd March 1837	Robert Frances	Captain, 1st Native Infantry Bte.	Do.	5¼ × 3	.....
12	86	21st February 1877	Philip Lateward Codd	Her Majesty's Indian Army	Polished Granite Stone	5¼ × 3	Requires plastering for basement.
12	76	20th July 1841	Walter Foster Ker	Captain, H. M.'s 9th Regiment of Foot; Brigade-Major to Her Majesty's Forces.	Brickwork	7 × 3½	Requires plastering.
12	74	31st July 1840	Caroline Jane	The younger daughter of William Dalrymple Shaw, Calcutta.	Do.	5 × 2¾	Do.
12	80	22nd January 1843	Thomas William	Son of Mr. Thomas Hogg, Apothecary	Do.	5 × 3	Do.
12	68	21st November 1833	Maria	Wife of Overseer Edward Cullin	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
12	54	6th December 1827	Mrs. Mary Anne Patterson	The wife of Sergeant John Patterson, of H. M.'s 54th Regiment.	Do.	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
12	41	20th November 1813	Robert Hughes	Captain, the 24th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
12	79	21st November 1841	Martha	The wife of Captain J. S. Sherman, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Brickwork	7 × 3½	Requires plastering.
12	24	30th January 1795	Mrs. E. Elizabeth Capper	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
12	98	No	J. A. Preston and Sophia, his sister.	Two infants	Do.	4¾ × 3¾	Do.
		16th July 1815	William Garron	Madras Civil Service	Do.	8¼ × 4¼	Do.
17	49	23rd April 1804	James Innes	Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	8 × 3¾	Do.
12	47	21st June 1822	Haster Anna	Wife of Charles Highmore Potts, Lieutenant in H. M.'s 54th Regiment.	Do.	7½ × 7½	Do.
12	39	23rd April 1815	Susanna Finnes	Wife of John Finnes, Paymaster of H. M.'s 56th Regiment of Foot.	High Structure	10 × 10	Do.
12	9	9th October 1786	William Popham	Son of Stephen Popham, Esq. . . .	Brickwork	8½ × 6	Do.
12	28	9th September 1801	Elizabeth . . .	Daughter of Mr. Stanhope, Deputy Commissary	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
12	40	1st April 1812	Mrs. Madelonette Vanspall	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 3¾	Do.
12	33	XXVII July MDCCCIX	Jane	Daughter of Captain Crawford, wife of Mr. Thomas Bistles of Madras.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	47	1st October 1827	Mrs. Catherine O'Meara	Wife of Sergeant J. O'Meara of the Commissariat Department.	Do.	5 × 3¼	Do.
11	73	23rd April 1846	Joseph Michael	Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rigmood .	Do.	10¼ × 9¾	Do.
11	34	29th November 1817	John Richardson Verno	Colonel Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	59	25th August 1834	Josepha Sutherland	Infant daughter of the late John Sutherland	Do.	4½ × 2¾	Do.
11	42	5th September 1825	Mr. A. S. Ponton	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
11	21	19th March 1810	Mrs. Sophia Eliza Oliver	. . . . .	Do.	5 × 5½	Do.
11	54	21st December 1832	Mrs. Eliza Amelia Heggar	The wife of Thomas Heggar, Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st L. Cavalry.	Do.	5¾ × 3	Do.
11	11	29th October 1805	Rev. J. F. Hartwell	Bengal Establishment	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
11	37	1st January 1821	James S. Spankle	Captain of the Madras European Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
11	44	10th October 1825	John Ford	Ensign, H. H.'s 69th Regiment of Foot	Do.	7¾ × 3¼	Do.
11	45	16th October 1826	T. M. Sinkins	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 46th Regiment of Foot	Do.	6¾ × 3½	Do.
11	40	5th March 1825	John Penn	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 69th Regiment of Foot	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
11	2	A.D. MDCCCIX	Paul Jodrell Milits, M.D.	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 3½	Do.
11	38	15th January 1824	George Henderson, Esq.	A passenger on board the homeward bound ship *Ganges*.	Do.	8 × 6	Do.
11	12	4th February 1806	The Honorable C. Carleton	Lieutenant-Colonel	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
11	26	17th October A.D. 1813	Robert Anderson, Esq.	Master Attendant, Madras	Do.	6½ × 6½	Do.
11	41	21st August 1825	Mrs. Mary Smith	Wife of William Smith, Esq., Surgeon of H. M.'s 15th Regiment.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
11	10	27th August 1805	Mr. Allen Spottiswood	. . . . .	Do.	8¾ × 3½	Do.
11	31	5th „ 1814	John McDonald, Esq.	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 9	Do.
11	20	20th February 1809	George Robert Moss	. . . . .	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
11	18	13th „ 1808	Mr. John Stevens	. . . . .	Do.	3¼ × 3¾	Do.
11	49	24th July 1828	William Parrie	. . . . .	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
11	69	5th November 1843	Elizabeth . . .	Wife of Assistant Apothecary A. Lynn	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	27	27th July 1813	Mrs. Hellen Thoy	Wife of Robert Thoy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.	Do.	8¾ × 5½	Do.
11	19	25th October 1808	Mrs. Jenny Baily	. . . . .	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	16	31st „ 1807	Richard Fleming	. . . . .	Do.	5 × 5½	Do.
11	32	27th „ 1814	Erasmus Saunders	Lieutenant, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry.	Do.	7½ × 4½	Do.
11	24	23rd January 1811	Elizabeth Henrey	Daughter of Quartermaster William Henrey, H. M.'s 69th Regiment.	Do.	4¼ × 2¾	Do.
11	64	9th March 1839	Esther	Wife of Mr. Robert Carr	High Structure	12¼ × 7¾	Do.
11	86	3rd June 1859	William Ponsonby Ewing	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 3	Do.
11	15	25th October 1807	Mr. Michael Hughes	Conductor of Ordnance	Do.	5 × 5	Do.
10	30	25th March 1822	R. Blackie, Esq.	H. M.'s 55th Regiment	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
10	16	28th January 1814	Mr. James Doblin	Merchant	Do.	8 × 4½	Do.
10	46	6th August 1829	Mr. H. W. Lewcock	. . . . .	Brickwork	7 × 4	Do.
10	70	30th April 1860	Riversdale Elliot	Cornet in H. M.'s 1st (King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	60	10th June 1848	William O'Conner	Brevet-Major of the 25th Regiment (The King's Own Borderers.)	Do.	5¾ × 3¼	Do.
10	26	5th November 1820	Gilbert Briggs, Esq.	Captain, H. M.'s 89th Regiment . . .	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	38	20th September 1824	Charles Coates	. . . . .	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	45	26th November 1828	Lieutenant A. B. Johnson, Ensign W. Bristowe	Both of the 16th Regiment, Native Infantry	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
10	61	6th „ 1849	Eliza Matilda	Wife of Lieutenant A. T. Alexander, 42nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
10	12	24th October 1814	Robert	Son of George Elizabeth Arbuthnot	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
10	9	5th September 1811	Charles Foot	Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Piedmontese*	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
10	15	4th December 1812	Frederick Harris	Son of Charles and Maria Harris . . .	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
10	20	19th December 1814	John Seton	Infant son of Colonel Alexander Macgregor Murray.	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs —continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
10	22	5th November 1815 .	William	Son of Captain Tongue, of H. M.'s 30th Regiment.	Brickwork . . .	3¾ × 3¾	Requires plastering.
10	23	10th November 1817 .	John Chinnery, Esq. .	H. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service	Do. . . .	4½ × 4½	Do.
10	10	29th September 1811 .	William Danson . .	Captain of H. M.'s Ship *Piedmontese* . .	Do. . . .	8 × 4	Do.
10	34	20th October 1823 .	Mrs. Emma Cassam .	Wife of Mr. Peter Cassam	Do. . . .	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
10	56	9th May 1845 . .	Ellen Veda Upshon .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	7 × 3¾	Do.
10	17	10th May 1814 . .	John Mair . . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
10	27	11th March 1821 .	Robert Stevenson, Esq.	. . . . .	Do. . . .	7 × 3¼	Do.
10	25	21st January 1820 .	Thomas Kendle Smith .	Lieutenant, M. 46th Regiment	Do. . . .	6¼ × 3¼	Do.
10	18	24th October 1814 .	Charles Chambers .	1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry	Do. . . .	6½ × 4	Do.
9	21	8th January 1816 .	Eliza	Infant daughter of Griffin and Jane Orton .	Do. . . .	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
9	66	18th May 1861 . .	Mrs. Margaret Orford .	Widow of Joseph Orford, Conductor of Ordnance, and eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Atkinson, Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance.	Do. . . .	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
9	36	22nd July 1830 . .	Mary	The wife of Conductor of Ordnance J. Orford, offspring Thomas Samuel Price.	Do. . . .	3 × 2½	Do.
17	8	8th October 1782 .	Charles Wood . . .	Captain Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Worcester*.	Do. . . .	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
17	37	27th September 1797 .	George Hall . . .	Lieutenant-Colonel	Do. . . .	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
17	36	22nd August 1797 .	Andrew Ross, Esq. .	One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Madras.	Do. . . .	9 × 9	Do.
17	50	3rd May 1804 . .	Allan Grant . . .	Captain	Do. . . .	9 × 4¼	Do.
17	45	25th June 1802 . .	Thomas Woodall . .	Major of His Majesty's 12th Regiment . .	Do. . . .	11½ × 7½	Do.
17	16	4th June MDCCLXXXVII	Honorable George McKenzie	2nd son of the Earl of Cromarty, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's 7th Regiment.	Do. . . .	6½ × 6½	Do.
17	42	18th June 1800 . .	Alexander Kerr. . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
17	32	July 1796 and October 1797.	Alexander and William .	The infant sons of Alexander Falconer and Eliza.	Do. . . .	9½ × 9½	Do.
17	74	14th July 1860 . .	John Taylor . . .	The beloved husband of Mrs. Anne Taylor, who was Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore.	Do. . . .	8½ × 8½	Do.
17	31	8th June 1796 . .	Mrs. Grace Henderson	. . . . .	Do. . . .	10 × 5¾	Do.
17	7	9th July 1782 . .	Harriet Opton . . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	2¼ × 1¼	Do.
17	30	17th May 1796 . .	Alexander Foulis . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6½ × 6½	Do.
17	55	5th November 1807 .	Walter Grant . . .	Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.	Do. . . .	13½ × 8	Do.
17	58	18th June 1808 . .	Thomas Annesley Browne .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6 × 6	Do.
17	40	10th July 1799 . .	James Gall, Esq. . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	7½ × 3¾	Do.
17	72	31th January 1821 .	John Tullot . . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	4 × 4	Do.
17	69	29th May 1819 . .	John Tullot . . .	Lieutenant of 1st Ceylon Regiment of Light Infantry.	Do. . . .	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
17	68	30th September 1816 .	The Rev. Frederick White, M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	Do. . . .	8½ × 5¾	Do.
17	46	28th November 1802 .	James West . . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	8¼ × 3¾	Do.
17	56	21st December 1807 .	Mr. Henry Charles Gilmore	Rungporin, Bengal	Do. . . .	8¼ × 3½	Do.
17	19	13th October 1787 .	Mr. Daniel Russell .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6¼ × 3¼	Do.
17	65	4th February 1815 .	George Elliot . . .	Captain, eldest son of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor of Fort St. George.	Do. . . .	10½ × 8	Do.
17	67	7th November 1815 .	P. L. Heydinger, Esq. .	Private Secretary to the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras.	Do. . . .	7½ × 4½	Do.
17	71	27th January 1820 .	John Bryan Pybus . .	Civil Service.	Do. . . .	7½ × 4	Do.
17	20	15th May 1788 . .	Mr. Daniel Cameron .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6¼ × 3½	Do.
17	51	30th August 1805 .	G. G. Richardson . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6 × 6	Do.
17	15	5th June 1822 . .	James Stringer, Esq . .	Late of Madras	Do. . . .	11¼ × 8	Do.
17	24	10th August 1789 .	George Savage, Esq. .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	8½ × 8½	Do.
		23rd January 1785 .	De Le Roebele . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	2 × 1	Do.
17	5	8th November 1773 .	Thomas Madge, Esq. . .	Major of the Honorable Company's Service .	Do. . . .	6 × 2¼	Do.
17	26	21st June 1791 . .	R. Van. Meirop, Esq. .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6 × 3¼	Do.
2	30	25th October 1829 .	Rev. Alexander Webster .	Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church . .	Do. . . .	2¾ × 1	Do.
...	...	None. . . .	Elizabeth	Infant daughter of Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Webster.	Do. . . .	2½ × 1	Do.
2	2	6th August 1813 .	Hannah Harries . .	Daughter of John Harries, Esq. . . .	Do. . . .	5½ × 5½	Do.
2	38	28th August 1835 .	Mr. Francis Lupton . .	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S. . . .	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
2	12	4th December 1817 .	Gilbert Ricketts . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
2	28	27th May 1824 . .	John Douglas White, Esq..	Member of Medical Board	Do. . . .	7½ × 7½	Do.
...	...	1st October 1817 .	John Pater . . .	Lieutenant-General	Do. . . .	4½ × 4½	Do.
2	16	26th January 1819 .	Andrew McCally . .	Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel of the H. C. S. on the Madras Establishment.	Do. . . .	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
2	45	24th June 1845 .	Sarah Adelade . .	Wife of John Edward Price	Do. . . .	5 × 2½	Do.
2	15	27th December 1818	Doctor David Temasfield .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	7 × 3½	Do.
2	22	14th July 1820 .	Harriet Sophia Baines .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
2	17	1st February 1819 .	T. J. West . .	Lieutenant, Madras Artillery	Do. . . .	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
2	18	20th June 1818 .	Eliza Williams . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
...	...	22nd March 1815 .	Austin Edmund . .	. . . . .	Do. . . .	6¾ × 6¾	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—concluded.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
2	11	15th August 1817	Robert	Infant son of J. S. Sherman	Brickwork	3 × 3	Requires plastering.
2	24	15th June 1821	Mrs. Sarah Murray	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
2	34	22nd May 1833	Mr. James Fraser	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
2	6	10th October 1815	Major Joseph	H. M.'s 22nd Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 5	Do.
2	40	11th September 1837	Juliana Mary	Daughter of M. E. C. Griffiths	Do.	7 × 4	Do.

W. H. BURTON, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer.

Chepauk, 10th December 1881.

W. LEEMING,
Garrison Chaplain, Madras.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd May 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,916	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 85,38,076 13 0)	2,03,35,619	11	7
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,17,97,542 14 7)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,43,84,545	12	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,62,291	1	9
Sundries	15,49,546	13	2
RUPEES	6,96,43,919	11	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	77,54,456	14	0
Other authorized Investments	44,56,355	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	77,15,659	10	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	52,24,204	3	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,23,09,466	15	3
Balances with other Banks	8,42,418	8	10
Bullion	5,45,714	7	2
Dead Stock	12,04,143	5	1
Stamps	9,481	6	0
Sundries	3,79,814	15	10
	5,04,41,715	6	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 64,61,942 13 10)	1,92,02,204	5	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,27,40,261 7 11)			
RUPEES	6,96,43,919	11	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th May 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 22nd day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Recruit William McGonagle, Private (no number).
Age,—24 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, florid; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, light brown.
Date of Desertion,—16th May 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—25th March 1882.
At what Place Enlisted,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Parish and County in which Born,—Templemore, Movill, Donegal.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Plain clothes.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—
Under 1 year's service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., the Rl. Warwickshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the Left Wing, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Delhi, this 19th day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 26 Bde.—1707, Private Samuel Moss.
Age,—24 years.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—15th May 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Delhi, Bengal, East Indies.
Date of Enlistment,—17th September 1878.
At what Place Enlisted,—Calcutta.
Parish and County in which Born,—Manchester, Lancashire, England.
Marks,—Tattooed on both arms and body.
Trade,—Groom.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— }
REMARKS,—(The above-named soldier came from Australia, where he enlisted, where he is supposed to have friends). Obtained a pass for the purpose of going to Roorkee.
Under 4 years' service.

W. E. WILKINSON, *Major,*
Comdg. Left Wing, 2nd Battn., Dorsetshire Regt.

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.
1882	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 15	...	28,927	1,00,695	301	90,79,663	40,98,679
,, 16	...	29,366	...	301	91,83,132	40,71,128
,, 17	...	...	...	301	91,83,132	40,71,128
,, 18	1,408	29,066	330	1,408	91,78,537	40,63,599
,, 19	...	29,078	...	1,408	91,80,872	40,15,926
,, 20	...	16,477	...	1,408	91,82,272	40,00,561

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd May 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1882.		Rs.	
W16	... M 44—67791 ...	100	S. A. Joseph, Bombay.
W17	... M 39—67535 ...	1,000	Magan Jetha, Bombay.
W18	... M 66—22706 ...	100	Saroda Prasad Ghosh, Ishapore.
	,, —22724 ...	100	

BOMBAY,
The 23rd May 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
Assistant Accountant General, P.C.,
for *Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
39	... O 32—75942 ...	50	Mirza Ata Hossein.
40	... O 65—36937 ...	50	Ram Bolly Dass.
41	... E 18—81612 ...	10	Iswar Chandra Nandi.
42	... O 97—59231 ...	100	Shaik Ellem Chand.
43	... O 97—51894 ...	100	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
	„ —34546 ...	100	
	„ —31191 ...	100	
	„ —20703 ...	100	
44	... O 97—27402 ...	100	Raghoo Nath Parshad.
45	... P 10—25687 ...	100	Abinash Chunder Dutt.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th May 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1882.

After the 1st July 1882, parcels addressed to China will be forwarded *viâ* Bombay by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer exclusively.

2. Consequently the *outer* cover (*vide* Clause 200 of the Postal Guide, dated January 1882) of parcels for China posted after the 1st July next should be superscribed as shown below :—

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

To

THE POSTMASTER,

BOMBAY.

and not as at present prescribed in the Postal Guide.

3. The general rules and the rates relating to parcels intended for China will remain unaltered for the present.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1882.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
		1882.	
Persian Gulf	7 P. M.	2nd June	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	7 „	1st „	Str. *Henzada.*
Madras and Ceylon	7 „	1st „	P. & O. Str. *Surat.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai; also *viâ* Hong-Kong for Yokohama; also for Australian Colonies	7 „	30th May	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	3rd June	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	7 „	2nd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.	7 „	31st May	Str. *Chinsura.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	7 „	27th „	From Bombay.†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	7 „	1st June	Str. *Mahratta.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; also *viâ* Aden for Mahé (Seychelles), Mauritius and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

† Also for Cape Town and Natal *viâ* England; 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 7 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 7-30 P. M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following mail despatches to Ceylon will be made up from Calcutta General Post Office during June 1882 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
1st June 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
13th June 1882* ...	By Star Line private vessel.
13th June 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
14th June 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
15th June 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
21st June 1882 ...	By French Steamer.
21st June 1882* ...	By Ducal Line private vessel.
23rd June 1882* ...	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
27th June 1882* ...	By Star Line private vessel.
27th June 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
29th June 1882 ...	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

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

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st May 1882.

Allen, Samuel.	Gasper, Mrs. C.	Poulson, E.
Arbuthnot, E. T.	Gilll, J. B.	Richards, A.
Bastien, W. E.	Gordon, C. F.	Rose, Mrs.
Bayer, H. C.	Hawkes, G. W.	Spence, W.
Clift, H. W.	Howard, R.	Thompson, W.
Crawford, J. A.	Jones, A. J.	Warwick, J. B.
David, L.	Kyamoo, Mr.	White, W. M.
Davis, John.	Lloyd, J.	Wood, O.
Evans, T.	Morris, G.	

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

Antonio, D.	Hearne, T.	Palmer, Mrs. E.
Bad, Mrs.	Hills, A. A.	Penning, P. D.
Beamki, Signore G. P.	Howard, W.	Pollock, W. N.
Benvenets, Abraham.	Jacky, Monsieur B.	Radcliffe, Vernon B.
Bookman, C.	Jones, H. B.	Raymond, Miss.
Braham, Mrs. A.	Jones, Thos.	Rex, Miss.
C. B. A.	Jox, Henry.	Rhodes, D.
C. S. & Co.	Kamal Lall Sagal.	Robinson, William.
Cahill, James.	Kegal, F. G. M.	S. B. & Co.
Caninge, W. H.	Kendall, Miss Sophia.	Schaum, E.
Cohen, B.	Kennedy, Mr M.	Seyantopulo, M. E.
Cooper, Frank.	Kimbel, C. A.	Sims, Fred.
Cumine, Miss.	Lambert, Dr. R.	Smith, H. Gordon.
Davies, R.	Lyman, J.	Smith, Miss A. S.
Dexter, J. B.	Macnab, Henry.	Span, J. M.
Driscoll, D. O.	Maitland, T.	Stobie, Lt. J. C.
Dun, E. W.	Malabari, B. M.	Strachan, E.
Edwards, G.	Manager, Central Bengal Medical Hall.	Strongs, W. S.
Fergusson, Major.	Mason, —.	Stromayer, T.
Fitch, R. A.	Massy, J.	Stuart, William.
Gardiner, Captain J. T.	McVey, Hugh.	Thornhill, H. B.
Gheenburge, M. M. G. L.	Mercer, C. G.	Thomas, W. H.
Gunther, J.	Morrison, D. J.	Vincent, J.
Hankives, C.	Munro, W.	Warnier, M.
Hansen, W. T.	Nazir, C. S.	Watts, G.
Hart, M. D.	Norton, J. B.	W. J. H.
Harry, Thomas.	Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.	Wright, Mrs H.
Hartley, S. R.		X. Y. Z.

Registered Letters.

Cumberland, A. H.	Howard, E.	Rickle, Alex. S.
deSouza, Wm. Edwards.	Patton, J. R. T.	Wilson, B.
"E. D."		

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thavetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.
The 6th April 1882.

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that the Government Currency Note No. P11—03439, for Rs. 500, is lying unclaimed at this Office. Any person claiming to be the owner of the said Note is requested to produce evidence in support of the claim on or before the 30th of September 1882.

J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Magistrate, Howrah.

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

يهہ دوا کوئينائيں کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکتہ 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 ليوے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيہ آٹهہ آنہ ; آٹهہ اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهہ روپيہ يهہ آنہ ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سولہ روپيہ آٹهہ آنہ

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں 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 دواخانونمیں بکتي ہی ماسیواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
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Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	1	9	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	8	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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 the Marine Survey Department, 4-4 London's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

☞ All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.

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Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas 8.*
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Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Catalogue of Original and other documents deposited in the Marine Survey Department, 1881 *Not for sale.*

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. Pámban (Paumben) Pass. *Annas 4.*
„ 11. Andaman Islands. *Annas 4.*
„ 12. Jiddah Harbour, Red Sea. *Annas 4.*
„ 13. Red Sea. Navigation, inshore 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. *Annas 4.*
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Annas 4.*
„ 24. India, West Coast, Harbours of Karwar and Bankot. *Annas 4.*
„ 25. Africa, East Coast, Zanzibar to Barava *Annas 4.*
„ 26. Red Sea. Notes from various sources, 1880, 1881. *Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

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No. 1. Fixed Light on Green Island, Hong-Kong, China.
„ 2. Malwan Rock, Malwan.
„ 3. Fixed white Light at Dwarka, Kattywar.
„ 4. Mooram Shulli Tivo Island, and Devil's Point, Gulf of Mannar.
„ 5. (1) Fixed Light at Vizagapatam.
(2) Coral Shoal of Calturn, Ceylon.
(3) Rock off Barberyn Island.
„ 6. Foundering of the Buoy Vessel *Mata Mata*, Rangoon.
„ 7. (1) Revolving Light near Acheen Head, Malacca Strait.
(2) Auxiliary Light to above.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1876—

No. 1. Temporary discontinuance of Hope Island Light during repairs to Light-house column, Coromandel Coast.
„ 2. Exhibition of Hope Island Light, Coromandel Coast.
„ 3. Prohibited anchorage near the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Cable, Madras.
„ 4. (1) Pulo Brasse auxiliary Light, Malacca Strait.
(2) Island between Pulo Nias and Sumatra.

No. 5. Vessels trading to Réunion, 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, Akyab.
„ 8. Fixed white Light at Verawal.
„ 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.
„ 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.
„ 20. Fixed Light at Calingapatam Point, Coromandel Coast.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1877—

No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee.
„ 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadstead.
„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
„ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Red Lights at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
„ 7. Light at Port Berbereh, 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.
„ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
„ 24. Night Signals shown by British Pilot Vessels in the English Channel.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878—

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 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 Hánish 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 Chaul 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 Groyne of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca.
„ 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.
„ 27. Intended exhibition of a revolving Light at Vakalapudi, in the Godavery District.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879—

No. 1. Permanent moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel, entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vacalapudi 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 Flat-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 Reefs 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 William's 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) Distinguishing entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Kárwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 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 Anchorge 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 Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 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 to Mariners 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 Port 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, Dadhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Intended alteration of Kenery (Kundari) Island Light.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, west coast of Madagascar.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light apparatus at Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez (additional information).
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan, Malacca Strait.

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„ 3. Re-exhibition of Light on First Point, Java.
„ 4. Light at Tagal, Java.
„ 5. Beacon on Borongo Island, Akyab.
„ 6. Discontinuance of Armeghon light and intended change of colour of Pulicat Light.
„ 7. Tidal semaphore at entrance to Chittagong River.
„ 8. Alteration of colour of Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 9. Red Light on Colombo breakwater.
„ 10. Red buoy off Godavery Point, Cocanada.
„ 11. Alterations to Lights at Paumben and Tellicherry.
„ 12. Particulars of Light at First Point, Java.
„ 13. Alteration in character of Light at Flat Cape, Sumatra.
„ 14. Removal of north buoy, Madras Harbour.
„ 15. Range of visibility of the light at Paumben.
„ 16. Beacons for clearing the south-west Prong, Bombay Harbour.
„ 17. Lights at Zanzibar.
„ 18. Gas buoy at entrance to Port Said, Suez Canal.
„ 19. Revolving light at Armeghon.
„ 20. Beacon on Tucker's patch, Bombay Harbour.
„ 21. Fixed Light at Pulicat.
„ 22. Fixed Light at Ratnagiri.
„ 23. Occasional observation of light at False Point.
„ 24. Breaking adrift of Kárwar rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 25. Date of exhibition of permanent white Light at Calicut.
„ 26. Alteration of colour of Katubdea Light-house, Chittagong coast.
„ 27. Exhibition of red and green Lights at Pondicherry.
„ 28. New beacon on Kal-ah-kebirah Shoal, Gulf of Suez.
„ 29. Reported coral reef off Batticaloa.
„ 30. Revised rules for vessels using Madras Harbour.
„ 31. Wreck buoy to mark wreck of Mariana, Madras Coast.
„ 32. Removal of the Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier, Madras.
„ 33. Temporary exhibition of a small dioptric Light at the Eastern Grove Light-house, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 34. Reported incorrect position of Crocodile Rock, Cadiapatam or Muttum Point.
„ 35. Replacing of Kárwar Rock buoy, Kárwar or Sadashivgad.
„ 36. Date of re-exhibition of the permanent Light at Eastern Grove, at the entrance to the Rangoon River.
„ 37. Position of the anchorage buoy at Beypore.
„ 38. Buoys laid down to mark the entrance to the Madras Harbour.
„ 39. Wreck in Negapatam Roadstead.
„ 40. Revolving Light to be exhibited from a Light-vessel to be anchored off the Formosa Bank, Malacca Strait.

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„ 5. Light-house building on sunk rock, Bombay Harbour.
„ 6. Dangerous rock off Modeshwur Cape, Canara Coast.
„ 7. Fishing stakes in the approaches to Bombay Harbour.
„ 8. Erection of a pillar to mark the southern boundary of the port of Beypore.
„ 9. Changes in the bar at the entrance to the Chittagong River.
„ 10. Position of the Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel in the approaches to the Hooghly River.
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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.

Reprint of 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.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Salt Department. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates. Revised edition. 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.*

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. *Price, 4 annas; postage, 6 pies.*

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Rules under the Cess Act, No. IX (B.C.) of 1880. *Price, Re. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.*

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals, revised, enlarged, and arranged for use with three Geometrical Shapes in combination with the eighteen International Code Flags (on the plan of the Trinity Light-house Code), intended as a Supplement to the International Code of Signals. Also Calm or Line of Wind Signals; made with the above three shapes only. Concluding with the Morse Flashing Signals. Compiled by S. R. Elson, Licensed Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service. Published by authority of the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas and 6 pies.*

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 Factories' Act, 1881, with Rules and Forms. *Price, 2 annas and 6 pies; packing and postage, ½ anna.*

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, 1 anna.*

Hindi Translation of the Rules and Notifications under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urya ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Urdu ditto ditto. *Price, As. 2; packing and postage, 1 anna.*

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1880-81. *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 1880-81. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1879-80. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; 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.*

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, 2 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 1880-81. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1879-80. *Price, Rs. 6; packing and postage, 10 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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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, Hugli and Howrah.
Vol.	IV.	Bardwan, Bankura and Birbhum.
Vol.	V.	Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Maimunsing.
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Vol.	XIX.	Puri and Tributary States of Orissa.
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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. 3-8; postage, 3 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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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, in English. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 1 anna 6 pies.*

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Sanitary Primers in English and in Bengali. *Price, Rs. 6 per hundred, including transit and packing charges; single copies, 1 anna each.*

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, JUNE 3, 1882.

☞ **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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,

Supdt. of Govt. Printing India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1882.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Biagioni Paterson, Esq., of No. 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of Scotland, 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.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. Charles Piffard, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Reily, or until further order.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 21 of 1882.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

PULICAT.

Alteration of Colour of Light-house.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that, in future, the Light-house at Pulicat will be painted in white and black bands, instead of all white, as formerly.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 22nd May 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71*c*, 828, 70 and 748*b*; also Light List for 1882.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15*b*, 103*a* and 1257*a*; Light List for 1882; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 459.

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

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th May 1882.

No. 5.—Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th instant, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th May 1882.

No. 1468 *G.*—Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, in addition to his own, *vice* Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th May 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1882.

No. 19.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Upendra Nath Mittra, of the supernumerary list, is permitted to resign the service.

The 10th May 1882.

No. 20.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Keshub Chunder Bose, of the supernumerary list, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 17th April 1882.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May 1882.

No. 25.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from the Sirhind and Lahore to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Military Works, and posted to the Lucknow Division.

No. 26.—Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh Command to the Head-Quarters Office of the Inspector General of Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 29th May 1882.

No. 120.—Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Kasauli to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works. He reported his arrival at Ferozepore on the 12th May and assumed charge of that Division from Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., on the afternoon of 19th idem.

The 30th May 1882.

No. 121.—Major Arthur Hill, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Umballa to the Dalhousie Division, Military Works, of which he assumed charge, on the afternoon of the 23rd May 1882, from Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.*,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd May 1882.

No. 38.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 141, dated 18th May 1882, Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section.

The 26th May 1882.

No. 39.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, to the Open Line of the same Railway.

No. 40.—This Office Notification No. 35, dated 20th April 1882, granting Mr. Tuck three months' language leave, is hereby cancelled.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment of Foot, dated at Nusseerabad, this 23rd day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2084, Private John Madden.
Age,—35 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—18th May 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Tarraghur Sanitarium, Rajpootana.
Date of Enlistment,—21st October 1870.
At what Place Enlisted,—Chatham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Marks,—
Trade,—Ship Carpenter.
Coat or Jacket,— } Khakee clothing.
Waistcoat,— ... } Khakee clothing.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Khakee clothing.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

F. C. RUSTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Worcestershire Regt.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 22	...	28,380	...	1,408	91,81,657	39,73,772
,, 23	...	29,736	1,370	1,408	92,41,933	39,65,902
,, 24	Holiday.					
,, 25	...	29,368	...	7	93,30,261	39,19,871
,, 26	...	29,691	...	7	92,83,360	38,91,987
,, 27	Holiday.					

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th May 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
47	... O 71—87865 ...	500	Bhekari Bhagut Modi.
48	... P 11—05457 ...	500	Mr. Twanoungphrov.
49	... P 12—80588 ...	1,000	Mr. Moung HpoGyee.
50	... O 71—98095 ...	500	The Deputy Post Master General, Oudh.
51	... O 65—54944 ...	50	Ishan Chandra Mitra.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd June 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5	... B 66—57670 ...	100	K. Annajee Row, Shimoga, Nugger Division.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 22nd May 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

DUM-DUM CEMETERY.

List of dilapidated Tombs in the oldest Dum-Dum Cemetery requiring repair or else removal.

Serjeant Thomas Cook, Artillery,—*obiit* 5th March 1800, *æt.* 50 years.

Anna Louisa Horsford, wife of Lieutenant R. Horsford, Artillery,—*obiit* 16th July 1831, *æt.* 21 years.

Elizabeth Louisa Tennant, daughter of Major Tennant,—*obiit* 26th September 1832, *æt.* 10 months.

Cenotaph erected by Brother Officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Mason, C.B., Commanding Artillery,—died at Sandheads, 7th August 1821.

J. F. Todd, M.D., H.E.T.C.S.,—*obiit* September 1821, *æt.* 22 years.

Adelaide, wife of Captain Scott, Artillery,—*obiit* 8th October 1821, *æt.* 22 years.

Bombardier J. J. Burrell,—*obiit* 11th August 1841, *æt.* 34 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Major Pollock,—*obiit* 24th November 1824.

Georgiana Jane, daughter of Captain Pollock,—*obiit* 23rd February 1818, *æt.* 15 months.

Captain William Shipton,—*obiit* 28th December 1804, *æt.* 39 years.

Christopher Maurice Dunn,—*obiit* 10th October 1840, *æt.* 14 years.

Mary Ann Owen,—*obiit* 4th April 1843, *æt.* 2 years.

Ann Wadell, child of Captain H. P. Hughes, Artillery,—*obiit* 9th May 1839, *æt.* 1 year.

James Doddington Sherwood Russell, sixth son of Henny Patrick Russell,—*obiit* 4th January 1833, *æt.* 2 years.

Alicia Jeannette, daughter of late Captain Turner, 58th Regiment,—*obiit* 9th March 1833, *æt.* 5 years.

Louisa Clementina, infant daughter of Captain Vanrenen, Artillery,—*obiit* 24th September 1832, *æt.* 3 months.

Jane Frances, infant daughter of Captain Vanrenen, Artillery,—*obiit* 10th August 1828, *æt.* 1 year 6 months.

Helen Henrietta, third daughter of Bazaar Serjeant Chaunce,—*obiit* 29th January 1835, *æt.* 9 years.

Mary Alicia, daughter of Captain Frederick Roberts, Bengal Horse Artillery,—*obiit* 1835.

The abovementioned masonry graves have fallen into disrepair.

This list will be published three times in the Gazette according to Government orders.

If the relatives of the deceased (names published) do not come forward within a reasonable time, the tombs will be levelled with the ground and the slabs on which the names are graven will be let into the nearest wall.

A. W. R. QUINLAN,
Chaplain, Dum-Dum.

DUM-DUM,
The 30th May 1882.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY, MADRAS.

DILAPIDATED TOMBS.

Notice is hereby given that the Monuments and Tombs in St. Mary's Cemetery enumerated below are now in a ruinous condition. Such of them as are not restored by persons interested before the 30th day of next September will be made level with the ground, and the inscription slab will be placed over the grave or erected on the adjoining wall of the Cemetery by the Government Officer.

W. LEEMING,
Garrison Chaplain.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in Saint Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
8	25	15th May 1849	Mrs. Mary Coultroup	Mother of Mr. Parker Coultroup	Polished Granite on Masonry Plinth.	5 × 5	Plinth requires plastering.
8	13	3rd June 1824	Mrs. Hannah Bounington	Servant to Lady Franklin	Brick-in-mortar.	3½ × 2	Requires plastering.
8	4	18th August 1813	Margaret Fraser	Wife of William Fraser	High Structure Brick-work.	10¼ × 10¼	Do.
8	3	9th June 1812	Thomas William Jackson	Serjeant, H. M.'s 25th Regiment, Light Dragoons.	Rectangular Brickwork	8¼ × 3½	Do.
8	11	25th October 1819	Robert Outlaw	Captain, 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry	Obelisk. Brick-in-mortar.	3½ × 3½	Do.
8	20	24th June 1839	Mrs. Ann Beswick	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
8	15	27th December 1824	Francis Boyle	. . . . .	Do.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
8	18	12th April 1833	Mr. Walter Patrick Joyes	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
8	8	14th March 1817	W. H. Slade	Honorable Lieutenant, E. I. C. S.	Do.	7¾ × 4¼	Do.
8	12	25th August 1821	Caroline Talbot	Daughter of G. Talbot, Conductor of Ordnance	Do.	2¼ × 2¼	Do.
8	2	24th September 1811	John Nicholas Brady	. . . . .	Do.	4 × 2¼	Do.
8	6	31st January 1814	John Reid	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 8½	Do.
8	9	16th November 1817	Richard Davidson	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s Service	Do.	6¾ × 4¾	Do.
8	23	8th March 1839	Mrs. Susan Anderson	Wife of Edward Y. Anderson	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
8	16	1828	Susan	. . . . .	Do.	2¼ × 1	Very bad order; requires plastering.
8	17	7th September 1830	Samuel Peach Boutflour	Civil Service	Do.	2¼ × 1¼	Requires plastering.
8	7	28th February 1817	William Lewis	Lieutenant-Colonel	High Structure, Brick-in-mortar.	8 × 8	Do.

9	19	9th May 1815	Edward Malton	Captain, 13th Regiment, M. N. I.	Brick-in-mortar	[illegible] × 5¾	Do.
9	28	7th March 1821	Margaret Clark	Wife of Conductor S. Clark	Do.	[illegible] × 3¾	Do.
9	41	3rd April 1844	Ellen Girton McNamee	Wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant John McNamee of H. M.'s 57th Regiment.	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
9	22	23rd April 1816	Georgiana Willows	Wife of Lieutenant John Willows of the 25th Regiment, N. I.	Brickwork	6 × 6	Do.
9	40	14th July 1831	Henrietta Dorothea Haig	Wife of Captain James Russell Haig, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	2¼ × 5	Do.
9	39	12th July 1831 A.D.	Charles Rundall	Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Military Auditor-General.	Do.	2¼ × 5	Do.
9	[illegible]	4th February 1822	Catherine Elizabeth	The daughter of Captain N. H. Hatherly	Do.	3 × 2	Do.
9	[illegible]	30th December 1821	John Roe	H. M.'s 2-30th Regiment	Do.	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
9	[illegible]	1st April 1839	James Russell Haig	Major, 34th C. L. I., and Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	23	2nd June 1816	William Williams	Son of Serjeant John Williams, Pensioner	Do.	4½ × 2½	Do.
9	29	26th May 1821	William Henry Boyle	Son of Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
9	13	25th June 1813	Mr. Francis Gammidge	. . . . .	Do.	7¾ × 3½	Do.
9	10	2nd April 1813	Mr. P. S. R. Higham	Conductor	Do.	3 × 4¼	Do.
9	12	3rd May 1813	William Ross	Cabinet-maker, Madras	Do.	7½ × 6½	Do.
9	8	10th December 1812 A.D.	John Young Porter	Captain, 9th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	5 × 3	Do.
9	24	16th September 1816	Thomas and John Hunt, Brothers.	Master Attendant, Ganjam; latter Head Bookkeeper, Accountant-General's Office, Madras.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
9	7	5th March 1813	James Jacobs	School Master	Do.	6 × 4½	Do.
9	26	28th May A.D. 1819	Mrs. Johanna Stephenson	Wife of Mr. J. W. Stephenson	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
9	11	24th April A.D. 1813	Mr. William Stephenson	Sub-Assistant Surgeon under the Presidency, Fort St. George.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
9	46	10th July 1835	Charlotte Mary Anne	Wife of Richard Henry Daniel Towle, Mariner	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
9	20	28th September 1815	Lewis Udolphus Wellington	Infant son of Nickolas Heefke	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
9	4	12th May 1812	W. Weldon	Late Store Sergeant of H. M.'s 80th Regiment.	Do.	9 × 3	Do.
9	2	3rd October 1811	Eliza	Daughter of Captain Dalrymple	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
9	69	. . . . .	John Gammidge	Private of H. M.'s 22nd L. D.	Brick-in-chunam	8 × 3½	Do.
9	17	12th September 1813	Charlotte	Wife of Captain Prior, Royal Navy	Brickwork	8 × 3½	Do.
9	15	21st July 1813	Mary Anne	Daughter of Joseph Prior, Esq.	Do.	3¾ × 2¼	Do.
9	6	16th August 1812	Mark Butler	. . . . .	Brick-in-mortar	4½ × 2½	Do.
9	14	9th July 1813	Louisa Harrison	Daughter of George B. and Harriet Harrison	Brickwork	3½ × 3½	Do.
9	9	2nd February 1813	Hugh Love	Surgeon, H. M.'s S. *Africaine*	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	3	21st April A.D. 1812	John Alexander Somerset Williams.	Late Deputy Register of the Supreme Court	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
9	18	19th April 1814	Henry Charles	Third son of Samuel Thomas Goad	Do.	8¼ × 8¼	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
9	25	9th March 1817	Maria Jane	Wife of Samuel Thomas Goad, Esq.	Brickwork	4 × 2½	Requires plastering.
9	32	10th November 1822	Adam Tate Gibson	Captain, H. M.'s 10th and 51st Regiment, and latterly a merchant of Madras.	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
9	27	8th September 1819	The children of Maria Jane Howse.		Do.	7½ × 3¼	Do.
9	35	14th January 1835	Mrs. Mary Ann McGovern	Wife of Sub-Conductor John McGovern	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
9	37	25th June 1842	Mr. Henry Portengen	Superintendent of the Monegar Choultry	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	11	9th April 1812	Mr. John Haliburton	Eldest son of Colonel Haliburton	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	6	28th February 1811	Arthur Poyntz	Quartermaster of H. M.'s 30th Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
10	21	16th May 1822	Mrs. Emilia Perry	Wife of Mr. D. Perry	Do.	6½ × 4½	Do.
10	65	21st May 1869	Christopher Read De Lahoyde	Quartermaster-Sergeant, Governor's Body Guard.	Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
10	36	1st May 1824	Peregrine Davie	Captain, 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment, N. I.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	24	11th June 1819	James John	Son of Captain William Ormsby	Do.	5 × 4	Do.
10	12	1st September 1812	Mr. Francis Medhurst	A Midshipman of H. M.'s Ship *Malacca*	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
10	7	26th June 1811	John Stanley Smith	Ensign, M. E. Regiment	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
10	4	8th November 1810	Mr. Francis Monisse		High Structure Brick-work.	6 × 3½	Do.
10	1	18th January 1811	Maria Green	Wife of John Green, Conductor of Ordnance	Brickwork	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
10	41	17th March 1831	Mr. James Richard Daily	Proprietor of the Madras Tannery	Do.	8¼ × 3½	Do.
10	37	3rd September 1824	John Dupont Godfrey		Do.	8 × 4½	Do.
10	45	25th December 1827	Mrs. Jane Donaldson		Do.	8 × 5	Do.
10	49	14th October 1830	William Clamp	Infant son of Brookes, Deputy Assistant Commissary.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
10	5	8th September 1813	Sarah Shea		Do.	7½ × 3¾	Do.
10	14	19th September 1812	John Pryce Harrison	Lieutenant, 24th Regiment	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	13	3rd September 1812	James Locke	Lieutenant, 3rd Regiment, Cavalry, Fort St. George.	Do.	8½ × 5½	Do.
10	8	10th September 1810	Charlotte	Wife of James White, Esq., Paymaster, H. M.'s 89th Regiment.	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
10	39½	20th May 1826	Louisa	Wife of G. E. Askin	Do.	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
11	14	16th September 1806	William Wittington		Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	56	18th May 1833	Arthur King	Lieutenant, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
11	26	10th October 1812	Marianna Jebb	Wife of Richard Jebb, LL.D.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
11	54	30th July 1850	Thomas Locke	Captain of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion	Do.	7¾ × 4	Do.
11	30	25th July 1814	Edward Dance		Do.	12 × 7½	Do.
7	23	6th March 1841	Michael Pollard		Do.	7½ × 5	Do.
7	1	28th June 1804	Richard Leslie, A.M.	Minister of Fort St. George	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
7	3	27th November 1815	Charles Alexander James McBain.		Do.	8¼ × 3½	Do.
7	4	16th January 1820	Mr. George Childs		Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
7	46	16th March 1863	Henry Arthur Gilbert Reneaux.		Do.	9½ × 6½	Do.
7	20	21st January 1839	Mary Anne	Relict of Mr. Samuel Higginson, Surgeon, Madras Army.	Do.	9 × 4½	Do.
7	7	29th April 1827	Gilbert Laird		Do.	7 × 3¼	Do.
7	44	2nd October 1861	John Hill	Deputy Assistant Commissary and Overseer, D. P. W., Fort St. George.	Do.	12 × 10½	Do.
7	10	10th February 1834	Adelaide Wheeler	Captain Richard Wheeler of H. H. Nizam's Service.	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
7	11	12th October 1832	Lavinia Josephine Rowbotham.		Do.	9¾ × 5	Do.
7	17	30th August 1836	David Peloquin Hooker	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	Do.	2½ × 2½	Do.
7	12	1st November 1833	William Henry Golding Mapleton.		Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
7	31	29th do. 1847	Joanna Frantz		Do.	6¾ × 3	Do.
7	41	10th June 1858	Mr. George Edwards	The valued Trustee of the Madras Mutual Benefit Fund.	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
7	13	6th February 1834	H. J. Pattison	Cornet, 4th Regiment, Light Cavalry	Do.	7½ × 4	Do.
7	36	16th March 1852	Mrs. Louisa Walker		Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	4	7th December 1831	Susan Quin	Wife of Mr. Felix Borgonha	Do.	12 × 7¾	Do.
6	46	From Dec. 1857 to March 1860.	W. Bryant, G. Martin, W. Stubbings, R. Offord, Color Sergeant T. Edwards, E. Garland, J. Smith	Who died during the Indian Mutiny	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
6	56	26th November 1860	Charles Thomas.	Son of Quartermaster A. Williams, H. M.'s 43rd Regiment, Lieutenant.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	6	20th February 1838	William Bye	Key Serjeant of Black Town	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
6	57	28th September 1861	Charles William Xavier	Medical Student	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
6	58	31st May 1839	Matilda Adeline Lucas		Do.	6 × 4	Do.
6	7	28th May 1838	Margaret Greaves Marshall		Do	5 × 2½	Do.
6	35	31st August 1852	Frances Margaret Harris		Do.	6½ × 4	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
6	31	29th November 1850	Christiana Frances	Wife of Mr. John Castor	Brickwork	14 × 9½	Requires plastering.
6	21	22nd January 1846	Terence C. Corley	Lieutenant, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.	Do.	4 × 5	Do.
6	64	13th September 1861	John Edmund Sandford	Son of Frances William	Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
6	55	27th September 1860.	John Ward	Staff Sergeant, Commissariat Department	Do.	4½ × 3¼	Do.
6	2	26th September 1821.	William Urquhart	Projector and original Proprietor of the Commercial Circulator Press.	Do.	6¾ × 9½	Do.
5	25	11th February 1850	Robert Grant Carmichael	Major, 38th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
5	74	8th April 1872	William Grant, B.A.	First Uncovenanted Assistant, Board of Revenue, Madras.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
5	15	29th August 1875	Kathleen Cosby	Child of John Morries Maskell	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
5	41	27th September 1855	Edward Glass Sloan	Son of Mr. William Sloan	Do.	5½ × 3½	Do.
5	29½	29th June 1852	Mrs. Jean Milne	Wife of Overseer John Milne, Commissary Department.	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.
5	38	25th July 1855	Richard O'Hara Steele	The second son of Captain A. Loftus Steele, 6th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	5 × 3½	Do.
4	80	26th July 1857	Frances Edmund Plowden	Lieutenant of the 10th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	4 × 2	Do.
4	86	4th November 1860	Mr. John James Fitzpatrick	Invalid pensioner, Troop Quartermaster of the Horse Brigade Artillery.	Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
4	11	30th June 1820	Mrs. Mary Murray	The wife of Serjeant-Major Andrew Murray	Do.	7 × 3	Do.
4	71	5th December 1853	Ellen Maria	Son of Mr. John White	Do.	4½ × 3	Do.
...	...	15th November 1851	Angelica	Wife of Mr. Thomas Burghall	Do.	8 × 8	Do.
3	5	4th August 1813	William Greig, Esq.	...	Do.	14 × 14	Do.
2	81½	7th November 1869	F. Pace	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 45th Regiment, S. F., son of Major Pace.	Do.	6 × 4	Do.
2	86	24th December 1870	Frederick James Lawder	Quartermaster, 10th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
1	1	6th August MDCCCIX	Jacob Anderson, M.D.	...	Do.	20 × 15	Do.
1	3	23rd April 1810	Mrs. Ann Anderson Young	Daughter of Doctor James Anderson, Physician General, relict of Charles Wallace Young.	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
1	2	8th May 1809	George Westcott	...	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
1	4½	17th July 1811	Cecilia Matilda	Daughter of the Reverend Edward Vaughan, Senior Chaplain of Fort St. George.	Do.	6¾ × 4	Do.
14	1	7th April 1808	Edward Collins	Major-General	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.

14	5	26th December 1808	George Wahab	Do.	Do.	10 × 10	Do.
1	18	24th June 1860	Isaac James Kingston	Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
14	17	22nd January 1868	Anne Maria	Wife of John Bennett	Do.	9 × 4¾	Do.
14	27	28th February 1864	Matilda Sophia	Wife of Sergeant-Major E. Tweddle, 2nd Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
14	24	7th November 1862	Clarissa Wilhelmina	Wife of Sergeant R. D. Jones, Royal Artillery.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
15	20	6th February 1855	Frank Munroe	Staff Sergeant, Commissary Department	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	19	22nd May 1833	Daniel Doherty	Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s 49th Regiment of Foot.	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
15	8	28th November 1864	William Komareck		Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	26	4th March 1835	John Onely Hall Andrews	Assistant Surgeon	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
16	21	20th August 1833	Benjamin Blake	Major, 45th Regiment, M. N. I.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
16	20	20th July 1833	Cornelia Maria Anne Townsend.		Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
14	7	30th September 1823	David C. Stewart	Captain, 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	37	3rd August 1800	Mr. James Rammie		Do.	5 × 5	Do.
14	6	24th March 1809	Charles Maxtone	A Senior Merchant in the service of the Honorable E. I. Company.	Do.	13 × 13	Do.
13	81	14th July 1831	Lawrence Henry Edmonstone.	Son of P. Edmonstone Craigie, Major in H. M.'s 55th Regiment.	Do.	2¾ × 2¾	Do.
13	38	12th February 1801	Mr. George Andrews Ram	Honorable Company's Civil Establishment	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	47	20th August 1805	Richard Griffiths		Do.	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
13	4	4th June 1780	John Small		Do.	5¼ × 2	Do.
13	24	5th September 1798 A.D.	Thomas Peters	Captain in the Honorable East India Company.	Do.	10¼ × 4¾	Do.
13	23	11th August 1798	Charles Oram	Assistant Surgeon	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
13	27	20th February 1799	Miss Margaretta Juliana Frend.		Do.	4½ × 3	Do.
13	90	18th May 1836	Arthur Rowlandson, M.A.		Do.	7¼ × 3½	Requires plastering for basement only.
13	70	2nd March 1823	Alexander Major	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 41st Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Requires plastering.
13	73	30th May 1825	George Johnson	Do. do. do.	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	85	9th August 1833	J. A. Penman	Surgeon	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
13	49	8th May 1807	Miss Caroline Johns	Daughter of Daniel Johns	Do.	9 × 5	Do.
13	55	16th November 1808	Thomas Bowyen Hurdis	A Senior Merchant in the service of H. C. and one of the Judges of the Sadder Court.	Large Tomb, Brickwork.	9 × 9	Do.
13	57	March 1809	Mrs. Catherine Hurdis	Widow of T. B. Hurdis	Do.	5¼ × 5¼	Do.
13	88	23rd July 1835	Sir John Gordon, Baronet	Major, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.

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Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
13	99½	27th February 1849	Mrs. Mary Critchlow	. . . . .	Large Tomb, Brick-work.	7 × 5½	Requires plastering.
16	23	15th June 1834	Elizabeth	Wife of Simon Fonceca	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	80	5th May 1831	Anne	Eldest daughter of the Reverend F. J. Darrah, M.A., Chaplain, H.E.I.C.S.	Do.	8 × 3½	Do.
13	105	. . . . .	Alfred	The son of James and Susannah Mitchell	Do.	5½ × 3¼	Do.
13	67	26th September 1821	John Hay	Lieutenant, 34th Regiment	Do.	. . .	Do.
13	87	19th May 1834	Christopher Dexter	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 63rd Regiment	Do.	6¾ × 3½	Do.
13	48	16th January 1807	George Balmain, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	Do.	15 × 15	Do.
13	68	29th May 1822	Mrs. Hanrietta McKenzie Robson.	Wife of Captain Fellex Robson, 16th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
13	36	27th May 1800	James Rodgers	Major in the Hon'ble Co.'s Service and Military Auditor-General in the Island of Ceylon.	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
13	82	28th July 1832	Charles Francis Haleman	Son of Major Fs. Haleman	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	20	1st September 1797	Mrs. Eleanor Nuthall	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 9	Do.
13	71	29th September 1824	Ann Henshaw	Wife of Lieutenant-General Thomas Bowson of Madras Army.	Do.	7¾ × 5¾	Do.
13	21	22nd July 1797	James Morris	Merchant of Madras	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	60	23rd February 1816	Edd. Paulet Colebrooke	Do. do.	Do.	7 × 4¼	Do.
13	104	July 1880	Anna Henshaw	. . . . .	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
13	83	15th November 1832	Jane	Daughter of John Gray, Lieutenant, 51st Regiment.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
13	63	15th August 1817	James Gordon	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 25th Light Dragoons	Do.	9¾ × 6¾	Do.
13	54	30th September 1808	William Wade	Do. do. do.	High Structure	11 × 11	Do.
16	11	2nd February 1795	Mr. John Henderson	. . . . .	Brickwork	7 × 3¾	Do.
13	14	22nd March 1788	Sophia Bulman	Wife of John Bulman	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
13	61	18th March 1816	Mrs. Maria Blyth	. . . . .	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
13	103	17th September 1868	William Charles Patrick	Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sevenoaks	Do.	6 × 3½	Do.
13	75	15th May 1826	Lewis Cramer	Lieutenant, H. M.'s Ship *Rainbow*	Do.	6 × 3½	Do.
13	28	6th April 1799	John D. E. Beighling Franke	. . . . .	Do.	4½ × 2½	Do.
13	97	5th October 1842	Thomas Richard	Second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boyton	Do.	10½ × 9	Do.
13	66	14th August 1819	Jane	Wife of Edd. Ranken	Do.	6¾ × 3¾	Do.
13	99	25th August 1846	Charles Boldex	Captain, 24th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Centre District.	Do.	6¾ × 3¾	Do.

13	52	17th May 1808	Peter Gardner	Lieutenant	Do.	7 × 3	Do.
12	75	21st September 1840	Edward Slack	Lieutenant, 13th Regiment	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
13	53	24th September 1808	John Graham	Military Cadet	Do.	8½ × 3½	Do.
13	84	20th June 1833	Vance Young Donaldson	Infant son of Captain and Mrs. Browne, H. M.'s 57th Regiment.	Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
12	11	3rd June 1788	Mrs. Catherine Edington	. . . . .	Do.	6¾ × 4½	Do.
12	35	12th April 1810	P. L. Lambert	Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.
12	31	29th October 1808	Mary Ann Neale	Daughter of Daniel Neale and Eliza, his wife	Do.	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
12	58	8th August 1831	Æneas Macdonell Nicholson	Captain, H. M.'s 55th Regiment	Do.	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
12	81	18th April 1842	Mary Louisa	Wife of Captain R. B. Preston, 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Brickwork, High Structure.	7 × 3½	Do.
12	43	18th March 1817	George Hay, Esq.	. . . . .	Brickwork	6¾ × 6¼	Do.
12	63	27th August 1832	Martha	Second daughter of Admiral Robert Montague	Do.	5¾ × 2¾	Do.
12	66	8th November 1832	Thomas Aulin	Lieutenant, 57th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.	Do.	5 × 3½	Do.
12	62	24th July 1832	Mrs. Anne Cotton	Wife of Captain W. Cotton	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
12	48	28th September 1822	Arthur A. Chatfield	Ship *Daphne*	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
12	57	13th March 1831	Elizabeth Jane	Wife of Henry William Lovewell, Esq.	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
17	47	13th June 1803	Thomas Jollie, Esquire	. . . . .	Do.	7½ × 3½	Do.
17	2	12th October 1767	Frances	Wife of John Grifen	Do.	6½ × 3¼	Do.
12	49	8th February 1824	Mr. Lency Carter	. . . . .	Do.	8¼ × 8¼	Do.
12	52	6th June 1825	Erskine	C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, H. M.'s 48th Regiment.	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
12	32	15th July 1809	Henry Inman, Esquire	A Captain in the Royal Navy	High Structure Brick-work.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
12	36	10th January 1857	Mr. Ben. Johnson	. . . . .	Do. do.	9¾ × 7¾	Do.
12	37	3rd August 1816	Joseph	Son of William and Charlotte Tapsall	Brickwork	9¼ × 7	Do.
12	26	28th November 1799	James Ferrier Connell	. . . . .	Do.	3¾ × 2½	Do.
12	72	23rd March 1837	Robert Frances	Captain, 1st Native Infantry Bte.	Do.	5¼ × 3	.....
12	86	21st February 1877	Philip Lateward Codd	Her Majesty's Indian Army	Polished Granite Stone	5¼ × 3	Requires plastering for basement.
12	76	20th July 1841	Walter Foster Ker	Captain, H. M.'s 9th Regiment of Foot; Brigade-Major to Her Majesty's Forces.	Brickwork	7 × 3½	Requires plastering.
12	74	31st July 1840	Caroline Jane	The younger daughter of William Dalrymple Shaw, Calcutta.	Do.	5 × 2¾	Do.
12	80	22nd January 1843	Thomas William	Son of Mr. Thomas Hogg, Apothecary	Do.	5 × 3	Do.
12	68	21st November 1833	Maria	Wife of Overseer Edward Cullin	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
12	54	6th December 1827	Mrs. Mary Anne Patterson	The wife of Sergeant John Patterson, of H. M.'s 54th Regiment.	Do.	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
12	41	20th November 1813	Robert Hughes	Captain, the 24th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
12	79	21st November 1841	Martha	The wife of Captain J. S. Sherman, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Brickwork	7 × 3½	Requires plastering.
12	24	30th January 1795	Mrs. E. Elizabeth Capper	. . . . .	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
12	98	No	J. A. Preston and Sophia, his sister.	Two infants	Do.	4¾ × 3¾	Do.
		16th July 1815	William Garron	Madras Civil Service	Do.	8¼ × 4¼	Do.
17	49	23rd April 1804	James Innes	Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	8 × 3¾	Do.
12	47	21st June 1822	Haster Anna	Wife of Charles Highmore Potts, Lieutenant in H. M.'s 54th Regiment.	Do.	7½ × 7½	Do.
12	39	23rd April 1815	Susanna Finnes	Wife of John Finnes, Paymaster of H. M.'s 56th Regiment of Foot.	High Structure	10 × 10	Do.
12	9	9th October 1786	William Popham	Son of Stephen Popham, Esq.	Brickwork	8½ × 6	Do.
12	28	9th September 1801	Elizabeth	Daughter of Mr. Stanhope, Deputy Commissary	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
12	40	1st April 1812	Mrs. Madelonette Vanspall	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 3¾	Do.
12	33	XXVII July MDCCCIX	Jane	Daughter of Captain Crawford, wife of Mr. Thomas Bistles of Madras.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	47	1st October 1827	Mrs. Catherine O'Meara	Wife of Sergeant J. O'Meara of the Commissariat Department.	Do.	5 × 3¼	Do.
11	73	23rd April 1846	Joseph Michael	Son of Joseph and Elizabeth Rigmood	Do.	10¼ × 9¾	Do.
11	34	29th November 1817	John Richardson Verno	Colonel Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	59	25th August 1834	Josepha Sutherland	Infant daughter of the late John Sutherland	Do.	4½ × 2¾	Do.
11	42	5th September 1825	Mr. A. S. Ponton	. . . . .	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
11	21	19th March 1810	Mrs. Sophia Eliza Oliver	. . . . .	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
11	54	21st December 1832	Mrs. Eliza Amelia Heggar	The wife of Thomas Heggar, Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st L. Cavalry.	Do.	5¾ × 3	Do.
11	11	29th October 1805	Rev. J. F. Hartwell	Bengal Establishment	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
11	37	1st January 1821	James S. Spankle	Captain of the Madras European Regiment	Do.	7¼ × 3½	Do.
11	44	10th October 1825	John Ford	Ensign, H. H.'s 69th Regiment of Foot	Do.	7¾ × 3¼	Do.
11	45	16th October 1826	T. M. Sinkins	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 46th Regiment of Foot	Do.	6¾ × 3½	Do.
11	40	5th March 1825	John Penn	Lieutenant, H. M.'s 69th Regiment of Foot	Do.	6½ × 3½	Do.
11	2	A.D. MDCCCIX	Paul Jodrell Milits, M.D.	. . . . .	Do.	8½ × 3½	Do.

11	38	15th January 1824	George Henderson, Esq.	A passenger on board the homeward bound ship *Ganges*.	Do.	8 × 6	Do.
11	12	4th February 1808	The Honorable C. Carleton	Lieutenant-Colonel	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
11	28	17th October A.D. 1813	Robert Anderson, Esq.	Master Attendant, Madras	Do.	6½ × 6½	Do.
11	41	21st August 1825	Mrs. Mary Smith	Wife of William Smith, Esq., Surgeon of H. M.'s 15th Regiment.	Do.	3½ × 3½	Do.
11	10	27th August 1805	Mr. Allen Spottiswood		Do.	8¾ × 3½	Do.
11	31	5th „ 1814	John McDonald, Esq.		Do.	9 × 9	Do.
11	20	20th February 1809	George Robert Moss		Do.	4¾ × 4¾	Do.
11	18	13th „ 1808	Mr. John Stevens		Do.	3¼ × 3¾	Do.
11	49	24th July 1828	William Parrie		Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
11	69	5th November 1843	Elizabeth	Wife of Assistant Apothecary A. Lynn	Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	27	27th July 1813	Mrs. Hellen Thoy	Wife of Robert Thoy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.	Do.	8¾ × 5½	Do.
11	19	25th October 1808	Mrs. Jenny Baily		Do.	3¼ × 3¼	Do.
11	16	31st „ 1807	Richard Fleming		Do.	5½ × 5	Do.
11	32	27th „ 1814	Erasmus Saunders	Lieutenant, Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment of Native Cavalry.	Do.	7½ × 4½	Do.
11	24	23rd January 1811	Elizabeth Henrey	Daughter of Quartermaster William Henrey, H. M.'s 69th Regiment.	Do.	4¼ × 2¾	Do.
11	64	9th March 1839	Esther	Wife of Mr. Robert Carr	High Structure	12¼ × 7¾	Do.
11	86	3rd June 1859	William Ponsonby Ewing		Do.	6 × 3	Do.
11	15	25th October 1807	Mr. Michael Hughes	Conductor of Ordnance	Do.	5 × 5	Do.
10	30	25th March 1822	R. Blackie, Esq.	H. M.'s 55th Regiment	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
10	16	28th January 1814	Mr. James Doblin	Merchant	Do.	8 × 4½	Do.
10	46	6th August 1829	Mr. H. W. Lewcock		Brickwork	7 × 4	Do.
10	70	30th April 1860	Riversdale Elliot	Cornet in H. M.'s 1st (King's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards.	Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
10	60	10th June 1848	William O'Conner	Brevet-Major of the 25th Regiment (The King's Own Borderers.)	Do.	5¾ × 3¼	Do.
10	26	5th November 1820	Gilbert Briggs, Esq.	Captain, H. M.'s 89th Regiment	Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	38	20th September 1824	Charles Coates		Do.	6½ × 3	Do.
10	45	26th November 1828	Lieutenant A. B. Johnson Ensign W. Bristowe	Both of the 16th Regiment, Native Infantry	Do.	7 × 4	Do.
10	61	6th „ 1849	Eliza Matilda	Wife of Lieutenant A. T. Alexander, 42nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
10	19	24th October 1814	Robert	Son of George Elizabeth Arbuthnot	Do.	6 × 6	Do.
10	9	5th September 1811	Charles Foot	Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Piedmontese*	Do.	4 × 4	Do.
10	15	4th December 1812	Frederick Harris	Son of Charles and Maria Harris	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
10	20	19th December 1814	John Seton	Infant son of Colonel Alexander Macgregor Murray.	Do.	4 × 2½	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—continued.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
10	22	5th November 1815	William	Son of Captain Tongue, of H. M.'s 30th Regiment.	Brickwork	3¾ × 3¾	Requires plastering.
10	23	10th November 1817	John Chinnery, Esq.	H. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
10	10	29th September 1811	William Danson	Captain of H. M.'s Ship *Piedmontese*	Do.	8 × 4	Do.
10	34	20th October 1823	Mrs. Emma Cassam	Wife of Mr. Peter Cassam	Do.	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
10	56	9th May 1845	Ellen Veda Upshon		Do.	7 × 3¾	Do.
10	17	10th May 1814	John Mair		Do.	7¼ × 7¼	Do.
10	27	11th March 1821	Robert Stevenson, Esq.		Do.	7 × 3¼	Do.
10	25	21st January 1820	Thomas Kendle Smith	Lieutenant, M. 46th Regiment	Do.	6¼ × 3¼	Do.
10	18	24th October 1814	Charles Chambers	1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry	Do.	6½ × 4	Do.
9	21	8th January 1816	Eliza	Infant daughter of Griffin and Jane Orton	Do.	3¾ × 3¾	Do.
9	66	18th May 1861	Mrs. Margaret Orford	Widow of Joseph Orford, Conductor of Ordnance, and eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Atkinson, Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance.	Do.	7¼ × 3¾	Do.
9	36	22nd July 1830	Mary	The wife of Conductor of Ordnance J. Orford, offspring Thomas Samuel Price.	Do.	3 × 2½	Do.
17	8	8th October 1782	Charles Wood	Captain Commander of His Majesty's Ship *Worcester*.	Do.	6¾ × 3¼	Do.
17	37	27th September 1797	George Hall	Lieutenant-Colonel	Do.	7¾ × 7¾	Do.
17	36	22nd August 1797	Andrew Ross, Esq.	One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Madras.	Do.	9 × 9	Do.
17	50	3rd May 1804	Allan Grant	Captain	Do.	9 × 4¼	Do.
17	45	28th June 1802	Thomas Woodall	Major of His Majesty's 12th Regiment	Do.	11½ × 7¼	Do.
17	16	4th June MDCCLXXXVII	Honorable George McKenzie	2nd son of the Earl of Cromarty, Lieutenant-Colonel of His Majesty's 7th Regiment.	Do.	6½ × 6½	Do.
17	42	18th June 1800	Alexander Kerr		Do.	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
17	32	July 1796 and October 1797.	Alexander and William	The infant sons of Alexander Falconer and Eliza.	Do.	9½ × 9½	Do.
17	74	14th July 1860	John Taylor	The beloved husband of Mrs. Anne Taylor, who was Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore.	Do.	8½ × 8½	Do.
17	31	8th June 1796	Mrs. Grace Henderson		Do.	10 × 5¾	Do.
17	7	9th July 1782	Harriet Opton		Do.	2¼ × 1¼	Do.
17	30	17th May 1796	Alexander Foulis		Do.	6½ × 6½	Do.
17	55	5th November 1807	Walter Grant	Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.	Do.	13¼ × 8	Do.
17	58	18th June 1808	Thomas Annesley Browne		Do.	6 × 6	Do.
17	40	10th July 1799	James Gall, Esq.		Do.	7½ × 3¾	Do.
17	72	30th January 1821	John Tullot		Do.	4 × 4	Do.
17	69	29th May 1819	John Tullot	Lieutenant of 1st Ceylon Regiment of Light Infantry.	Do.	6¼ × 3¾	Do.
17	68	30th September 1816	The Rev. Frederick White, M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	Do.	8½ × 5¾	Do.
17	46	28th November 1802	James West		Do.	8¼ × 3¾	Do.
17	56	21st December 1807	Mr. Henry Charles Gilmore	Rungporin, Bengal	Do.	8¼ × 3½	Do.
17	19	13th October 1787	Mr. Daniel Russell		Do.	6¼ × 3¼	Do.
17	65	4th February 1815	George Elliot	Captain, eldest son of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor of Fort St. George.	Do.	10½ × 8	Do.
17	67	7th November 1815	P. L. Heydinger, Esq.	Private Secretary to the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras.	Do.	7½ × 4½	Do.
17	71	27th January 1820	John Bryan Pybus	Civil Service	Do.	7½ × 4	Do.
17	20	15th May 1788	Mr. Daniel Cameron		Do.	6¼ × 3½	Do.
17	51	30th August 1805	G. G. Richardson		Do.	6 × 6	Do.
17	15	5th June 1822	James Stringer, Esq	Late of Madras	Do.	11¼ × 8	Do.
17	24	10th August 1789 / 23rd January 1785	George Savage, Esq. / De Le Rochele		Do.	8½ × 8½	Do.
17	5	8th November 1773	Thomas Madge, Esq.	Major of the Honorable Company's Service	Do.	2 × 1	Do.
17	26	21st June 1791	R. Van, Meirop, Esq.		Do.	6 × 2¼	Do.
2	30	25th October 1829	Rev. Alexander Webster	Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church	Do.	6 × 3¼	Do.
...	...	None	Elizabeth	Infant daughter of Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Webster.	Do.	2¾ × 1	Do.
2	2	6th August 1813	Hannah Harries	Daughter of John Harries, Esq.	Do.	2½ × 1	Do.
2	38	28th August 1835	Mr. Francis Lupton	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S.	Do.	5½ × 5½	Do.
2	12	4th December 1817	Gilbert Ricketts		Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
2	28	27th May 1824	John Douglas White, Esq.	Member of Medical Board	Do.	5¾ × 5¾	Do.
...	...	1st October 1817	John Pater	Lieutenant-General	Do.	7½ × 7½	Do.
2	16	26th January 1819	Andrew McCally	Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel of the H. C. S. on the Madras Establishment.	Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
2	45	24th June 1845	Sarah Adelade	Wife of John Edward Price	Do.	6¼ × 6¼	Do.
2	15	27th December 1818	Doctor David Temasfield		Do.	5 × 2½	Do.
2	22	14th July 1820	Harriet Sophia Baines		Do.	7 × 3½	Do.
2	17	1st February 1819	T. J. West	Lieutenant, Madras Artillery	Do.	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
2	13	20th June 1818	Eliza Williams		Do.	4½ × 4½	Do.
...	...	22nd March 1815	Austin Edmund		Do.	4¼ × 4¼	Do.
					Do.	6¾ × 6¾	Do.

Half-yearly Report of certain Grave Stones, Tombs, and other Monuments in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, requiring repairs—concluded.

Compartment No.	No. of Grave in Cemetery Register.	Date of Death.	Full Name as inscribed on Head Stone.	Rank or Regimental Profession or Calling of Person buried.	General Description of Tomb.	Size of Tomb.	General present Requirements.
2	11	15th August 1817	Robert	Infant son of J. S. Sherman	Brickwork	3 × 3	Requires plastering.
2	24	15th June 1821	Mrs. Sarah Murray		Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
2	34	22nd May 1833	Mr. James Fraser		Do.	7¼ × 4	Do.
2	6	10th October 1815	Major Joseph	H. M.'s 22nd Regiment	Do.	7½ × 5	Do.
2	10	11th September 1837	Juliana Mary	Daughter of M. E. C. Griffiths	Do.	7 × 4	Do.

W. LEEMING,
Garrison Chaplain, Madras.

W. H. BURTON, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Executive Engineer.

Chepauk, 10th December 1881.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th May 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,916	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 84,94,700 13 10)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,30,17,196 12 8)	2,15,11,897	10	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,31,01,460	2	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,95,831	2	9
Sundries	15,73,716	0	11
RUPEES	6,94,94,821	4	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	76,12,444	4	6
Other authorized Investments	46,14,755	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	76,95,642	3	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	44,10,948	13	9
Bills discounted and purchased	2,21,02,149	3	1
Balances with other Banks	7,30,952	1	5
Bullion	9,15,479	3	11
Dead Stock	12,04,829	4	6
Stamps	9,121	0	0
Sundries	3,62,720	10	9
	4,96,59,042	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 73,71,881 3 2)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,24,63,898 1 8)	1,98,35,779	4	10
RUPEES	6,94,94,821	4	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st June 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accts. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1882.

After the 1st July 1882, parcels addressed to China will be forwarded *vid* Bombay by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer exclusively.

2. Consequently the *outer* cover (*vide* Clause 200 of the Postal Guide, dated January 1882) of parcels for China posted after the 1st July next should be superscribed as shown below :—

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.
To
THE POSTMASTER,
BOMBAY.

and not as at present prescribed in the Postal Guide.

3. The general rules and the rates relating to parcels intended for China will remain unaltered for the present.

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1882.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1882.	
Persian Gulf	9th June...	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	8th ,,	Str. *Arabia.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	10th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	9th ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	7th ,,	Str. *Chinsura.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	3rd ,,	From Bombay.†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	8th ,,	Str. *Mahratta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	8th ,,	Str. *Moharani.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mahé (Seychelles), Mauritius and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th May 1882.

Akcheen, Mr.	Fotheringham, J.	O'Brin, Captain C.
Augustin, Mrs. C. J.	Fronchen, W. A.	Palmer, T.
Authoney, Mrs.	Gasper, Mrs. C.	Professor Bernhard de Ruchwaldy.
Barrs, Mr. S.	Geary, Miss A.	Richards, A.
Baver, H. C.	Gordon, C. F.	Roberts, W.
Bowling, H. A.	Harrison, W.	Rendell, Mr. O.
Butler, J. B.	Hayter, Colonel.	Sivertsin, Matin.
Carpenter, W. G.	Hawely, H.	Thomas, S.
Clift, H. W.	Jasper, Miss A.	Thompson, W.
Collins, W.	Kingsley, Mrs.	White, Mrs.
Crawford, J. A.	Lyell, Mr. J.	Wheelan, William.
Creet, A. H.	Manley, H. H.	Williams, P. F.
David, L.	Meyer, B.	Zwet, A.
Davis, John.	Neath, T.	
D'Silva, Mrs, E.		

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

Antonio, D.	Harrison, W. H.	Norton, J. B.
Arlkonson, Stephen.	Hart, M. D.	Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Bad, Mrs.	Harry, Thomas.	Penning, P. D.
Bailey, J. R.	Hartley, S. B.	Pollock, W. N.
Beamki, Signore G. P.	Hearne, T.	Raymond, Miss.
Borcavetz, Abraham.	Hills, Albert A.	Rex, Miss.
Bhackman, Mr. J.	Howard, W.	Rhodes, D.
Bockman, C.	Jacky, Monsieur B.	Robinson, William.
Bosc, P. N.	Jones, H. R.	S. B. & Co.
Braham, Mrs. A.	Jones, Thos.	Sevastopulo, N. E.
C. B. A.	Jox, Henry.	Smith, A. S.
C. B. & Co.	Kanai Lall Seal.	Smith, Miss A. S.
Cabill, James.	Kegel, F. G. M.	Span, J. M.
Cohen, E.	Kendall, Miss L.	Stobie, Lt. J. C.
Collins, Mrs. G. A.	Kendall, Miss Sophia.	Strachan, E.
Cooper, Frank	Kennedy, R. H.	Stronge, W. S.
Creswell, G. W.	Kennet, C. A.	Stromayer, T.
Dougall, Mr.	Lambert, Dr. E.	Stuart, William.
Davies, R.	Lynam, J.	Thornhill, H. B.
Dexter, J. B.	Maitland, T.	Thomas, W. H.
Dodds, F. L.	Malabari, B. M.	Traiche, Miss E.
Driscoll, D. O.	Manager, Central Bengal Medical Hall.	Urage, Mrs. J.
Dun, E. W.	Moreton, T. G.	Vincent, J.
Fitch, R. A.	Mason, —.	Warnier, M.
Gheenburge, M. M.	Massy, J.	Watts, G.
G. L.	Mercer, C. G.	W. J. H.
Gregory, Mrs. C.	Morrison, D. J.	Wright, Mrs. H.
Gunther, J.	Munro, W.	X. Y. Z.
Haukivez, C.		
Hansen, H. W. F.		

Registered Letters.

Cumberland, A. H.	Howard, E.	Rubie, W. G.
deSouza, Wm. Edwardo.	McEwan, R.	Swan, Mrs.
"E. D."	Patton, J. R. T.	

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 476.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

REVENUE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April 1880 to Jan. 1881.	April 1881 to Jan. 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	22,495,000	15,912,351	16,289,573	377,222	...
II.—Tributes	705,000	529,557	353,922	...	175,635
III.—Forest	768,100	421,746	482,608	60,862	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	3,031,000	2,534,745	2,796,452	261,707	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	550,000	519,343	512,072	...	7,271
VI.—Provincial Rates	2,863,000	2,210,298	2,375,048	164,750	...
VII.—Customs	2,367,000	1,948,207	1,870,542	...	77,665
VIII.—Salt	7,153,000	5,751,309	6,039,597	288,288	...
IX.—Opium	8,763,000	8,575,449	8,395,148	...	180,301
X.—Stamps	3,290,000	2,706,920	2,761,906	54,986	...
XI.—Registration	290,000	237,023	233,323	...	3,700
XII.—Mint	69,000	86,067	20,894	...	65,173
XIII.—Post Office	867,000	868,855	795,059	...	73,796
XIV.—Telegraph	452,000	425,542	349,006	...	76,542
XV.—Minor Departments	62,500	51,696	50,602	...	1,094
XVI.—Law and Justice	664,000	538,148	507,535	...	30,613
XVII.—Police	236,000	190,692	196,179	5,487	...
XVIII.—Marine	210,000	158,334	165,250	6,916	...
XIX.—Education	143,000	123,574	148,573	24,999	...
XX.—Medical Services	37,700	33,943	29,450	...	4,493
XXI.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	46,108	39,700	...	6,408
XXII.—Interest	668,000	469,406	635,963	166,557	...
XXIII.—Pensions	216,600	131,699	127,192	...	4,507
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	265,000	192,131	252,580	60,449	...
XXX.—Gain by Exchange	412,000	189,225	208,024	18,799	...
TOTAL	56,758,500	44,852,374	45,636,198	783,824	...
XXV.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Traffic Receipts	7,489,800	6,263,630	6,384,806	121,176	...
State Railways. Gross Traffic Earnings	2,420,000	1,647,168	1,923,485	276,317	...
Net Traffic Receipts, East Indian	2,800,000	2,170,807	2,708,756	537,949	...
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Net Traffic Receipts, &c., Madras Irrigation.	902,500	456,314	582,781	126,467	...
XXVII.—Other Public Works	472,500	350,776	408,154	57,378	...
XXVIII.—Provincial and Local Deficits	821,000	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Army	777,000	979,036	841,258	...	...
Military Operations in Afghanistan	61,000		315,632	177,854	...
TOTAL	72,502,300	56,720,105	58,801,070*	2,080,965	...
England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	3,238,700	387,428	2,581,071	2,193,643	...
GRAND TOTAL	75,741,000	57,107,533	61,382,141	4,274,608	...

* Includes instalments for 1881-82 on account Military operations in Afghanistan received from H. M.'s Treasury, £2,305,000.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 1st June 1882.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

tenth month of the year 1881-82, as compared with the corresponding period of 1880-81.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1881-82.	April 1880 to Jan. 1881.	April 1881 to Jan. 1882.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,576,700	2,621,354	2,816,866	195,512	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	407,300	322,526	338,891	16,365	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	350,000	378,241	329,461	...	48,783
4.—Land Revenue	3,031,100	2,366,829	2,368,834	2,005	...
5.—Forests	565,800	301,455	353,858	52,403	...
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	99,000	97,358	79,523	...	17,835
7.—Assessed Taxes	15,000	19,197	11,622	...	7,575
8.—Provincial Rates	48,000	41,536	42,821	1,285	...
9.—Customs	206,000	164,646	161,447	...	3,199
10.—Salt	428,000	302,646	377,018	74,372	...
11.—Opium	2,262,500	1,905,649	1,918,955	13,266	...
12.—Stamps	74,000	63,148	64,157	1,009	...
13.—Registration	186,000	143,253	145,961	2,708	...
14.—Mint	85,200	61,221	60,648	...	3,573
15.—Post Office	997,900	999,962	868,022	...	131,940
16.—Telegraph	459,600	331,235	339,897	8,662	...
17.—Administration	1,298,900	1,041,678	1,018,070	...	23,608
18.—Minor Departments	438,700	281,425	437,701	156,276	...
19.—Law and Justice	3,349,600	2,648,434	2,614,145	...	34,289
20.—Police	2,571,000	2,035,731	2,047,229	11,498	...
21.—Marine	432,100	309,560	312,333	2,773	...
22.—Education	1,057,600	798,081	856,062	57,981	...
23.—Ecclesiastical	158,200	129,656	133,040	3,384	...
24.—Medical Services	690,500	523,244	536,262	13,018	...
25.—Stationery and Printing	424,400	342,700	350,500	7,800	...
26.—Political	535,700	314,187	483,077	168,890	...
27.—Allowances and Assignments	1,881,900	1,155,473	1,126,863	...	28,610
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	4,000	4,917	3,582	...	1,335
29.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	708,000	676,734	609,466	...	67,268
30.—Miscellaneous	251,000	201,306	208,893	7,587	...
31.—Famine Relief	1,500,000	864	266,531	266,167	...
37.—Loss by Exchange	3,475,000	2,617,892	3,042,900	425,008	...
TOTAL	31,568,700	23,204,681	24,324,635	1,119,954	...
32.—Railways — *Guaranteed Railways.* Working Expenses	4,760,000	3,487,697	3,034,405	...	453,292
Land and Supervision	78,900	39,636	62,117	22,481	...
Interest in India	4,800	*146,530	14,796	...	131,734
Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	165,300	358,040	333,252	...	24,788
State Railways. Working Expenses, &c.	2,086,000	2,849,266	1,612,692	...	813,392
Surplus Profits, &c., East Indian Railway	204,600		198,164		
Frontier Railways	386,000		225,018		
33.—Irrigation and Navigation, including Madras Irrigation Interest, &c.	1,351,700	697,560	780,990	83,430	...
34.—Other Public Works	4,039,400	2,511,652	2,941,740	430,088	...
35.—Provincial and Local Surpluses	114,000	...	...	...	...
36.—Army	12,392,700	17,528,895	10,760,245	...	4,794,666
Military Operations in Afghanistan	2,271,000		1,973,984		
TOTAL	60,322,400	50,823,957	46,286,038	...	4,561,919
England, including Army, Public Works and Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,563,600	12,464,941	12,536,392	71,451	...
TOTAL	74,886,000	63,288,898	58,798,430	...	4,490,468
38.—Productive Public Works—					
Capital Expenditure in India	3,010,000	2,441,303	1,805,575	...	635,728
Ditto ditto in England	1,863,000	482,256	283,952	...	198,304
TOTAL	4,873,000	2,923,559	2,089,527	...	834,032
GRAND TOTAL	79,759,000	66,212,457	60,887,957	...	5,324,500

* Includes write-back of exchange on net revenue transferred, £138,434.

E. W. KELLNER,
Depy. Comptroller General,

E. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that the Government Currency Note No. P11—03439, for Rs. 500, is lying unclaimed at this Office. Any person claiming to be the owner of the said Note is requested to produce evidence in support of the claim on or before the 30th of September 1882.

J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Magistrate, Howrah.

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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 كونيفائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اوسكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بهس پونڈ خريد ليوے 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 ; ٹهه 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 مذكورۂ 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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The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
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„ 31. Range of visibility of the Light exhibited from Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
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„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
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„ 26. Alteration of colour of Katubdea Light-house, Chittagong coast.
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„ 32. Removal of the Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier, Madras.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,
Supdt. of Govt. Printing India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 22 of 1882.

CEYLON—EAST COAST.

Non-existence of Shoal reported distant 4 miles from Batticaloa.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 29 of 15th August, 1881, on the reported existence of a shoal (on which the steam vessel *Brennus*, drawing 22 feet, struck) stated to lie about 4 miles off shore with Batticaloa flagstaff bearing about S. W. by W. ½ W., the British Hydrographic Department has notified that—

Further information has been received from the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and from the Government of Ceylon, in reference to searches having been made for this reported danger in H. M. S. *Ready*, and by the Colonial Government. These examinations show that no danger exists so far distant from the land, in the direction reported, and in such deep water (25 to 32 fathoms).

From these examinations, taken in connection with the evidence collected, it is considered that the *Brennus* struck on a shoal not heretofore charted, lying with Batticaloa flagstaff bearing S. 7° W., distant 7½ cables, situated in the midst of known shoal coral ground.

This new shoal, with a least depth over it of 15 feet, lies 3¼ cables N. W. of the 7-feet shoal known as Tower rock; 6 cables W. ¼ S. of the 12-feet shoal known as Beacon rock; and 8¼

cables E. by S. of the 19 feet shoal known as Surveyor rock.

(*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1¼° Easterly in 1882.*)

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 1st June 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70 and 748*b*.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1256, 15*b* and 103*a*. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.

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

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May 1882.

No. 21.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Trailokya Nath Moitra, of the supernumerary list, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months without pay, with effect from 22nd May 1882.

The 19th May 1882.

No. 22.—The services of 2nd Grade Assistant Surgeon Kally Dass Bose, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

The 20th May 1882.

No. 23.—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant, No. 238, Abdool Fatha Khan, of the military establishment, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 24.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 29th May 1882.

No. 343.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmir, with effect from the 24th May 1882, or date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., proceeding on three months' privilege leave.

Under Section 39, Ajmir Courts Regulation, Mr. W. R. Lawrence is appointed to be Magistrate of the District both of Ajmir and Merwara.

No. 344.—Rai Bishen Sarup, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, while Mr. W. R. Lawrence officiates as Assistant Commissioner at Ajmir.

Rai Bishen Sarup is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as defined in Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the civil powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Class to hear civil cases not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

Munshi Chotan Lal, Superintendent of Irrigation, Ajmir-Merwara, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Rai Bishen Sarup.

Munshi Chotan Lal is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, 2nd Class, as described in Section 20, Criminal Procedure Code, and with civil powers to try suits when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 100.

No. 349.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly and Colonel C. H. Clay, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, on the forenoon of 4th February 1882.

The 30th May 1882.

No. 368.—Mr. F. L. Reid and Mr. Thomas Harris, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Principal, Ajmir Government College, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmir-Merwara, on the afternoon of the 26th April 1882.

No. 371.—Mr. Thomas Harris and Babu Shamsunder Lal, respectively, made over and assumed charge of the office of Head Master, Ajmir Government College, on the forenoon of the 27th April 1882.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1882.

No. 27.—Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, transferred to the Head-quarters Staff of the Inspector General of Military Works, reported his arrival at Inspector General's Office on the afternoon of 2nd June 1882.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 2nd June 1882.

No. 122.—Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred from the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his departure from Ferozepore on the 19th May 1882.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command. Military Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 30th May 1882.

No. 1261 *S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for public purpose, *viz.*, for Ajmere City extension, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870.

District.	Pargana.	Village.	AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR OCCUPATION Permanently.	AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR OCCUPATION Temporarily.	AMOUNT REQUIRED Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Ajmere .	6 1 7	...	6 1 7	For Ajmere City extension.	The plan of the land may be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

The 31st May 1882.

No. 1279 *S.*—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 122, dated the 8th May 1882, Mr. W. Home, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Jodhpore Branch Line of the Railway on the afternoon of the 20th April 1882. Mr. Home will rank in Class III of the Railway Revenue Establishment.

By Order,
J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th June 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,886	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 83,33,035 1 1) / Public Deposits at Branches (1,29,00,681 13 10)	2,12,33,716	14	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,56,66,827	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,77,532	2	11
Sundries	16,27,460	9	1
RUPEES	7,18,17,423	14	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	77,83,297	14	0
Other authorized Investments	46,14,755	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	67,13,112	10	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	36,49,275	10	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,32,60,259	6	7
Balances with other Banks	6,75,799	13	2
Bullion	10,04,074	0	7
Dead Stock	12,03,800	13	2
Stamps	8,845	6	0
Sundries	3,41,535	10	5
	4,92,54,756	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (94,19,313 11 1) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,31,43,353 15 5)	2,25,62,667	10	6
RUPEES	7,18,17,423	14	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th June 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

F.

PRELIMINARY ACTUALS.

Despatched 10th May 1882.

TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES DURING APRIL 1882.

Thousands of Rupees.

	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	15,58	4,03,99	71	3,24	4,02	49	42,53	3,79,26	8,47,82
Central Provinces	8,48	18,62	45	2,08	...	9	1,51	56,47	87,70
British Burmah ...	26,27	17,57	1,60	2,11	...	15	2,05	36,19	85,94
Assam ...	4,49	9,08	13	1,36	...	8	9	20,93	36,16
Bengal ...	1,12,92	59,83	1,74	8,02	...	8	6,64	2,41,79	4,31,02
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	46,21	56,25	87	2,82	4,19	61	1,69	2,24,16	3,36,80
Punjab ...	15,82	70,63	60	3,36	9,08	1,15	5,86	99,71	2,06,21
Madras ...	78,29	1,07,80	82	3,13	9,34	51	34	2,16,50	4,16,73
Bombay ...	1,14,07	4,30,58	2,91	3,43	51,65	1,49	1,79	1,87,07	7,92,99
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	2,74	...	...	...	...	...	37	3,11
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	4,20,13	11,77,09	9,83	29,55	78,28	4,65	62,50	14,62,45	32,44,48
Outgoings.									
India General ...	44,58	4,18,25	1,36	36	2,34	16,64	16,63	3,47,66	8,47,82
Central Provinces	6,43	16,04	39	11	...	2,87	5,73	56,13	87,70
British Burmah ...	6,51	29,64	1,56	4	...	2,80	5,70	39,69	85,94
Assam ...	2,92	12,29	20	11	...	1,26	1,17	18,21	36,16
Bengal ...	84,73	1,54,34	1,46	6,97	...	2,60	24,56	1,56,36	4,31,02
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	48,24	84,40	1,18	8,42	2,78	16,53	9,92	1,65,33	3,36,80
Punjab ...	13,01	44,98	77	2,94	2,90	24,00	22,29	95,32	2,06,21
Madras ...	26,67	1,59,38	1,04	3,77	4,35	14,09	7,23	2,00,20	4,16,73
Bombay ...	25,94	4,99,52	3,25	3,36	13,98	21,18	16,21	2,09,25	7,92,99
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,11	3,11
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	2,59,03	14,18,84	11,21	26,08	26,35	1,02,27	1,09,44	12,91,26	32,44,48

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1882.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	RECEIPTS.				OUTGOINGS.			
	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC. April.	Total, months.	Budget Estimate, 1 month.	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC. April.	Total, months.	Budget Estimate, 1 month.
Civil Revenue	...	...	4,20	4,20	3,98	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,59	2,59	2,62
Military Department	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	1,02	1,02	1,05
Public Works Department	...	...	62	62	60	...	..	1,10	1,10	1,09
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Departments (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Post Office Department (net) ...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways (net) ...	...	...	52	52	38	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Council Bills, including Exchange ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,11	2,11	1,[illegible]
Civil Debt and Remittance (net) ...	...	..	—30	—30	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	5,13	5,13	5,12	...	...	6,84	6,84	[illegible]
Balance, April 1st	...	...	14,62	14,62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, end of month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,91	12,01	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	19,75	19,75	...	...	...	19,75	19,75	...

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1882.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1863-64.	4 PER CENT. LOANS												GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1834-35.	Of 1862-39.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1866.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1881.	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867-68.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67.	
Balance of 15th May 1882	54,100	13,333	1,066	13,49,973	31,59,100	2,33,00,900	1,04,95,900	2,83,36,237	2,91,86,300	32,500	9,58,93,109	1,11,500	32,98,000	60,200	21,29,98,609
Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000	...	...	...	1,00,000
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	31,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May 1882	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	2,500	1,000	...	11,500	...	...	...	16,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1882	...	...	...	...	600	1,01,000	11,000	1,55,000	13,800	...	2,81,400	...	...	...	9,71,300
	54,100	13,333	1,066	13,49,973	31,59,100	2,33,00,900	1,06,33,200	2,87,10,237	2,91,86,300	32,500	9,62,82,009	1,11,500	32,98,000	60,200	21,41,08,409
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	1,066	21,440	1,660	61,000	27,300	3,80,000	22,100	26,500	5,71,006	...	1,53,000	...	10,47,906
Balance on 31st May 1882	54,100	13,333	...	13,28,533	31,57,500	2,32,09,900	1,04,95,900	2,83,30,237	2,91,64,200	6,000	9,57,11,003	1,11,500	31,45,000	60,200	21,30,60,503

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar. 1882, enfaced from India 4,549 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,754 lakhs.
" 1st April 1882 to 15th April " " " 7 " " 16 " "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 10 " " 14 " "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 11 " " 15 " "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 11 " " 10 " "
4,588 lakhs.
3,809 "
779 lakhs.
Balance against India

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd June 1882.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Colaba, this 31st day of May 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3405, Gunner Thomas Ryan.
Age,—28 years.
Size,—5 feet 9¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th May 1882.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—12th May 1876.

At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Tipperary, Tipperary, Tipperary.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

———, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg. 8-1st B. C. P. D., late 7-10th.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 5th day of June 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1212, Private George Smith.
Age,—25 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—31st May 1882.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—15th January 1878.

At what Place Enlisted,—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Trade,—Moulder.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimental white clothing.
Waistcoat,— ... }
Breeches or Trowsers,— ... }
REMARKS,—Walks slovenly.
Under 5 years' service.

L. B. HOLE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Rl. Warwickshire Regt.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
May 29	...	28,682	...	7	92,84,728	38,65,104
„ 30	...	27,571	...	7	92,87,071	38,39,237
„ 31	...	29,852	...	7	92,56,219	38,11,286
June 1	...	29,904	...	7	91,58,737	37,83,727
„ 2	...	22,172	...	7	91,60,635	37,62,932
„ 3	...	15,932	...	7	91,61,291	37,47,954

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th June 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1882.		Rs.	
W19	... M66—07958 ...	100	Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. A. Smith, R.E., Satara.
	„ —31156 ...	100	
	„ —45200 ...	100	

BOMBAY.
The 30th May

W. T. PIERCY,
Assistant Accountant General, P.C.,
for *Commissioner.*

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4	... O 71—62122 ...	500	Ram Gopal and Shadee Ram, Umballa.
5	... E 19—01995 ...	50	Gurdit Sing, Naib Tahseeldar, Nawan Shaher, District of Jullunder.

LAHORE,
The 3rd June 1882.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6	... B 62—25475 ...	100	H. W. Raikes, Esq., Moodgherry.
7	... B 68—66915 ...	100	W. Morgan, Esq., Manamtoddy.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 29th May 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May 1882.

After the 1st July 1882, parcels addressed to China will be forwarded *vid* Bombay by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer exclusively.

2. Consequently the *outer* cover (*vide* Clause 200 of the Postal Guide, dated January 1882) of parcels for China posted after the 1st July next should be superscribed as shown below:—

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.
To
THE POSTMASTER,
BOMBAY.

and not as at present prescribed in the Postal Guide.

3. The general rules and the rates relating to parcels intended for China will remain unaltered for the present.

The 30th May 1882.

Exchange of Money Orders with the United States of America.

On and after the 1st July 1882, money orders will be exchanged in both directions with the United States of America.

2. The following rates of commission, which now apply to money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom and Canada, will apply from the date mentioned above, to money orders drawn upon the United States of America:—

	Rs.	A.	P
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8	0
On sums exceeding £2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	1	0	0
„ £5 „ £ 7 ...	1	8	0
„ £7 „ £10 ...	2	0	0

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon the United States of America is £10. No person may obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

4. In these and in other respects money orders drawn upon the United States of America will be treated exactly like money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada. (*Vide* Clauses 243 to 258 of the Postal Guide, dated January 1882.)

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India,
Foreign Post Branch.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th June 1882.

Anthoney, Mrs.
Barrs, Mr. S.
Belara, C. V.
Chisholm, W.
Cornelius, C. E.
Creet, A. H.
David, T.
D'Silva, Mrs. E.
Evan, E.
Fitzgerald, —.
Fotheringham, J.
Fronchen, W. A.
Gallway, C. H.
Geary, Miss A.
Godfrey, S.
Harrison, W.
Hart, Daniel.
Hayter, Colonel.
Hawely, H.
James, Mrs. E.
Kingsley, Mrs.
Lindsay, James.
Lyell, Mr. J.
Madge, J. L.
Manley, H. H.
McRae, Dr.
Meir, M.
Meyer, B.
O'Brin, Captain G.
Palmer, T.
Rendell, Mr. O.
Roberts, W.
Robertson, A. D.
Silvertsin, Matin.
Steel, Mrs.
Syndale, S. C.
Thomes, S.
Watts, J.
Wheelan, William.
White, Mrs.
Williams, P. F.
Zwet, A.

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

Alston, L.
Antonio, D.
Arikenson, Stephen.
Bad, Mrs.
Bailey, J. R.
Bercavetz, Abraham.
Bookman, C.
Bose, K. B.
Braham, Mrs. A.
C. B. A.
C. B. & Co.
Cahill, James.
Cohen, E.
Collins, Mrs. G. A.
Cooper, Frank
Croswell, G. W.
Dexter, J. B.
Dodds, F. L.
Driscoll, D. O.
Dun, E. W.
G. L.
Garanger, George.
Gardener, Captain J. T.
Gregory, Mrs. C.
Gunther, J.
Hankivez, C.
Hansen, H. W. F.
Harry, Thomas.
Hartley, S. B.
Hearne, T.
Howard, W.
Jacky, Monsieur E.
Jones, Thos.
Jox, Henry.
Kanai Lall Seal.
Kegel, F. G. M.
Kendall, Miss L.
Kendall, Miss Sophia.
Kennedy, R. H.
Kennet, C. A.
Lambert, Dr. E.
Maitland, T.
Malabari, B. M.
Mason, —.
Massy, J.
McIntyre.
Moreton, T. G.
Mercer, C. G.
Morrison, D. J.
Munro, W.
Orinstein, Signiori Scapria.
Pereira, E. S. B.
Rex, Miss.
Rhodes, D.
Robinson, William.
Rock, Mr.
S. B. & Co.
Sevastopulo, N. E.
Slater, A. H.
Span, J. M.
Stobie, Lt. J. C.
Strachan, E.
Strongs, W. S.
Stromayer, T.
Stuart, William.
Thornhill, H. B.
Thomas, W. H.
Traiche, Miss E.
Urage, Mrs. J.
Vincent, J.
Warnier, M.
Watts, G.
Webb, Mrs.
Wright, Mrs. H.

Registered Letters.

Cahill, G.
Cumberland, A. H.
"E. D."
Howard, E.
Liebman, M.
McEwan, R.
Rubie, W. G.
Swan, Mrs.
White, J.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1882.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1882.	
Persian Gulf	16th June	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	15th „	Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon	15th „	P. & O. Str. *Nepaul.*
Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australian Colonies	15th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	17th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	16th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	14th „	Str. *Africa.*†
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	10th „	From Bombay.‡
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	15th „	Str. *Commilla.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay, can be forwarded.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

‡ Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 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 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

DUM-DUM CEMETERY.

List of dilapidated Tombs in the oldest Dum-Dum Cemetery requiring repair or else removal.

Serjeant Thomas Cook, Artillery,—*obiit* 5th March 1800, *æt.* 50 years.

Anna Louisa Horsford, wife of Lieutenant R. Horsford, Artillery,—*obiit* 16th July 1831, *æt.* 21 years.

Elizabeth Louisa Tennant, daughter of Major Tennant,—*obiit* 26th September 1832, *æt.* 10 months.

Cenotaph erected by Brother Officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Mason, C.B., Commanding Artillery,—died at Sandheads, 7th August 1821.

J. F. Todd, M.D., H.E.T.C.S.,—*obiit* September 1821, *æt.* 22 years.

Adelaide, wife of Captain Scott, Artillery,—*obiit* 8th October 1821, *æt.* 22 years.

Bombardier J. J. Burrell,—*obiit* 11th August 1841, *æt.* 34 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Major Pollock,—*obiit* 24th November 1824.

Georgiana Jane, daughter of Captain Pollock,—*obiit* 23rd February 1818, *æt.* 15 months.

Captain William Shipton,—*obiit* 28th December 1804, *æt.* 39 years.

Christopher Maurice Dunn,—*obiit* 10th October 1840, *æt.* 14 years.

Mary Ann Owen,—*obiit* 4th April 1843, *æt.* 2 years.

Ann Wadell, child of Captain H. P. Hughes, Artillery,—*obiit* 9th May 1839, *æt.* 1 year.

James Doddington Sherwood Russell, sixth son of Henny Patrick Russell,—*obiit* 4th January 1833, *æt.* 2 years.

Alicia Jeannette, daughter of late Captain Turner, 58th Regiment,—*obiit* 9th March 1833, *æt.* 5 years.

Louisa Clementina, infant daughter of Captain Vanrenen, Artillery,—*obiit* 24th September 1832, *æt.* 3 months.

Jane Frances, infant daughter of Captain Vanrenen, Artillery,—*obiit* 10th August 1828, *æt.* 1 year 6 months.

Helen Henrietta, third daughter of Bazaar Serjeant Chaunce,—*obiit* 29th January 1835, *æt.* 9 years.

Mary Alicia, daughter of Captain Frederick Roberts, Bengal Horse Artillery,—*obiit* 1835.

The abovementioned masonry graves have fallen into disrepair.

This list will be published three times in the Gazette according to Government orders.

If the relatives of the deceased (names published) do not come forward within a reasonable time, the tombs will be levelled with the ground and the slabs on which the names are graven will be let into the nearest wall.

A. W. R. QUINLAN,
Chaplain, Dum-Dum.

DUM-DUM,
The 30th May 1882.

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 كا خوب قائم 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 ليے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريه 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 ; ٹهه 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 مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك ونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	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 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.

Charts, &c., issued at the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, by order of the Government of India, and sold at the Office of the Marine Survey Department, 4-4 Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, where Admiralty Charts can also be obtained.

☞ **All Charts are corrected up to the date of issue.**

Indian Ocean—

Indian Ocean—Curves of equal magnetic variation. *Annas* 8.
Indian Ocean, Suez to Penang, including Zanzibar and Madagascar (Engraved). Physical and track chart. *Re.* 1.
Arabian Sea, Western portion, with plans of Babel Mandeb Strait and Zanzibar Harbour. *Rs.* 2.
Arabian Sea, Eastern portion, with plans of Kurrachee, Bombay, Colombo, Galle and Madras. *Rs.* 2.

India, West Coast—
Kurrachee to Vingorla. *Re. 1-12.*
Vingoria to Cape Comorin. *Re. 1-12.*
Port of Sûláya or Seraic. *Re. 1.*
Cutch Mándvi. *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.*
Rajapur Bay and Viziadurg with adjacent C ast. *Re. 1.*
Jaygad and Entrance to Shasitri River. *Re. 1.*
Dabhol and Entrance to Washishti River. *Re. 1.*
Bankot and Entrance to Savitri River. *Re. 1.*
Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. *Annas 12.*
Sadashivgad Bay, including the port of Karwar and Beitkul Cove. *Re. 1.*
Narakel Anchorage. *Annas 8.*
Quilon Roads. *Annas 8.*
Lakadive 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 Cocomada, 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 Moolettivoe. *Annas 8.*
Batticaloa Roadstead. *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. *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, R.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. *Re 1*
Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast. *Re. 1.*
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.*
Port of Rangoon in eight sheets. *Re. 5.*
Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. *Re. 1.*
Port of Maulmain. *Re. 1.*
Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions. *Re. 1.*
Stewart's Sound. *Re. 1.*
Port Monat, Andamans. *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 Pro. *Re. 1.*
Patani Bay. *Annas 8*
Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. *Re. 1.*
Lacon Roads. *Re. 1.*
Samuie Strait. *Re. 1.*
Langsuen Roads. *Re 1.*

Sailing Directions, &c.—

* The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts. *Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

* Published by Messrs. Allen & Company, Pall Mall, London.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1876, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1877. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1878. *Rs. 2.*

Ditto ditto for 1879. *Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *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 $\frac{1}{304}$. *Re. 1.*

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. *Annas 12.*

Table of Natural Scales, 1877. *Annas 4.*

Catalogue of Charts, Maps, Plans, &c., in the Marine Survey Department, Calcutta. *Annas 8.*

Catalogue of Original and other documents deposited in the Marine Survey Department, 1881. *Not for sale.*

Hydrographic Notices—

No. 1. Rangoon River. *Annas 4.*
„ 2. Cancelled; superseded by Notice No. 8. *Annas 4.*
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„ 5 Kyouk Phyou Harbour. *Annas 4.*
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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.*

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Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1880-81. Published by the Government of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 6; postage, 8 annas.*

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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.*

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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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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.*

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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 Lithographic 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, JUNE 17, 1882.

☞ 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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,

Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 23 of 1882.

RED SEA.

SHOAL GROUND OFF ZEBÁYIR ISLANDS.

The following Notice has been published by the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty:—

Information has been received from Commander P. Aldrich, H. M.'s Surveying-vessel *Fawn*, dated 8th April, 1882, of the existence of two sunken rocks, lying respectively off the north-east and south-east coasts of Jebel Zebáyir, the largest island of the Zebáyir group:—

1. A rock, with a least depth of 5½ fathoms over it, lies 8 cables from the north-east extremity of Jebel Zebáyir, with the following bearings:—

   North (Barn) hill, Jebel Zebáyir ... ... S. W. ¼ S.

   Northern end of sandy beach, Saba islet ... W. ¾ N.

2. A rock, with a least depth of 4 fathoms over it, lies 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ths miles from the south-east coast of Jebel Zebáyir, with the following bearings:—

   South extreme of Centre Peak island ... W. by S. ½ S.

   South hill, Jebel Zebáyir W. by N. ¼ N.

NOTE.—South-eastward of Jebel Zebáyir and the Centre Peak islands, the soundings are very irregular for a distance of 3 miles.

(*The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4½° Westerly in 1882.*)

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 10th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

Red Sea, sheet 4, No. 8*d*; sheet 5, No. 8*e*.

Index Chart No. 2523; also,

Red Sea Pilot, 1878, pages 15, 29; and

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 165.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 24 of 1882.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KARWAR OR SADASHIVGAD.

Breaking adrift of Karwar Rock Buoy.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karwar, that the buoy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar sunv.), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, has broken adrift and sunk. It will be impracticable to replace it during the present monsoon.

By direction of the Government of India,

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

Marine Survey Department,
Calcutta,
The 13th June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 242, 744, 2737, 826 and 827. Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 110.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15, 15*a* and 63. Hydrographic Notice No. 24, page 5. Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 396.

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

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1882.

No. 25.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Bhawani Das, of the Punjab provincial establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

The 26th May 1882.

No. 26.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary W. Hyde are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

No. 27.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Avinas Chandra Ghosh, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June 1882.

Offices opened and closed during the month of May 1882:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Chetput	Suburbs of Madras	22nd	Opened.
Cherat	Punjab	12th	Ditto.
Chuprah	Tirhoot District	4th	Ditto.
Hutwah	Saran District	6th	Ditto.
Malabar Point	Governor's Office, Bombay.	26th	Ditto.
Prince's Dock	Bombay	29th	Ditto.
Revelgunge	Tirhoot District	6th	Ditto.
Saidapet	Suburbs of Madras	15th	Ditto.
Saikwa	Upper Assam	28th	Ditto.
St. Thomé	Suburbs of Madras	15th	Ditto.
Sudya	Upper Assam	28th	Closed.

Calcutta, the 10th June 1882.

No. 9.—Mr. E. Dowson, an Officiating Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty-four months, under Section 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May 1882.

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

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th June 1882.

No. 133.—Mr. Ernest Hoeltzer, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, furlough for two years, under Section 131, and subsidiary leave, not exceeding twenty-seven days, under Section 134, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st of September 1881, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

W. PALMER,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 6th June 1882.

No. 1549 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1300 G., dated 12th May 1882,

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Kadir, of the Nakur Dispensary in Saharunpur, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, arrived and took charge of the Abu Dispensary on the 14th May 1882.

No. 1550 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Mohun Lal, of the Reserve List, is transferred to Raj service under the Kotah Durbar, with effect from the 1st June 1882.

No. 1551 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Phillip Holder is re-entertained in the Civil Hospital Assistant Establishment in Rajputana, and placed on the Reserve List, with effect from the 1st June 1882.

The 7th June 1882.

No. 1567 *G.*—Surgeon A. Adams, Officiating in medical charge, Western Rajputana States Agency and Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave from the 23rd September to 6th October 1881, both days inclusive.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 5th June 1882.

No. 376.—With reference to Notification No. 1283 A.G., dated 13th May 1882, Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., availed himself of the privilege leave granted therein on the forenoon of the 24th May 1882.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June 1882.

No. 28.—With reference to Military Department No. 279 S. A., dated 6th June 1882, Lieutenant H. Mullaly, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency & Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 6th June 1882.

No. 15.—With reference to Inspector General's Notifications Nos. 25 and 26, dated 29th May 1882, Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the forenoon of the 21st May 1882, and took over charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of 29th May 1882.

H. McV. CRICHTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th June 1882.

No. 41.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 153, dated 7th June 1882, Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is posted to the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY, Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Mooltan, the 5th June 1882.

On and from the 7th June 1882 the following stations will be opened for the receipt and despatch of public messages, in addition to those already notified in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 12th November 1881:—

I.—ON THE NORTHERN SECTION.
Muzafferabad Junction.

Buch.	Sadikabad.
Gillawalla.	Walhar.
Sama Satta.	Khairpur.
Mobarackpur.	Sarhad.
Chanigote.	Ghotkie.
Chowdri.	Mahesar.
Firoza.	Pand-Akil.
Kotsamaba.	Sangi.
Nowshera.	Rohri, Main.

II.—SOUTHERN SECTION.

Sukkur, Main.	Bakrani.
Bagarji.	Badeh.
Madeji.	Phulji.
Naundero.	Sann.
Dadu.	Gapang.
Bagatora.	Budapur.
Amri.	Petara.
Bhubak.	

III.—KANDAHAR SECTION.

Humaon.	Bellput.
Jhatpat.	Lindsay.
Templedera.	Mittri.
Nuttal.	

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Manager.

Report of a Deserter from the O-4th, late M-5th, Royal Artillery, dated at Sangor, this 9th day of June 1882.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1442, Driver T. Gully.	At what Place Enlisted,—Chichester.
Age,—28 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Marybone.
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.	Marks,—Mole on neck.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, fair; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Porter.
Date of Desertion,—4th June 1882.	Regimental white clothing. Coat or Jacket,— ... Waistcoat,— ... Breeches or Trowsers,— ... Remarks,—
Place of Desertion,—Sangor.	
Date of Enlistment,—10th June 1876.	

———, *Major, R.A.,*
Comdg. O-4th R.A., late M-5th R.A.

F.

PRELIMINARY ACTUALS.

The 10th June 1882.

TELEGRAPHIC STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OUTGOINGS FROM TREASURIES DURING MAY 1882.

Thousands of Rupees.

Receipts.	Civil Revenue.	Civil Debt and Remittance Heads.	Forest, Telegraph, and Marine.	Post Office.	Guaranteed Railways.	Military Department.	P. W. Department.	Opening Balance.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
India General ...	8,08	2,83,72	25	4,68	3,99	49	45,08	3,48,38	6,94,67
Central Provinces	21,75	12,28	69	2,13	...	9	2,02	56,13	95,09
British Burmah ...	18,02	11,13	1,51	2,52	...	7	1,76	39,66	74,67
Assam ...	3,89	10,32	18	1,66	...	6	.4	18,21	34,[illegible]
Bengal ...	1,16,29	55,97	1,77	7,08	...	36	5,16	1,49,98	3,36,61
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1,56,44	95,91	1,01	2,64	5,04	62	5,39	1,65,33	4,32,38
Punjab ...	19,95	60,71	59	3,51	7,91	1,26	5,33	95,32	1,94,58
Madras ...	71,85	76,50	77	3,40	10,23	47	74	2,02,54	3,66,50
Bombay ...	79,30	5,85,46	2,73	3,34	55,29	87	1,88	2,09,15	9,38,02
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,92	18,92
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	4,95,57	11,92,00	9,50	30,96	82,46	4,29	67,40	13,03,62	31,85,80

Outgoings.									
India General ...	30,25	2,53,52	1,40	20	9,55	19,30	16,36	3,64,09	6,94,67
[illegible]ral Provinces	5,35	11,57	55	9	...	3,04	3,54	70,95	95,09
[illegible]h Burma ...	6,59	27,28	1,39	27	...	2,67	6,64	29,83	74,67
[illegible] ...	3,04	9,53	31	12	...	1,05	92	19,39	34,36
Bengal ...	37,47	1,25,27	1,14	6,99	...	2,09	15,25	1,45,40	3,36,61
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	57,72	1,15,70	89	9,06	3,38	19,20	7,61	2,18,82	4,32,38
Punjab ...	20,04	36,66	3,62	5,39	2,82	22,60	15,23	88,22	1,94,58
Madras ...	27,82	1,35,78	1,30	4,10	4,58	13,14	5,52	1,74,46	3,66,50
Bombay ...	38,03	6,58,94	3,37	3,95	14,97	16,97	12,90	1,88,89	9,38,02
Remittance Adjustment ...	...	15,88	...	...	...	...	...	3,04	18,92
TOTAL OUTGOINGS	2,26,31	13,90,13	13,97	30,17	35,10	1,00,06	83,97	13,06,09	31,85,80

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDING MAY 1882.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	RECEIPTS.					OUTGOINGS.				
	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total two months.	Budget Estimate, 2 months.	Accounts till	TELEGRAPHIC.		Total, two months.	Budget Estimate, 2 months.
		April	May				April	May		
Civil Revenue		4,20	4,96	9,16	8,65		...	...	...	...
Civil Expenditure		...	...	...	...		2,59	2,26	4,85	4,94
Military Department		5	4	9	20		1,02	1,00	2,02	2,07
Public Works Department ...		62	67	1,29	1,24		1,10	84	1,94	2,01
Forest, Telegraph, and Marine Departments (net)		...	...	...	...		1	5	6	2
Post Office Department (net) ...		4	1	5	...		...	...	...	2
Guaranteed Railways (net) ...		52	47	99	76		...	...	...	...
Imperial Loan		...	...	...	...		1	4	5	4
Council Bills, including Exchange ...		...	...	...	...		2,11	1,05	3,16	3,08
Civil Debt and Remittance (net) ...		—17	—89	—1,06	12		...	..	...	...
Total ...		5,26	5,26	10,52	10,97		6,84	5,24	12,08	12,18
Balance, April 1st		14,62	...	14,62	...		...	...	...	...
Balance, end of month ...		...	...	...	...		13,04	...	13,06	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		19,88	...	25,14	...		19,88	...	25,14	...

9th June 1882.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller [illegible]

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 1st June 1882.

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	Punjab ...	Mar. 1882	May 17, 1882
2	Hyderabad (Imperial) ...	Do.	Do. 22, ,,
	Beluchistan Agency ...	Do.	Do. 22, ,,
4	Coorg ...	Do.	Do. 23, ,,
	Rajputana ...		
6	Assam ...	Do.	Do. 25, ,,
	Mysore (Imperial) ...		
8	Madras ...	Do.	Do. 26, ,,
	Central India ...		
9	Hyderabad (Assigned Dis-	Do.	Do. 29, ,,
	tricts).		
11	Port Blair ...	Feb. ,,	Apl. 17, ,,
12	Military Works ...	Do. ,,	Do. 21, ,,
13	Bengal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
14	Bombay ...	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
15	Central Provinces ...	Do. ,,	May 3, ,,
16	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	Do. 6, ,,
	British Burmah ...		
	TELEGRAPH.		
1	Indo-European ...	Mar. 1882	May 23, 1882
2	Indian ...	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,

Order of receipt.	State Railways (Capital). Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Umballa & Kalka ...	Mar. 1882	Apl. 29, 1882
2	Rawalpindi & Murree ...	Do. ,,	May 6, ,,
3	Umritsar & Pathancote ...	Do. ,,	Do. 6, ,,
4	Bhavnagar & Gondal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 18, ,,
	Gorra Hills Survey ...		
6	Nalhati ...	Do. ,,	Do. 19, ,,
8	Patna & Gya ... State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. ,,	Do. 20, ,,
9	Dhond & Manmad ...	Do. ,,	Do. 22, ,,
10	Bhopal Coal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 23, ,,
12	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh ...		
	Southern Mahratta ...	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
	Calcutta & South-Eastern ...		
14	Northern Bengal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
	Holkar ...		
	Indus Valley ...		
19	Kandahar ...		
	Indore-Nasirabad ...	Do. ,,	Do. 27, ,,
20	Bengal Railway Surveys ...	Do. ,,	Do. 29, ,,
	Tirhoot ...		
	Sindia ...		
	Punjab Northern ...		
	Ferozepore-Ferozepore ...		
25	Rajputana ...	Do. ,,	June 1, ,,
	Nizam's ...		
	Calcutta & South-Eastern Extension.		
27	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Feb. ,,	Apl. 28, ,,
	Rangoon & Sittang Valley ...		
	Muttra-Hathras ...		
	Cawnpore-Farrukhabad ...		
29	Eastern Bengal ...	Do. ,,	May 6, ,,
	Barelly-Kalpi ...		
	Pilibhit ...		
	Bareilly-Pilibhit ...		
	Bundelkund Ry. Survey ...		
37	Achnera-Muttra ...	Do. ,,	Do. 8, ,,
38	Sitapur Pilibhit ...	Do. ,,	Do. 9, ,,
39	Ghazipore-Dildarnagar ...	Do. ,,	Do. 10, ,,
40	East Indian ...	Do. ,,	Do. 23, ,,
41	Central Bengal ...	Jan. ,,	Do. 27, ,,

Order of receipt.	Irrigation. Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Assam ...	Mar. 1882	May 17, 1882
2	Punjab ...	Do. ,,	Do. 25, ,,
3	Rajputana ...	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
4	Madras ...	Do. ,,	Do. 31, ,,
5	Bombay ...	Do. ,,	Apl. 24, ,,
6	Bengal ...	Feb. ,,	Do. 28, ,,
7	British Burmah ...	Do. ,,	May 8, ,,
8	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	

Order of receipt.	Guaranteed Railways. Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Punjab ...	Mar. 1882	May 17, 1882
2	Madras ...	Do. ,,	Do. 24, ,,
3	Bengal ...	Do. ,,	Do. 26, ,,
4	Bombay ...	Feb. ,,	Apl. 26, ,,
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. ,,	May 6, ,,

L. CONWAY-GORDON, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Simla, the 7th June 1882.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the Quarter ending 31st March 1882.

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Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.			
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JOHN O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 24th April 1882.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 5	...	26,412	...	7	91,13,331	37,22,920
" 6	...	26,470	...	7	90,15,361	36,97,859
" 7	...	26,564	...	7	90,17,389	36,72,710
" 8	...	26,446	...	7	88,85,815	36,47,673
" 9	...	13,224	...	7	87,88,856	36,35,158
" 10	...	13,136	...	7	87,87,961	36,22,809

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th June 1882.

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

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, about two months previous to the 18th April 1882, treasure consisting of Rs. 111 (107 old coins called Kangora rupees and 4 current English coins) was found hidden in a mud wall on the premises of one Battula Butchamma at Mokhása Kottavalsa, in Srungavarapukota Taluq, Vizagapatam District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear either personally, or by an agent, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, on the 10th November 1882, in view to the matter being enquired into according to law.

J. HEWETSON,
Asst., for Acting Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd May 1882.

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

The undermentioned Students have passed the L. C. E. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.
In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhushanchandra ... Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
Ray, Sitaprasanna ... ... Ditto.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th June 1882.

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

The following changes in the Regulations in Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, are published for general information :—

For the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering, for the Licence in Engineering, and for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering, the following Regulations have been substituted, with effect, as regards the First Examination in Engineering, on the 1st of August 1883, and as regards the Licence and the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering, on the 1st of January 1885 :—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate may determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for two years and six months after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. The whole.

Algebra.

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation) Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. DeMoivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Analytical Geometry.

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree.

Statics.

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity. Friction, simple cases of tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and axle, Inclined plane, Screw.

Dynamics.

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.* Laws of motion, Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of impact.

II. NATURAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry. The metals and non-metals.

Physics.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the Elements of Telegraphy.

III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Materials. Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys.

IV. GEODESY.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy. (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

V. DRAWING.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

* Special importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admittted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B :—

A.—(Civil Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Differential Calculus.

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima, values of functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus.

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves. Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an integral.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump. Condenser-pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic Press and the Hygrometers.

II. NATURAL SCIENCE.

Geology. (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy. The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallurgy. The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver and Gold.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building. Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry, Foundations, Walls, Floors and Roofs of Buildings, Construction of Masonry, Wooden and Iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

Hydraulic Engineering. Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes. The movements of water in Canals and Rivers, Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstructions, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

Applied Mechanics. Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of beams, Resistance to torsion. The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics.

Mechanism. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts. Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

Steam Engine. Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines.

IV. DRAWING.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

B.—(Mechanical Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.
III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

II. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Applied Mechanics. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Steam-Engine. The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines. The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

Hydraulic Engineering. Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

III. MACHINERY.

Mechanism and Machine design. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and regulation of Motion. Mode of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes, Valves and Cocks.

Workshop Appliances. Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates. Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for Drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

Designs. Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

IV. DRAWING.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass :—

Optional Subjects.

I. MATHEMATICS.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }
II. NATURAL SCIENCE.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }

III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
IV. GEODESY, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Branch A.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

Branch B.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Mechanism and Machine design.
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

Optional.

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this Examination, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

* Any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Art Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further Examination.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th June 1882.

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 Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
104	... D 18—91267 ...	100	Captain Andrew Hearsey, Mussoorie.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th June 1882.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *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.
1882.		Rs.	
W20	... M 44—64897 ...	100	P. M. Kristnaswami Mudliar, Murtazapur.
	„ —64898 ...	100	
W21	... M 66—49227 ...	100	Dosbhai Khanbhai, Bhiwndi.
	„ —55029 ...	100	
	„ —57297 ...	100	
	„ —57624 ...	100	
	„ —57625 ...	100	

BOMBAY,
The 13th June 1882.

W. T. PIERCY,
Assistant Accountant General,
for *Commissioner.*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
53	... O 65—08386 ...	50	Pasuputty Churn Bose.
56	... O 97—85029 ...	100	Nobin Chunder Audy.
57	... O 74—07978 ...	1,000	Taramoni Bewah.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th June 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 10—65619 ...	100	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta.

CALICUT,
The 5th June 1882.

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th June 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,886	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 93,20,651 15 8) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,27,52,924 7 5)	2,20,73,576	7	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,49,99,455	1	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,96,644	15	8
Sundries	16,40,707	8	4
RUPEES	7,20,22,270	5	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	81,60,585	8	0
Other authorized Investments	46,08,095	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	67,25,566	7	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	36,62,628	6	4
Bills discounted and purchased	2,42,78,921	6	3
Balances with other Banks	3,66,643	10	6
Bullion	7,80,706	0	6
Dead Stock	12,01,626	9	5
Stamps	8,763	2	0
Sundries	3,41,536	10	5
	5,01,35,072	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 76,96,752 7 2) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,41,90,445 0 8)	2,18,87,197	7	10
RUPEES	7,20,22,270	5	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th June 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accott. & Depy. Secretary

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May 1882.

Exchange of Money Orders with the United States of America.

On and after the 1st July 1882, money orders will be exchanged in both directions with the United States of America.

2. The following rates of commission, which now apply to money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom and Canada, will apply from the date mentioned above, to money orders drawn upon the United States of America :—

	Rs.	A.	P
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8	0
On sums exceeding £2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	1	0	0
„ £5 „ £ 7 ...	1	8	0
„ £7 „ £10 ...	2	0	0

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon the United States of America is £10. No person may obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

4. In these and in other respects money orders drawn upon the United States of America will be treated exactly like money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada. (*Vide* Clauses 243 to 258 of the Postal Guide, dated January 1882.)

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

The 9th June 1882.

No. 2582.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, BENGAL.

Babu Purna Chundra Mustafi, a 3rd Grade Superintendent, is transferred from the Rungpur Division to the Furreedpore Division.

Babu Surjya Kanta Mittra, a 4th Grade Superintendent, is transferred from the Furreedpore Division to the Rungpur Division.

Moonshee Alladad Khan is appointed to act as a 4th Grade Superintendent.

Mr. Knox Homan is appointed a 4th Grade Superintendent, and posted to the Cuttack Division.

Babu Mahendra Nath Banerji is appointed to act as a 4th Grade Superintendent and Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

Babu Surjya Kumar Ganguli is appointed to act as an Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

Mr. W. R. Monks is appointed to act as an Examiner, Head Office Accounts.

Babu Akhay Kumar Sanyal is appointed to be Post Master of Howrah.

Mr. A. J. MacPherson is appointed to be Post Master of Darjeeling.

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. W. G. Wright is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

Mr. C. Smith is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade and to be an Examiner of Head Office Accounts.

Gulam Raza Saib, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is posted to the Nellore Division.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Bower is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Rhenius is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 11th June 1882.

Apjohn, Mrs. F. E.	Fitzgerald, —.	Robertson, A. D.
Aukein, J. E.	Fraser, W. C.	Rundle, C. T.
Belara, C. V.	Gallway, C. H.	Sage, H. C.
Benson, T.	Godfrey, S.	Sheo Narain Moonshee.
Buru, W. W.	Jacob, A.	Steel, Mrs.
Carmichael, James.	Lindsay, James.	Syndale, S. C.
Chisholm, W.	Livingstone, T.	Thomas, Miss.
Cornelius, C. E.	Lyell, Mr. J.	Thorpe, W. B.
Crete, E.	Maddock, H. R.	Tubb, H. H.
Domphy, Q. C.	Madge, J. L.	Werbester, Mrs. C.
Edmunds, W.	Martin, N.	Wilkinson, Mrs. M. A.
Evan, E.	Meir, M.	Zwet, A.
Farrell, J.	Peckham, J.	

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

Alston, L.	Gunther, J.	Palmer, Mrs.
Antonio, D.	Hankivez, C.	Pereira, E. S. B.
Arlkenson, Stephen.	Hansen, H. W. F.	Rex, Miss.
A. Z.	Hartley, S. R.	Rhodes, D.
Bad, Mrs.	Hearne, T.	Robinson, William.
Bailey, J. R.	Howard, W.	Rock, Mr.
Bercavetz, Abraham.	Jacky, Monsieur R.	Sevastopulo, N. E.
Bockman, C.	Jox, Henry.	Slater, A. H.
Bose, K. B.	Kanai Lall Seal.	Span, J. M.
Braham, Mrs. A.	Kegel, F. G. M.	Stobie, Lt. J. C.
C. B. A.	Kennedy, R. H.	Strachan, E.
C. B. & Co.	Kennet, C. A.	Strongs, W. S.
Cahill, James.	Lambert, Dr. E.	Stromayer, T.
Cooper, Frank.	Maitland, T.	Stuart, William.
Crosswell, G. W.	Maxwell, G.	Taylor, T.
Dexter, J. B.	Mason, —.	Thornhill, H. B.
Dodds, F. L.	Massy, J.	Thomas, W. H.
Driscoll, D. O.	McIntyre, J.	Traiche, Miss E.
Dun, E. W.	McKeynolds, John.	Urage, Mrs. J.
G. L.	Morrison, D. J.	Warnier, M.
Garanger, George.	Munro, W.	Webb, Mrs.
Gardener, Captain J. T.	Orinstein, Signiori	Wright, Mrs. H.
Gibson, Mrs. Ellen.	Scapria.	

Registered Letters.

Cahill, G.	Howard, E.	Swatman, C. A.
Cumberland, A. H.	McEwan, R.	White, J.
"E. D."		

Calcutta, the 16th June 1882.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1882.	
Persian Gulf	23rd June	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	22nd ,,	Str. *Kangra.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	17th ,,	From Bombay.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	24th ,,	From Bombay.†
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	23rd ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	21st ,,	Str. *Madura.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	22nd ,,	Str. *Salara.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	19th ,,	French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	20th ,,	Strs. *A. Apcar* and *Moray.*

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay can be forwarded.

† Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

DUM-DUM CEMETERY.

List of dilapidated Tombs in the oldest Dum-Dum Cemetery requiring repair or else removal.

Serjeant Thomas Cook, Artillery,—*obiit* 5th March 1800, *æt.* 50 years.

Anna Louisa Horsford, wife of Lieutenant R. Horsford, Artillery,—*obiit* 16th July 1831, *æt.* 21 years.

Elizabeth Louisa Tennant, daughter of Major Tennant,—*obiit* 26th September 1832, *æt.* 10 months.

Cenotaph erected by Brother Officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Mason, C.B., Commanding Artillery,—died at Saudheads, 7th August 1821.

J. F. Todd, M.D., H.E.T.C.S.,—*obiit* September 1821, *æt.* 22 years.

Adelaide, wife of Captain Scott, Artillery,—*obiit* 8th October 1821, *æt.* 22 years.

Bombardier J. J. Burrell,—*obiit* 11th August 1841, *æt.* 34 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Major Pollock,—*obiit* 24th November 1824.

Georgiana Jane, daughter of Captain Pollock,—*obiit* 23rd February 1818, *æt.* 15 months.

Captain William Shipton,—*obiit* 28th December 1804, *æt.* 39 years.

Christopher Maurice Dunn,—*obiit* 10th October 1840, *æt.* 14 years.

Mary Ann Owen,—*obiit* 4th April 1843, *æt.* 2 years.

Ann Wadell, child of Captain H. P. Hughes, Artillery,—*obiit* 9th May 1839, *æt.* 1 year.

James Doddington Sherwood Russell, sixth son of Henny Patrick Russell,—*obiit* 4th January 1833, *æt.* 2 years.

Alicia Jeannette, daughter of late Captain Turner, 58th Regiment,—*obiit* 9th March 1833, *æt.* 5 years.

Louisa Clementina, infant daughter of Captain Vanrenen, Artillery,—*obiit* 24th September 1832, *æt.* 3 months.

Jane Frances, infant daughter of Captain Vanrenen, Artillery,—*obiit* 10th August 1828, *æt.* 1 year 6 months.

Helen Henrietta, third daughter of Bazaar Serjeant Chaunce,—*obiit* 29th January 1835, *æt.* 9 years.

Mary Alicia, daughter of Captain Frederick Roberts, Bengal Horse Artillery,—*obiit* 1835.

The abovementioned masonry graves have fallen into disrepair.

This list will be published three times in the Gazette according to Government orders.

If the relatives of the deceased (names published) do not come forward within a reasonable time, the tombs will be levelled with the ground and the slabs on which the names are graven will be let into the nearest wall.

A. W. R. QUINLAN,
Chaplain, Dum-Dum.

DUM-DUM,
The 30th May 1882.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا خوب قائم 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 ; ٹهه 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 ونڈ کے ٹين کا بارہ آنه

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

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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.*
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„ 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. *Annas 4.*
„ 23. Coast of Orissa. False Point Harbour and Approaches. *Annas 4.*
„ 24. India, West Coast, Harbours of Karwar and Bankot. *Annas 4.*
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„ 3. Fixed white Light at Dwarka, Kattywar.
„ 4. Mooram Shulli Tivo Island, and Devil's Point, Gulf of Manaar.
„ 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.
„ 7. (1) Revolving Light near Achcen Head, Malacca Strait.
(2) Auxiliary Light to above.

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No. 1. Temporary discontinuance of Hope Island Light during repairs to Light-house column, Coromandel Coast.
„ 2. Exhibition of Hope Island Light, Coromandel Coast.
„ 3. Prohibited anchorage near the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Cable, Madras.
„ 4. (1) Pulo Brasse auxiliary Light, Malacca Strait.
(2) Island between Pulo Nias and Sumatra.
„ 5. Vessels trading to Réunion, 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, Akyab.
„ 8. Fixed white Light at Verawal.
„ 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.
„ 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.
„ 20. Fixed Light at Calingapatam Point, Coromandel Coast.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1877—

No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee.
„ 2. Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadstead.
„ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Beypore.
„ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
„ 5. Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus.
„ 6. Red Lights at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
„ 7. Light at Port Berbereh, 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.
„ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
„ 24. Night Signals shown by British Pilot Vessels in the English Channel.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878—

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 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 Hánish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
No. 13. Exhibition of Light on Little Basses Rocks, Ceylon.
„ 14. Beacon on Chaul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Taub), Persian Gulf.
„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to river Hooghly.
„ 18. Red Lights on North Groyne of Harbour Works, Madras.
„ 19. Reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca.
„ 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.
„ 27. Intended exhibition of a revolving Light at Vakalapudi, in the Godavery District.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1879—

No. 1. Permanent moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel, entrance to Hooghly River.
„ 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
„ 3. Revolving Light at Vacalapudi 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 Flat-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 Reefs 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 William's 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) Distinguishing entrance to Umhloti River.
„ 21. Buoys off Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 22. (1) Alterations in Lights at St. Paul and St. Denis, Réunion Island.
(2) Harbour Light at St. Pierre.
„ 23. Buoys off Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 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 Anchorge 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.

No. 34. Light at Batticaloa.
„ 35. Replacing of the buoys off Karwar Harbour (Sadashigar).
„ 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 to Mariners 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 Port 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, Dadhol or Anjanvel.
„ 9. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez.
„ 10. Changes in the buoyage of the port, Madras.
„ 11. Intended alteration of Kenery (Kundari) Island Light.
„ 12. Flashing Light on Flat Cape, Sunda Strait.
„ 13. Destruction of First Point Light-house, Java.
„ 14. Harbour Light at Beliling, Baly Island.
„ 15. Position of Gwalia Reef, Carimata Strait.
„ 16. Position of Parkin Rock, Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
„ 17. Shoal south-west of Barren Islands, west coast of Madagascar.
„ 18. Intended alteration in Light apparatus at Calicut.
„ 19. Lights at Port Ibrahim, Suez (additional information).
„ 20. Intermittent flashing Light on Pulo Undan, Malacca Strait.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1881—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

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 11th March 1882.

From the 8th 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 1st April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts will be Rs. 5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, Rs. 2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage. For the current year these Parts are available from 1st May only, the back numbers being out of print.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

NOTICE.

The Office of Superintendent of Government Printing having been removed to No. 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, all communications intended for that Office should be sent to that address.

E. J. DEAN,

Supdt. of Govt. Printing, India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday, the 1st, to Saturday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 20th June 1882.

No. 282.—Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for two years in and out of India, under Chapter X, Section 131, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as his services can be spared.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th June 1882.

No. 6.—Mr. R. Todd, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st proximo, under the provisions of Chapter X, Section 136, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Deputy Surveyor General.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1882.

No. 28.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Chunder Bhusun Bose, of the supernumerary list, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 13th June 1882.

No. 1631 *G.*—Lieutenant H. Ramsay and Captain A. P. Thornton, respectively, made over and received charge of the offices of Assistant General Superintendent, Thuggy and Dacoity, Lower Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu, on the afternoon of the 5th June 1882.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 13th June 1882.

No. 399.—Colonel C. H. Clay and Major J. H. L. Greenfield, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, on the forenoon of the 1st May 1882.

No. 402.—Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman and Surgeon J. Crofts, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Ajmir, on the afternoon of the 3rd June 1882.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 408.—Doctor J. Croft, Officiating Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be exercised within the precincts of the Ajmere Jail, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd June 1882, *vice* Dr. J. H. Newman, on privilege leave.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. Agent to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 15th June 1882.

No. 11.—N. Monappa, Subedar of the Padinalknad Taluk, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2. M. Nanjappa, Parputtigar of Padinalknad, is appointed to act as Subedar of the Padinalknad Taluk, and Magistrate of the 3rd Class, during the absence of Monappa, or until further orders.

The 16th June 1882.

No. 12.—Under Section 7 of Act XV of 1872, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased to appoint the District Magistrate of Coorg for the time being to be Marriage Registrar for the District of Coorg.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,
Secretary to the Chief Commr. of Coorg.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF AJMIR-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th June 1882.

No. 416.—It is ordered that the following Rules relating to appeals to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council, under Section 612 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be read and passed as Rules of the High Court of Judicature for the Ajmir-Merwara District:—

1. The security for the costs of the respondent, required by section 602, shall in ordinary cases amount to Rs. 4,000. Such security shall consist either of cash or Government securities, or of immoveable property, or of any or all together if necessary to secure the amount.

The amount and nature of the security required under sections 602, 605, 608 and 609.

In the event of the Court deeming it proper to call on the appellant to furnish further security, such additional security shall consist of cash or Government securities, or of immoveable property, or of any or all together if necessary to secure the amount: but in no case shall security be required, nor under section 605 shall it be increased, to an amount exceeding Rs. 10,000.

2. The amount of the security to be furnished by the appellant or respondent under section 608 or section 609 shall be such as the Court shall deem sufficient, and shall consist either of cash or Government securities or of immoveable property.

3. When the security offered under section 602, section 605, section 608, or section 609 consists of immoveable property, the appellant or respondent, as the case may be, shall file a bond duly registered mortgaging such property, together with a specification of the title of the mortgagor.

4. When such bond has been filed, the Court shall direct the security to be tested by the Judge of the Court of the district within which the immoveable property therein mortgaged is situated.

The testing of the security.

5. When a certificate is granted, the applicant shall forthwith apply to the District Judge to prepare lists A (of papers to be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council) and B (of formal and other papers not to be so transmitted), and to make an estimate of the cost of preparing the record for transmission, and shall state whether the transcript is to be printed in India or not.

The estimate of the cost of transcribing the record.

6. On the receipt of the application, together with a fee of sixteen rupees, the District Judge shall prepare the lists before mentioned, and make an estimate of the expense of translating, transcribing or printing, and of forwarding to the Registrar of the Privy Council the record of the case, including a margin of two hundred rupees; and shall furnish the lists and estimate to the counsel, pleader, or attorney of the applicant.

7. At any time within two weeks from the receipt of the lists and estimate, the applicant may object thereto; and if the District Judge refuse to allow the objection, the matter shall be at once submitted for the order of the High Court.

8. Ordinarily the whole record shall be transcribed, with the exception of such documents, papers, and accounts as are specified in section 602, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4).

9. All documents not drawn up or written originally in the English language, and which have not been translated for the use of the Court, shall be translated into English, and all translations so made shall be certified by one of the Court translators.

The revision and authentication of translations.

10. An index of all the documents included in the transcript shall be prepared and annexed to the record in the form subjoined, and shall be followed by a list (B) of all other papers, documents, and exhibits in the cause not included in the transcript:—

The preparation of indices to transcripts of records, and of lists of the papers not included therein.

1	2	3
Serial number.	Description of document.	REMARKS.

11. In the index and transcript the papers shall be placed in the following order:—

Plaint.
Written statement.
Examination of parties or their agents, &c.
Injunctions.
Orders of attachment, &c. (if any), obtained before judgment.
Issues framed (if any).
Exhibits of plaintiff.
Exhibits of defendant.
Report of Commissioner (if any), with maps, depositions, &c., annexed.
Judgment and decree.
Memorandum of appeal.
Cross appeal or memorandum of objections under section 561 (if any).
Proceedings in appellate Court (if any).
Judgment and decree of that Court.
Petition of appeal to Privy Council, affidavits, &c.
Appendix (if any).
List (B) of papers omitted under Rule 8 of these Rules.

12. The following charges shall be payable in respect of the matters specified:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Translation of vernacular portion of record, per 100 words	1	0	0
Copying English portion of record for office file, for every 1,440 words or part thereof	1	0	0
Examining English portion of record for office file, for every 1,440 words	0	8	0
Transcribing (one copy) for Privy Council, for every 800 words ...	1	0	0
Printing (55 copies) per printed page	2 to 3	0	0
Examination of transcript record, for every 800 words or part thereof ...	0	8	0
Examination of proof, for every 1,000 words	1	0	0
Certifying two copies of printed record, for every 10 printed or manuscript pages or part of 10 pages	1	0	0
Preparation of index, for every 16 papers or part of 16 papers ...	1	0	0

13. The estimate shall include these several matters, and be framed in accordance with the charges above specified.

14. Immediately after the Court shall have declared the appeal admitted, copies of the lists A and B shall be furnished to the counsel, pleader, or attorney of the respondent, who may, within two weeks of the receipt of the same, apply to the District Judge to include in list A any documents, papers, or accounts which he may consider necessary. Such application shall either be allowed by the District Judge or be referred by him for the order of the High Court.

15. Application for the recovery of costs incurred in British India in connection with appeals to Her Majesty in Council shall ordinarily be made to the Court from whose order or decree an appeal is presented; and no such application shall be entertained except on proof that fourteen days' notice of the intention to make the application, together with a memorandum of the costs claimed, has been given to the other party.

The recovery of costs incurred in British India.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER,
1st Asst. to the Judl. Commr.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA. P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th June 1882.

No. 1423 *S.*—Whereas land is required in Ajmere for the public purpose, *viz.*, for diversion of a road and as a site for certain staff quarters of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, this declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870.

District.	Pargana.	Village.	AREA REQUIRED. Permanent.	Temporary.	TOTAL.	Purpose for which required.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Ajmere .	10 0 17½	...	10 0 17½	For diversion of a road and as site for certain staff quarters.	The plan of the land can be inspected at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

By Order,

J. P. STEEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., & Chief Commr., P. W. D., Rajputana.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th June 1882.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,886	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs. 1,14,05,677 5 4)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs. 1,41,83,423 4 8)	2,55,89,100	10	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,60,20,380	11	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,09,596	3	5
Sundries	16,70,942	14	3
RUPEES	7,66,01,906	11	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	82,98,139	14	0
Other authorized Investments	46,05,345	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	64,87,225	0	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	42,30,640	8	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,34,190	11	2
Balances with other Banks	3,86,199	1	9
Bullion	6,45,007	4	4
Dead Stock	12,01,771	3	9
Stamps	8,158	5	0
Sundries	3,41,544	9	5
	5,07,38,521	10	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,07,29,601 8 3)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs. 1,51,33,783 9 2)	2,58,63,385	1	5
RUPEES	7,66,01,906	11	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd June 1882.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accnt. & Depy. Secretary

By order of the Directors.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th June 1882.

No. 4.—Major H. M. S. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, delivered over, and Major E. P. Maltby, Madras Infantry, resumed charge of the offices of District Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon on the 9th June 1882.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major,*
Asst. Resident.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—

Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June 1882.

No. 29.—Lieutenant H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 30th May 1882.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 14th June 1882.

No. 123.—Major G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, transferred from the Dalhousie to the Umballa Division, Military Works, reported his arrival at Umballa on the forenoon of the 8th June 1882, and assumed charge of that Division on the 9th idem from Lieutenant Huskisson, R.E., Assistant Engineer.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th June 1882.

No. 42.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, to the Open Line of the same Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Col., R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

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

The undermentioned Students have passed the L. C. E. Examination:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhushanchandra ... Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.
Ray, Sitaprasanna ... ... Ditto.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th June 1882.

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

The following changes in the Regulations in Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, are published for general information:—

For the Regulations for the First Examination in Engineering, for the Licence in Engineering, and for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering, the following Regulations have been substituted, with effect, as regards the First Examination in Engineering, on the 1st of August 1883, and as regards the Licence and the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering, on the 1st of January 1885:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

1. The First Examination in Engineering shall be held every year in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate may determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering affiliated to the University, for two years and six months after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to appear or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Geodesy.
V. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. The whole.

Algebra.

To the Binomial Theorem (omitting scales of notation) Exponential Theorem and Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, with deductions, Conic Sections treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles. DeMoivre's Theorem, Exponential values of Sine and Cosine.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Analytical Geometry.

Equations of the straight line, circle, ellipse, hyperbola, and parabola, without reference to the general equation of the 2nd degree.

Statics.

Parallelogram and triangle of forces, Resultant of parallel forces, Couples, Moments Equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces, Centre of gravity. Friction, simple cases of tension of Strings, Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and axle, Inclined plane, Screw.

Dynamics.

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy.* Laws of motion, Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, parabola and circle. Relative motion. Simple cases of impact.

II. NATURAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry. The metals and non-metals.

Physics.

Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism and the Elements of Telegraphy.

III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Materials. Structure, Classification, and characteristic qualities of Building Stones, Artificial Stones, Quarrying and Blasting, Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Cementing materials, Plasters, Paints and Varnishes, Properties and preservation of timber, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Zinc and the common Alloys.

* Special importance will be attached to a thorough comprehension of the principles of Work and Energy, and of their application to the solution of Mechanical questions.

IV. GEODESY.

Use of the scales, Prismatic Compass, Pocket Sextant, Level, Theodolite and Plane table. Topographical Surveying of limited areas. Practice of Levelling. Route surveying and laying out curves. Elements of Practical Astronomy. (Attested surveys, executed by the candidate, will be submitted to the Examiner, to which marks will be assigned.)

V. DRAWING.

1. Free-hand Drawing.
2. Projection (a) Orthographic, (b) Isometric, (c) Perspective.

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Plane Geometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry.
Light and Heat.
Electricity, Magnetism, and the elements of Telegraphy.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.
Drawing.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

LICENCE IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admittted to this Examination on producing a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated to the University in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in one of the following Branches marked A and B:—

(A.—Civil Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Science.
III. Engineering Construction.
IV. Drawing.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Engineering.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Differential Calculus.

Differential coefficients of simple and complex functions, successive differentiation, Differential functions of two variables, functions of functions; Implicit functions. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima, values of functions of one variable.

Integral Calculus.

Integration of simple functions, Rational fractions. Formulæ of reduction. Lengths of curves. Areas of curves and surfaces. Volumes of solids. Differentiation of an integral.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids, Specific gravity, Equilibrium of floating bodies, Centre of pressure, Elastic fluids, Principles of Barometer, and application to determine heights of Mountains; of the air-pump. Condenser-pump, Siphon, Hydrostatic Press and the Hygrometers.

II. NATURAL SCIENCE.

Geology. (Excluding Palæontology and the Stratigraphical classification based thereon) with special reference to the practice of mining.

Mineralogy. The form of minerals. The physical, optical, and chemical character of minerals. The distribution of minerals. Paragenesis.

Metallurgy. The metallurgy of Iron, Steel, Tin, Copper Zinc, Lead, Mercury, Silver and Gold.

III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building. Brick and stone masonry, Earthwork, Carpentry, Foundations, Walls, Floors and Roofs of Buildings, Construction of Masonry, Wooden and Iron bridges, Construction and maintenance of Roads, Construction of Railroads and Railway appliances.

Hydraulic Engineering. Canal and River Engineering, River training and improvements, Flow of liquids through orifices, Flow of liquids in pipes. The movements of water in Canals and Rivers, Flow of water over weirs and waste weirs, Afflux of fluids caused by obstructions, Water-wheels and Turbines, Storage of water, Supply of water to towns.

Applied Mechanics. Direct stresses, Bars and pillars of various forms in tension and compression, Transverse strain, Deflection of beams, Resistance to torsion. The equilibrium, stability and strength of Framed Structures, Stability of suspension bridges, Theory of Earth pressure, and Resistance of Block work Structures. Elements of Graphic Statics.

Mechanism. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts. Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and Regulation of Motion.

Steam Engine. Measurement of Heat, Joule's Equivalent, Indicators and Indicator diagrams, Boilers, Heating surface, injectors and all other parts of high and low pressure Engines.

IV. DRAWING.

Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

B.—(Mechanical Engineering.)

I. Mathematics.
II. Engineering Construction.
III. Machinery.
IV. Drawing.

I. MATHEMATICS.

As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

II. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Applied Mechanics. As laid down for the Examination for Branch A.

Steam-Engine. The Steam-Engine as viewed under a knowledge of the doctrine of Latent Heat, with history of improvements and alterations in original theories, Combustion of fuel, Heat Engines. The conversion of Motion, Indicators and details of Construction, Boilers, Compound Cylinder Engines, Miscellaneous details.

Hydraulic Engineering. Hydraulic Machinery, Flow of water in pipes.

III. MACHINERY.

Mechanism and Machine design. Elementary forms of Machines, Levers, Cranks, Rolling Contacts, Sliding Contacts, Mechanism for modifying motion, Accumulation and regulation of Motion. Mode of designing Riveted Joints, Fastenings, Journals, Pivots, Axles, Shaftings, Bearings, Strength and form of toothed gearing, Belt and rope gearing, Link-work, Pistons, Stuffing boxes, Valves and Cocks.

Workshop Appliances. Measures of length and methods of measuring. Hand tools for wood and metals, Forming straight edges and surface plates. Foot and power Lathe, Machinery for Drilling, Boring, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing and Sawing. Distribution of motive power to Machine tools.

Designs. Designs of Factories and Workshops with arrangement of Machinery.

IV. DRAWING.

Machine Drawing.

6. Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for Examination in one or more of the following optional subjects, proficiency in which will affect their place in the division list, but will not be counted towards a pass:—

Optional Subjects.

I. MATHEMATICS.
Pure Mathematics } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Mixed Mathematics }
II. NATURAL SCIENCE.
Chemistry } *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
Physics }
III. ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION.
Materials of Construction, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*
IV. GEODESY, *as in the First Examination in Engineering.*

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects:—

Branch A.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Geology.
Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Applied Mechanics.
Mechanism and Steam-Engine.
Engineering and Architectural Drawing.

Branch B.

Differential and Integral Calculus.
Hydrostatics.
Details of Construction.
Roads and Railways.
Applied Mechanics.
Hydraulic Engineering.
Mechanism and Machine design.
Designs, and Workshop appliances.
The Steam-Engine.
Machine Drawing.

Optional.

Pure Mathematics.
Mixed Mathematics.
Chemistry.
Physics.
Materials of Construction.
Geodesy.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the Calendar for the year.

2. Any candidate who has passed the First Examination in Arts* may be admitted to this Examination, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an institution affiliated in Engineering, shewing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for not less than one Academical year, after passing the First Examination in Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulations for a Licence in Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first division shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering without further Examination.

* Any undergraduate who has passed the First Examination in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Art Examination, without completing the two years of study at an affiliated institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

G. BELLETT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th June 1882.

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 29th day of May 1882, a small silver box with Cambay stones inlaid, of the estimated value of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, was found at the bottom of a well in the compound of the house occupied by Mr. Henry Cleveland at Breach Candy in the city of Bombay; and all persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his office in the New Secretariat Building, on Wednesday the 15th November 1882, at 2 P.M., when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. E. SACOMB,
Collector.

BOMBAY,
The 19th June 1882.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1882.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans											5 per cent. Loan of 1866-67.	Grand Total.
		Of 1824-25.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1880.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.		
Balance of 31st May 1882	54,100	13,333	13,25,533	31,57,500	2,32,09,300	1,04,95,900	2,96,98,137	2,92,25,000	6,000	47,80,900	1,03,04,100	9,88,93,700	11,39,78,700	21,30,60,503
Add—														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	70,000	73,000	73,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June 1882	...	...	...	...	12,300	...	4,000	7,000	...	...	50,000	55,500	1,05,500	1,28,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1882	...	...	5,333	2,400	1,44,700	...	13,57,900	53,800	...	...	4,32,000	9,37,100	14,19,100	29,83,233
	54,100	13,333	13,33,868	31,59,900	2,33,66,300	1,04,95,900	2,96,98,137	2,92,25,000	6,000	47,80,900	1,08,39,100	9,99,56,300	11,55,76,300	21,62,45,536
Deduct—														
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	13,333	18,346	20,000	3,59,900	10,000	6,72,500	5,49,800	...	1,000	90,000	2,71,000	3,62,000	44,57,879
Balance on 15th June 1882	54,100	...	13,15,520	31,39,900	2,30,07,400	1,04,85,900	2,90,25,637	2,86,75,200	6,000	47,79,900	1,07,49,100	9,96,85,300	11,52,14,300	21,17,87,657

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1882, enfaced from India 4,556 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 3,770 lakhs.

From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1882		10	,,
,, 16th April 1882 to 30th ,,	,,	14	,,
,, 1st May ,, to 15th May	,,	15	,,
,, 16th ,, ,, to 31st ,,	,,	10	,,
,, 1st June ,, to 15th June	,,	44	,,
		3,863	lakhs.
		4,619	lakhs.
		5,563	,,
Balance against India		786	lakhs.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th June 1882.

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 August 1882, and the following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1882. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government service should be under twenty-five 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 fourth grade Accountantships are to appear for examination :—

Agra, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Akyab, Allahabad, Bolaram, Durbhanga, Howrah, Indore, Jabalpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Aboo, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Saidpore, Shillong and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

J. S. SLATER,
Offg. Principal, Govt. Engrg. College, Howrah.

SHIBPORE,
The 16th June 1882.

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.
1882.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June 12	...	29,595	... 5	... 5	86,90,477	35,95,070
,, 13	...	28,994	...	...	85,93,628	35,67,895
,, 14	...	28,010	...	...	84,95,940	35,41,642
,, 15	...	28,595	...	...	83,98,447	35,14,841
,, 16	...	26,525	...	...	81,94,177	34,89,728
,, 17	...	13,272	...	...	79,95,164	34,77,150

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th June 1882.

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

CURRENCY NOTES.

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

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
105	... D 18—93003 ...	100	Baboo Biharilal Mookerjee, Jhansie.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st June 1882.

GODREZJEE D. PUDUMJEE, *A. A. G.,*
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
60	... P 11—08517 ...	500	The Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
61	... O 88—85912 ...	100	Jadub Chunder Gossamy.
	„ 96—79616 ...	100	
62	... O 65—23164 ...	50	Colonel Sweney.
64	... O 97—94839 ...	100	Shaik Moyboo Bux.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd June 1882.

J. TAYLOR,
Asst. Comptlr. Genl., Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
8	... I 14—27731 ...	100	F. Parthasarady Iyengar, Dewan's Office, Bangalore.
9	... B 68—64805 ...	100	The Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
	B 71—15975 ...	100	
11	... B 65—38419 ...	50	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 12th June 1882.

H. S. GROVES,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge of Paper Currency Dept., for Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May 1882.

Exchange of Money Orders with the United States of America.

On and after the 1st July 1882, money orders will be exchanged in both directions with the United States of America.

2. The following rates of commission, which now apply to money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom and Canada, will apply from the date mentioned above, to money orders drawn upon the United States of America :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	8	0
On sums exceeding £2 and not exceeding £ 5 ...	1	0	0
„ £5 „ £ 7 ...	1	8	0
„ £7 „ £10 ...	2	0	0

3. The maximum limit for single orders drawn upon the United States of America is £10. No person may obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

4. In these and in other respects money orders drawn upon the United States of America will be treated exactly like money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom or Canada. (*Vide* Clauses 243 to 258 of the Postal Guide, dated January 1882.)

L. G. WAIT,
Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India, Foreign Post Branch.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th June 1882.

Arbuthnot, E. S.	Graham, W. P.	Sheo Narain Moonshee.
Aukein, J. E.	Harston, J.	Simpson, Mrs. C.
Bennet, Miss.	Jacob, A.	Smith, Miss M.
Benson, T.	Madd ck, H. R.	Syndale, S. C.
Bernard, Miss.	Martin, N.	Thomas, M.
Carmichael, James.	McLarty, A.	Thomas, Miss.
Domphy, G. C.	Mitchell, Captain J.	Thorpe, W. B.
Dover, R. J.	Peckham, J.	Tubb, H. H.
Edmunds, W.	Phillips, J.	Werbester, Mrs. C.
Fox, C.	Roberts, Mrs. Mary F.	Whitehead, Miss C.
Fraser, W. C.	Ross, Mrs.	Wood, T.
Gasper, A. H.	Sane, H. C.	

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

Alston, L.	Garanger, George.	Orinstein, Signiori
Antonio, D.	Gardener, Captain J. T.	Scapria.
A. Z.	Gibson, Mrs. Ellen.	Palmer, Mrs.
Bad, Mrs.	Hankivez, (.	Pereira, E. S. B.
Bailey, J. R.	Hansen, H. W. F.	Rex, Miss.
Bercavetz, Abraham.	Hartley, S. R.	Rhodes, D.
Bockman. C.	Harvey, Sir Charles.	Rock, Mr.
Bose, K. B.	Hearne, T.	Roe, Lt. R. J.
Bose, P. N.	Jacky, Monsieur R.	Slater, A. H.
Braham, Mrs. A.	Jox, Henry.	Span, J. M
C. B. A.	Kanai Lall Seal.	Stobie, Lt J. C.
C. B. & Co.	Kegel, F. G. M.	Strachan, E.
Concannon, J.	Kennedy, R. H.	Strongs, W. S.
Cooper, Frank.	Kennet, C. A.	Stuart, William.
Cresswell, G. W.	Lambert, Dr. E.	Thornhill, H. B.
Crow, Mrs. Eliza	Massy, J.	Thomas, W. H
Dexter, J. B.	McIntyre, J.	Traiche, Miss E.
Dodds, F. L.	McReynolds, John.	Urage, Mrs. J.
Driscoll, D. O.	Morrison, D. J.	Warnier, M.
Dun, E. W.	Munro, W.	Webb, Mrs.
G. L.		Wright, Mrs H.

Registered Letters.

"E. D."	McCoy, J. W.	"Queenie."
Howard, E.	Ochme, D.	Swatman, C. A.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Calcutta, the 23rd June 1882.

Foreign Mails for	Date.	Per Steamer
	1882.	
Persian Gulf	20th June	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports	22th ,,	Str. *Ethiopia.*
Madras and Ceylon	23th ,,	P. & O. Str. *Lombardy.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australian Colonies	27th ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	1st July	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	30th June	From Bombay.
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits	28th ,,	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	29th ,,	Str. *Busheer.*
Foreign Mails *vid* Bombay	24th ,,	From Bombay.†

* Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mahé (Seychelles), Mauritius, and Réunion can be forwarded by this opportunity.

† Also for Cape Town and Natal *vid* England; also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 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 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON.
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Waste Lands available for Planters in the Tavoy District.

Waste lands, covered at present with forest, bamboos or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met as far as possible in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with a right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., British Burma.

The 6th April 1882.

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 كوئيناڈين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك ملزم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سيواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليوے 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 دواخانوںمين بكتي هى ماسيواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايك ونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are 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
Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1878, 4to., 149 pages text, 380 pages tables, 3 plates, 4 charts ...	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 65 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to., 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to., 62 pages, 8 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., 87 pages, 4 plates ...	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone, May 1877, 4to., 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates ...	2	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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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

From this date Mr. Henry James Rost is authorized to sign our firm in Calcutta, and Mr. Edward Ronaldson will continue to sign *per pro.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. 053583, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Nobo Coomar Aucharjee, 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.

SHAGAMBURY DABEA,
At Bellvor.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 142785 for Rs. 500, 142786 for Rs. 500, and 142787 for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of Bistoo Das Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

DEBENDRO NATH GHOSE,
No. 25, Mooktaram Baboo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 078233, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Dass, and last endorsed to Kashee Dayee, 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.

KASHEE DAYEE,
House No. 167, Augusthoonda, Benares.

Lost or Stolen

On the 27th December 1881, Government Promissory Note No. 099752 of the 4 per cent. Loan of February 1842, for Rs. 1,500, No. A007588, of the 4 per cent. Loan of January 1879, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 091402, of the 4 per cent. Loan of May 1865, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Superintendent, Calcutta Workshops Division, Seebpore, or order. Public Debt Office has already been informed.

BURN & Co.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 094923, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Ramjeebun Ghose, and last endorsed to Kunjavihari Pal, 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.

KUNJAVIHARI PAL,
Tirole, Jehanabad, Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1882.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th January 1882, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th December 1881.

NOTICE.

From this date Mr. Henry James Rost is authorized to sign our firm in Calcutta, and Mr. Edward Ronaldson will continue to sign *per pro.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 142785 for Rs. 500, 142786 for Rs. 500, and 142787 for Rs. 1,000, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of Bistoo Das Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

DEBENDRO NATH GHOSE,
No. 25, Mookteram Babbo's Street.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 973233, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Dass, and last endorsed to Kashee Dayee, 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.

KASHEE DAYEE,
House No. 167, Augustkoonah, Benares.

Lost or Stolen

On the 27th December 1881, Government Promissory Note No. 099752 of the 4 per cent. Loan of February 1842, for Rs. 1,500, No. A007586 of the 4 per cent. Loan of January 1879, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 091402, of the 4 per cent. Loan of May 1865, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Superintendent, Calcutta Workshops Division, Seebpore, or order. Public Debt Office has already been informed.

BURN & Co.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 094923, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Ramjeebun Ghose, and last endorsed to Kunjavihari Pal, 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.

KUNJAVIHARI PAL,
Tirole, Jehanabad, Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

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.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2505, dated 23rd December 1881, under Section 208 of the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and a half lakhs are to be expended in extending the water-supply of the city, and one lakh in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year and having currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th March 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

	Annually. Rs.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund	28,600
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for market payable to Debenture-holders ...	1,200
	87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
MADRAS,
11th January 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th of March 1882.

Signature.

Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

Madras, the 1882.

No.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by promise to pay to the said or Order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on ( ) at the rate of five per centum. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commisioners of the City of Madras.

President.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form :—

I, *A. B.*, of do hereby transfer to *C. D.*, of, the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to hold unto the said *C. D.*, his executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

NOTICE.

From this date Mr. Henry James Rost is authorized to sign our firm in Calcutta, and Mr. Edward Ronaldson will continue to sign *per pro.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 073233, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Dass, and last endorsed to Kashee Dayee, 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.

KASHEE DAYEE,
House No. 167, Augustkoonda,
Benares.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. A002748, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Sankota Churn Mitter, 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.

SANKOTA CHURN MITTER.

Lost or Stolen

On the 27th December 1881, Government Promissory Note No. 099752 of the 4 per cent. Loan of February 1842, for Rs. 1,500, No. A007588, of the 4 per cent. Loan of January 1879, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 091402, of the 4 per cent. Loan of May 1865, for Rs. 500, last endorsed to Charles Fouracres, Esq., Superintendent, Calcutta Workshops Division, Seebpore, or order. Public Debt Office has already been informed.

BURN & Co.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 094923, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Ramjeebun Ghose, and last endorsed to Kunjavihari Pal, 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.

KUNJAVIHARI PAL,
Tirole, Jehanabad, Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

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.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2505, dated 23rd December 1881, under Section 208 of the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and a half lakhs are to be expended in extending the water-supply of the city, and one lakh in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th March 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

	Annually. Rs.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund	28,600
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for market payable to Debenture-holders ...	1,200
	87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
MADRAS,
The 11th January 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th of March 1882.

_____*Signature.*
_____*Address.*

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City f Madras.

Madras, the 1882.

No.____

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees ____ paid to us by_____ promise to pay to the said_____ or Order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on ( ) at the rate of five per centum. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commisioners of the City of Madras.

_____*President.*
_____*Commissioner.*
_____*Commissioner.*

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form :—

I, *A. B.*, of_____do hereby transfer to *C. D.*, of_____, the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees .and standing in my name to hold unto the said *C. D.*, his executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the_____day of_____

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE-FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 28th January 1882, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th December 1881.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. A002748, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Sankota Churn Mitter, 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.

SANKOTA CHURN MITTER.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

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.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2505, dated 23rd December 1881, under Section 20 of the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and a half lakhs are to be expended in extending the water-supply of the city, and one lakh in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Each tenderer must pay into the Bank of Madras credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to [illegible] per cent. on the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th March 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

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11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan, amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

	Annually. Rs.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund	28,600
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	87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
MADRAS,
The 11th January 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th of March 1882.

Signature.

Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City f Madras.

Madras, the 1882.

No.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by promise to pay to the said or Order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on ( ) at the rate of five per centum. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commisioners of the City of Madras.

President.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form :—

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Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note, No. A002748, of the reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Sankota Churn Mitter, 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.

SANKOTA CHURN MITTER.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

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2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been [illegible] by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th Mareh 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for Loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

	Annually. Rs.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund	28,600
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for market payable to Debenture-holders ...	1,200
	87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
MADRAS,
The 11th January 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th of March 1882.

_____ *Signature.*

_____ *Address.*

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

Madras, the 1882.

No.____

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, we, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees_____ paid to us by_____promise to pay to the said_____or Order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with interest on ( ) at the rate of five per centum. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commisioners of the City of Madras.

_____ *President.*
_____ *Commissioner.*
_____ *Commissioner.*

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form :—

I, *A. B.*, of_____do hereby transfer to *C. D.*, of_____, the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to hold unto the said *C. D.*, his executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the_____day of_____

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064279 of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Darabjee Dosaubhoy and last endorsed to 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.

BUNSEELALL ABEERCHAND,
108, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At an adjourned Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, Calcutta, held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 1st February 1882, *at* 10-15 A.M.

THE HON'BLE W. F. MCDONELL, V.C., L. R. TOTTENHAM, A. T. MACLEAN, T. T. ALLEN, D. R. LYALL, ESQ., THE HON'BLE J. O'KINEALY, J. WESTLAND, ESQ., W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C. A. WILKINS, ESQ., C. P. L. MACAULAY, ESQ., H. M. KISCH, ESQ., W. D. BLYTH, ESQ., and C. S. BAYLEY, ESQ.

THE HON'BLE L. R. TOTTENHAM *in the chair.*

The following report, which had been submitted by the Managers to the meeting of 27th January, was read :—

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 :—

Mrs. Halkett	£	300
One daughter	,,	100
Total	£	400

The widow and one daughter of the late Mr. H. Craigie Halkett (Annuitant of 1863), who died in England on the 13th June last.

Mrs. Moens	£	300
Eight children	,,	620
Total	£	920

The widow and eight children, six daughters and two sons, of the late Mr. S. M. Moens, who died at Aligarh on the 26th July last.

Mrs. Edgeworth	£	300

The widow of the late Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, Annuitant of 1859, who died in Scotland on the 30th July last.

Mrs. Cocks	£	300
Four children	,,	550
Total	£	850

The widow and four children, one daughter and three sons, of the late Mr. A. H. Cocks, C.B., Annuitant of 1863, who died in England on the 29th August last.

Mrs. Magrath	£	300

The widow of the late Mr. C. F. Magrath, who died on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Siam* on the 13th October last.

3. The votes of the subscribers on the resolutions passed at the last General Meeting for the amendment of the Rules have been scrutinised with the following result :—

	For.	Against.
Amendment of Article V	130	0
Ditto of Articles XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX	129	1

4. Mr. W. Lambe has reported that he has obtained a divorce from his wife, and has applied to subscribe at reduced rates as a widower subscriber. The Managers have informed him that the date from which widower rates of subscription become payable is the date on which the "*decree nisi*" is made absolute, or six months after the date of the decree.

5. It was brought to the notice of the Managers that the Secretary of State, in his despatch dated 12th February 1880, had reduced the salaries of Civilian Members of Council and Judges of the High Court to a sum equal to their former salaries, minus the deduction of 4 per cent. on account of annuity. In taking into consideration the effect of this despatch, the Managers have decided that it is merely nominal, and that it has in no way altered the salaries of these officers for the purposes of the Fund. The pay of Members of Council has hitherto been Rs. 6,666-10-8 per mensem, but Civil Servants have drawn only the *net* amount (after the deduction of the 4 per cent.), or Rs. 6,400. Similarly Judges of the High Court have drawn, not Rs. 4,166 but Rs. 4,000. Deductions of subscriptions on account of the Fund are made, not from *net*, but *gross* pay. An officer lent to a Native State, municipality or the like contributes from his salary, plus the amount that he has to pay to Government on account of pension. Under these circumstances the Managers have required Members of Council and Judges of the High Court to continue to contribute on the original gross salary. To provide distinctly for cases of this nature the Managers have it in contemplation to propose an amendment of Article III of the Rules.

6. The Managers have pleasure in reporting that from a scrutiny now in progress it appears probable that they will be able to recommend the repeal of the resolution of the Special General Meeting of 22nd November 1880 and the final remission of annuitants' subscriptions to the Ordinary Branch with effect from 1st April next. The subscribers are aware that annuitants' subscriptions to the Additional Branch have already been remitted under the resolution of the General Meeting of 31st January 1880.

The accounts for 1880-81 are submitted.

Proposed by *Mr. Chas. S. Bayley*, seconded by *the Hon'ble Alex. T. Maclean*, and carried unanimously—

That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. H. Craigie Halkett, S. M. Moens, M. P. Edgeworth, A. H. Cocks, C.B., and C. F. Magrath, to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.

Proposed by *the Hon'ble Alex. T. Maclean*, seconded by *Mr. D. R. Lyall*, and carried unanimously—

That the accounts for the past year 1880-81 be approved.

Proposed by *Mr. D. R. Lyall*, seconded by *Mr. W. D. Blyth*, and carried unanimously—

That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year :—Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, and H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.

The *Secretary* stated that since the Managers had submitted their report, they had received from the Government of India a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, containing the following proposal :—"I have therefore to request that you will inform the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund that in consideration of the transfer of the Fund to the Government, and the continued payment of subscriptions, at the rates laid down in the rules which were in force up to the end of the year 1879, the Secretary of State for India in Council is willing to take over the assets, liabilities, and management of that institution, and to guarantee to the present members and their families, and to the incumbent annuitants on the Fund, the benefits to which they are entitled under those rules, with such addition to the benefits or reduction in the rates of subscription as may be agreed to by the subscribers, and the cost of which shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 22,00,000." The Managers would at once enter upon a consideration of the despatch, and submit copies to the subscribers with an expression of their own views on the course to be pursued.

A vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by *Mr. W. H. Grimley*, seconded by *Mr. H. M. Kisch*, and carried unanimously.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 1st February 1882.

L. R. TOTTENHAM,
Chairman.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1880-81.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
By balance, 1st April 1880	42,70,464 6 5	50,02,150 10 3
„ Interest	3,93,578 7 6	2,53,788 2 4
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,66,389 6 9	2,00,322 11 9
„ Payment by an annuitant in England to complete subscription balance to Rs. 25,000	13,136 8 0	.....
„ Payment by an annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 25,000	163 7 0	.....
„ Contributions by annuitants in India	12,751 9 10	1,704 10 2
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ...	18,392 9 8	9,671 13 8
„ Recredit of overpaid pension from an incumbent in England ...	19 15 7	9 6 5
„ Fine from subscribers 9 including 3 for unequal age at marriage...	.....	1,654 13 4
„ Do. from one in England	.....	100 0 0
„ Transfer from appropriated funds of deduction of one-sixth from pension under Rule 7	13,817 3 10	6,477 15 6
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the mutiny ...	25,911 4 0	10,922 1 4
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,269 0 0	581 0 0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000 0 0	.....
„ Transfer from Additional to Ordinary Branch on account of alteration of proportion	54,556 15 2	.....
	50,95,450 13 9	54,87,333 4 9
DEDUCT—		
To transfer to Appropriated Funds—		
„ Value of pension of Mrs. D. C. Halkett, widow of Mr. D. C. Halkett (annuitant)	20,930 6 5	13,084 12 10
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. B. Devereux, widow of Mr. H. B. Devereux (annuitant)	18,972 0 0	11,308 12 10
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. T. Raikes and one daughter, widow of Mr. H. T. Raikes (annuitant) ...	19,842 6 5	11,392 10 3
„ Ditto of Mrs. T. E. Vaughan	20,053 3 2	12,940 12 10
„ Ditto of eight children of the late Mr. R. G. Currie, four sons and four daughters	70,676 6 7	42,053 13 2
„ Ditto of Mrs. D. J. Money and one daughter, widow of Mr. D. J. Money (annuitant)	20,803 14 9	12,022 6 5
„ Ditto of Lady Beadon and eight children—five daughters and three sons—widow of the late Sir Cecil Beadon (annuitant)	66,555 4 4	40,298 12 7
„ Ditto of three daughters of the late Mr. G. Graham (annuitant)	13,992 5 8	8,431 0 7
„ Ditto of Mrs. J. H. Young, the widow of the late Mr. J. H. Young (annuitant)	16,728 0 0	9,619 3 2
„ Ditto of Lady Wilson, the widow of the late Sir J. Cracroft Wilson (annuitant)	18,380 6 5	10,848 0 0
„ Interest thereon	16,522 13 4	6,211 9 2
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	25,911 4 0	10,922 1 4
„ Bonus paid to incumbents under resolution of 1880	5,616 0 0	1,584 0 0
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions, &c.	16,875 14 11	39,689 15 8
„ Establishment, &c.	8,163 12 11	3,278 8 10
„ Printing charges	1,791 11 4	674 14 11
„ Transfer to Ordinary as above	.....	54,556 15 2
	3,61,815 14 3	2,88,918 5 9
Balance, 31st March 1881 ...	47,33,634 15 6	51,98,414 15 0
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
By balance, 1st April 1870	58,50,055 15 3	11,12,492 13 1
„ Interest	4,49,826 0 5	52,214 9 10
„ Transfer from unappropriated funds, values of pensions granted to the above twelve families within the year	2,86,934 5 9	1,72,000 4 8
„ Interest thereon	16,522 13 4	6,211 9 2
„ Transfer from unappropriated funds on account of pensions payable by Government	25,911 4 0	10,922 1 4
	66,29,250 6 9	13,53,841 6 1
DEDUCT—		
To pensions paid in England under old rules	1,34,200 0 0	.....
„ Ditto ditto new do.	5,69,320 9 6	2,15,609 11 10
„ Ditto India ditto	12,267 14 6	6,197 1 6
„ Transfer to unappropriated funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	13,817 3 10	6,477 15 6
	7,29,605 11 10	2,28,284 12 10
Balance, 31st March 1881 ...	58,99,644 10 11	11,25,556 9 3
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1881 ...	1,06,33,279 10 5	63,23,971 8 3

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs. A. P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent.	95,55,784 15 9
Uninvested at 8 per cent. ...	10,77,494 10 8
Ditto at 5 per cent. ...	63,23,971 8 3
Total ...	1,69,57,251 2 8

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs. A. P.
Balance, 31st March 1881 ...	1,69,57,251 2 8
Ditto, 31st March 1880 ...	1,62,35,163 13 0
Increase ...	7,22,087 5 8

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 27th January 1882.

E. E.
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary and Accountant.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

☞ 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. 089923 and 038637 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Collector of Allahabad and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Baghel Singh, Subadar, 40th Regiment, B.N.I., the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BAGHEL SINGH,
Subadar, 40th Regt., B.N.I.,
With his Regiment at Barrackpore.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064279 of the reduced 4 per cent. of 1879, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Darabjee Dosaubhoy and last endorsed to 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.

BUNSEELALL ABEERCHAND,
108, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

☞ 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 Notes, No. 269, of 3½ per cent. of 1853-54, for Rs. 1,000, No. $\frac{12941}{19054}$, of 4 per cent. of 1842-48, for Rs. 500; No. $\frac{6109}{14056}$, of 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500; and No. 4065, of 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500; originally standing in the name of and last endorsed to Lala Girdhari Lal, Rais of Sakit, late an employee of the Commissariat Department, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

LALA NARAIN LAL,
Son of late Lala Girdhari Lal, of Sakit.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

☞ 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 Notes, No. 269, of 3½ per cent. of 1853-54, for Rs. 1,000; No. $\frac{12941}{10084}$, of 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500; No. $\frac{6109}{14056}$, of 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500; and No. 4065, of 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500; originally standing in the name of and last endorsed to Lala Girdhari Lal, Rais of Sakit, late an employee of the Commissariat Department, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

LALA NARAIN LAL,
Son of late Lala Girdhari Lal, of Sakit.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

☞ 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 Notes, No. 269, of 3½ per cent. of 1853-54, for Rs. 1,000; No. $\frac{12841}{15054}$, of 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500; No. $\frac{6109}{14058}$, of 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500; and No. 4065, of 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500; originally standing in the name of and last endorsed to Lala Girdhari Lal, Rais of Sakit, late an employee of the Commissariat Department, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

LALA NARAIN LAL,
Son of late Lala Girdhari Lal, of Sakit.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1881, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1880.

Particulars.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1881.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	73,95,975 13 0	69,41,443 13 9	4,54,531 15 3	...
Add Receipts—				
Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund	1,12,982 15 9	1,10,156 10 4	2,826 5 5	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	75,139 8 9	73,750 0 9	1,389 3 0	...
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	460 14 6	410 13 9	50 0 9	...
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Divisible Surplus ...	74,814 0 0	80,929 0 0	...	6,115 0 0
Ditto Children's Fund to ditto ...	42,787 0 0	42,807 0 0	...	20 0 0
Amount re-transferred from Reserve Fund to Widows' Fund ...	19,713 0 0	5,29,010 0 0	...	5,09,297 0 0*
Ditto Children's Fund to ditto ...	39,543 0 0	3,60,187 0 0	...	3,20,644 0 0*
Total Receipts ...	3,65,440 2 0	11,97,250 8 10	4,265 9 2	8,36,076 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	77,61,415 15 0	81,38,694 6 7	4,58,797 8 5	8,36,076 0 0
Deduct Payments—				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	75,001 2 9	69,156 3 6	5,844 15 3	... ...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	53,050 13 8	51,958 2 4	1,092 11 4	.....
Cash of Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ...	19,507 1 5	19,870 2 9	.....	363 1 4
Interest on Divisible Surplus passed to subscribers of over and above five years' standing (Widows' Fund)	72,923 4 0	85,125 3 0	.....	12,201 15 0
Interest on Divisible Surplus passed to subscribers of over and above five years' standing (Children's Fund)	42,709 12 0	47,777 10 0	.....	5,068 14 0
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Divisible Surplus... ...	74,814 0 0	33,929 0 0	40,885 0 0	.....
Ditto Children's Fund to ditto	42,787 0 0	20,807 0 0	21,980 0 0	.....
Amount re-transferred from Reserve Fund to Widows' Fund	19,713 0 0	5,76,010 0 0	.....	5,56,297 0 0*
Ditto ditto to Children's Fund ...	39,543 0 0	3,82,187 0 0	.....	3,42,644 0 0*
Total Payments ...	4,40,049 1 10	12,86,820 5 7	69,802 10 7	9,16,574 14 4
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of Interest upon Capital	73,21,367 13 2	68,51,874 1 0A	3,88,994 13 10	80,498 14 4
Proportion of Interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers ...	28,908 0 0	33,282 12 0	.....	4,374 12 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,464	966	1,443	955	21	11	...	...
Ditto of Incumbents	357	546	345	541	22	5	...	...
Ditto of Subscribers sharing interest on Reserve Fund	932	634	864	590	68	44	...	...

* Due to adjustments made in 1879-80 to bring the surplus on the books in accord with the Actuary's valuations—*vide* paragraph 5 of report for 1878-79.

A—Net increase... ... ... Rs. A. P. 4,69,493 12 2

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

H. RONALDSON,
JAMES BELL, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. WYLAND,
Secretary,
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FIELD OFFICE,
The 20th April 1882.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

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

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1881, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1880.

Particulars.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1881.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	73,21,367 13 2	68,51,874 1 0	4,69,493 12 2	...
Add Receipts—				
Subscriptions from August to October in the Widows' Fund ...	1,11,716 1 4	1,10,327 4 9	1,388 12 7	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	75,689 9 9	74,352 10 9	1,336 15 0	...
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	561 15 0	331 10 0	230 5 0	...
Amount written back from Interest on Reserve Fund and Divisible Surplus	285 0 0	128 4 0	156 12 0	...
Total Receipts ...	1,88,252 10 1	1,85,139 13 6	3,112 12 7	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	75,09,620 7 3	70,37,013 14 6	4,72,606 8 9	...
Deduct Payments—				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	76,202 12 9	71,320 1 3	4,882 11 6	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	52,233 12 11	52,204 11 7	29 1 4	...
Establishment, including office rent and contingencies	17,784 15 6	15,995 12 8	1,789 2 10*	...
Total Payments ...	1,46,221 9 2	1,39,520 9 6	6,700 15 8	...
Net balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of Interest upon Capital	73,63,398 14 1	68,97,493 5 0	4,65,905 9 1	...
Proportion of Interest on Reserve Fund payable to Subscribers ...	28,908 0 0	33,282 12 0	...	4,374 12 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,467	970	1,443	958	24	12
Ditto of Incumbents	361	560	339	552	22	8
Ditto of Subscribers sharing interest on Reserve Fund	932	634	864	590	68	44

* Chiefly due to loss in exchange.

G. W. Macleod, *Accountant.*

H. Ronaldson, James Bell, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. Ryland,

Secretary,

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office,

The 20th April 1882.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the general revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the Loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. (20,00,000) twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs. 1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertized in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*), and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.

Bangalore, *1882.*

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the general revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the Loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. (20,00,000) twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs. 1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertized in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*), and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.

Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.

Bangalore, *1882.*

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

☞ 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.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the general revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the Loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. (20,00,000) twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

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15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertized in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*), and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.

Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.

Bangalore, *1882.*

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th July next, at 5 P.M.

The Managers will propose the following addition to, and amendment of, the Rules :—

After Article XXIII insert a new Article.

ARTICLE XXIII(*A*).

Should the wife of a subscriber obtain a divorce from her husband, the Managers have the power, on receipt by them of a copy (which must be furnished within six months) of the order of the Court making the divorce absolute, to declare that they will, for the purposes of these Rules, consider her to be still his wife.

In no case in which the Managers may exercise the above power, shall any other person subsequently married to such subscriber be entitled to receive any benefit from the Fund, so long as his former wife remains alive and unmarried.

After Article XXIV add—

The word widow in this Article shall, after the death of her former husband, include a lady on whose behalf the Managers have exercised the power conferred by Article XXIII(*A*).

Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., will propose the following modification of Article XXXVII of the Rules :—

"Provided, however, that if any subscriber shall duly pay his subscription within one month of the date on which he actually draws the pay or pension on which it is due, he shall not be liable to any penalty on account of having been unable for the period of twelve months or more to draw the pay or pension due to him."

By Order of the Managers,

CHARLES S. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 16th May 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 065878, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, reduced to 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Helen Teresa Schumacher, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

H. T. SCHUMACHER,
18, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the general revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the Loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. (20,00,000) twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

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9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

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15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertized in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*), and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.

Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.

Bangalore, *1882.*

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

NOTICE.

We have authorized from this date Mr. Alfred Ritz to sign our firm, and Mr. Martin Gutteling to sign our firm per procuration.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1882.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of Votes on the questions submitted in Circular No. 1, dated 17th February 1882.

Subject.	For.	Against.
1. To abolish the following clause of rule 5 :— "The members going out or resigning shall not be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one year."	954	161
2. To ratify the action of the Annual General Meeting by confirming the reinstatement of Messrs. Madge, Home, and Ledlie.	1,101	117

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 065878, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, reduced to 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Helen Teresa Schumacher, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

H. T. SCHUMACHER,
18, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the general revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the Loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

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C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

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Bangalore, *1882.*

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NOTICE.

We have authorized from this date Mr. Alfred Ritz to sign our firm, and Mr. Martin Gutteling to sign our firm per procuration.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No. 065878, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, reduced to 4 per cent. Loan of 1879, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Helen Teresa Schumacher, 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 about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

H. T. SCHUMACHER,
18, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

Lost or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{143015}{065600}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Dinshaw Sapoorjee, and last endorsed to Surunduss Rajabhoy, 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.

KADERBHOY & Co.,
9, Massy Street, Rawalpindi.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

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PART III.

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NOTIFICATION.

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C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

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Signature.
Full address.

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Bangalore, *1882.*

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NOTICE.

We have authorized from this date Mr. Alfred Ritz to sign our firm, and Mr. Martin Gutteling to sign our firm per procuration.

REINHOLD & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st June 1882.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{142015}{955665}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Dinshaw Sapoorjee, and last endorsed to Surundass Rajabhoy, 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.

KADERBHOY & Co.,
9, Massy Street, Rawalpindi.

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 1881.

RECEIPTS.	Quarters ended 30th June 1881.	Quarters ended 30th Sept. 1881.	Quarters ended 31st Dec. 1881.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions ...	5,093 3 0	5,853 13 5	4,793 6 3
Entrance Fees ...	33 0 0	14 0 0	17 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	1 0 0	2 1 0	0 11 0
Govt. of India—			
Amount withdrawn	740 0 0	994 0 0	686 15 9
Deposits ...	1 7 6	28 13 6	88 1 0
Opening Cash Balance ...	229 15 11	203 6 5	210 0 11
TOTAL ...	6,098 10 5	7,096 2 4	5,796 2 11

DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarters ended 30th June 1881.	Quarters ended 30th Sept. 1881.	Quarters ended 31st Dec. 1881.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Annuity ...	399 0 0	413 2 6	415 10 6
Establishment ...	243 0 0	324 0 0	162 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	136 9 9	254 9 9	4 14 6
Government of India—			
Amount deposited	5,096 4 0	5,882 6 5	4,026 5 9
Deposits ...	20 6 3	11 14 9	57 6 9
Closing Cash Balance ...	203 6 5	210 0 11	229 13 5
TOTAL ...	6,098 10 5	7,096 2 4	5,796 2 11

Published by Order of the Directors, agreeably to Rule 75.

PRANKISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE,
The 11th June 1882.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

☞ 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.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) twenty lakhs of Rupees on the security of the general revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the Loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rs. (20,00,000) twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

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

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs. 1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees); and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertized in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore, dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*), and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the Loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.

Bangalore, *1882.*

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from

promise to pay to the said or order the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No. $\frac{142015}{086605}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Dinshaw Sapoorjee, and last endorsed to Surundass Rajabhoy, 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.

KADERBHOY & Co.,
9, Massy Street, Rawalpindi.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

☞ 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 6th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1882.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lakhimpúr, Sibságar, Naugong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goálpára, Khási Hills, Káchár and Silhat; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Emigration Act, 1882."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 (*to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Silhat and to regulate contract-labour and service*), Bengal Act No. II of 1878 (*to extend the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1873 to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts*) and Regulation No. IV of 1877 (*a Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873*) are hereby repealed.

All contracts entered into, rules and appointments made, orders and notifications published and licenses granted under the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, published and granted under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Labour-districts":

The expression "the labour-districts" means the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lakhimpúr, Sibságar, Naugong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goálpára, Khási Hills, Káchár and Silhat,

and the expression "a labour-district" means any one of such districts:

"Magistrate": "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other person appointed, by name or by virtue of his office, by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act:

"Superintendent," "Registering officer," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector": "Superintendent," "Registering officer," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector" mean respectively a Superintendent of Emigration, a Registering officer, an Inspector of Labourers and an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

"Contractor," "sub-contractor," "recruiter" and "local agent": "Contractor," "sub-contractor," "recruiter" and "local agent" mean respectively a contractor, a sub-contractor, a recruiter and a local agent licensed under this Act:

"Labour-contract": "Labour-contract" means a contract entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act to labour for hire in a labour-district, otherwise than as a domestic servant:

"Labourer": "Labourer" means any person bound by a contract under the provisions of the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 or by a labour-contract under the provisions of this Act. And it also includes any person registered under section thirty-two or section sixty-six as a labourer:

"Estate": "Estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour:

"Employer": "Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed:

"Emigrate": "Emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India of the age of sixteen years or upwards (other than a native of a labour-district) from any part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not being a labour-district, or from the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant:

"Dependent": "Dependent" means any woman (not being a labourer), any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative of and accompanying any labourer with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardár;

"Vessel": "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master": "Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel:

"Writing" and "written": "Writing" and "written" include "printing" and "lithography."

Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act: And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

Power to exempt labour-district.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, from a day specified in such notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions or any specified provision of this Act; and from such day such labour-district shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Local Government may prohibit emigration to any labour-district or part thereof.

5. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in such notification, all natives of India, or any specified class of such natives, from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration, to any labour-district or to any specified portion of any such district.

The Local Government may with the like sanction in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Notification under sections 4 and 5 not to affect prior acts, &c.

6. The publication of a notification under section four or section five shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Saving of free emigration and of ordinary contract law.

7. Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act.

Appointment of officers.

8. The Local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Registering officers, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area situate in the territories subject to its administration within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made hereunder.

The Local Government may suspend or remove any persons whom it so appoints.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

Essentials of labour-contract.

9. Every labour-contract shall be in writing, and shall be executed in duplicate on substantial paper. Every such contract shall specify—

(*a*) the names of the labourer and his employer;

(*b*) the term for which the labourer is to labour;

(*c*) his monthly wages in money and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him;

(*d*) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so request, the estate on which, he is to labour.

Every such contract shall be in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed.

No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding five years, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, or six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth and fifth years of such term.

No contract made in contravention of, or not in accordance with, the provisions of this section shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

If contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer and situate in labour-district.

10. Unless the labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which the labourer is to labour, the labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

Provided that no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependents (if any) or from any other labourer who is the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

A.—Contractors and Sub-contractors.

Superintendent may license contractors.

12. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which such Superintendent has been appointed. He may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be sub-contractors on behalf of such contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which such contractor is licensed.

Superintendent may license sub-contractors.

Form of, and fee for, contractor's and sub-contractor's licenses.

13. Every license to a contractor or sub-contractor shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees, and in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Period for which contractor's and sub-contractor's license to remain in force.

14. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Appeal against order cancelling license.

A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license, appeal against such order to the Local Government.

The order of the Local Government on such appeal shall be final.

Duties of contractors.

15. Every contractor, in addition to the special duties herein assigned to him, shall afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as he may, subject to any rules which may be framed by the Local Government in this behalf, require.

Sub-contractor may be licensed to represent more than one contractor.

16. A sub-contractor may be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor:

Provided that he obtains a separate license in the case of each contractor for whom he desires to act.

Contractor or sub-contractor may act as recruiter.

17. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to recruiters.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

18. Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults as a sub-contractor or recruiter of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and shall be bound to make good all payments which, under this Act or any rule made hereunder, any such person is ordered to make.

The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor whenever the license of any person so licensed on his behalf is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf.

Contractor to establish depôts.

19. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places as the Local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed to act on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at such depôts.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

20. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector. Every such depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent, the Magistrate of the district or such other officer as

the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent, the Magistrate of the district or such officer, and by the Medical Inspector.

Whenever the Superintendent considers that any such depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, he may by order in writing prohibit the using of such depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers.

Establishment of hospital-depôts.

21. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the Local Government may establish a separate hospital-depôt for the reception of labourers suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital-depôt.

22. Whenever any such hospital-depôt is established by any Local Government, such Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of such hospital-depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of such hospital-depot such reasonable sum as it may direct. Such sum may be recovered as an arrear of land-revenue due from any contractor so required.

Every hospital-depôt so established shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government. Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital-depôt established within such local limits.

B.—Recruiters.

Superintendent may license recruiters.

23. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of any contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be recruiters on behalf of such contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such contractor has been licensed.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

24. Every license to a recruiter shall be in such form and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Period for which license is granted.

25. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Recruiter must hold a certificate.

26. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

27. No recruiter shall in any local area engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless such recruiter's license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, that he holds the certificate mentioned in section twenty-six, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

28. Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, inspection and regulation of the place situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction where such accommodation is provided, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

Any Magistrate of a district or division of a district may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector, to visit and inspect such place at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such place shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

29. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided under section twenty-seven has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license and may cancel his countersignature thereon, or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

Notice to Superintendent of refusal to countersign or cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted such license.

C.—Procedure before Arrival at Depôt.

Intending labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

30. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person before such medical officer as the Local Government may appoint to examine such persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Registering officer, before whom such person is taken for registration as hereinafter provided, may direct.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine such person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, give him a certificate to that effect.

If certified to be fit, intending labourer to be brought before Registering officer.

31. Every person who obtains a certificate under section thirty, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependents, shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the

Registering officer having jurisdiction within the local area for which such recruiter is licensed. The recruiter shall at the same time produce and show his license to such Registering officer.

Intending labourer to be examined by Registering officer.

32. The Registering officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section thirty, and the license of the recruiter, and, if he finds that such certificate has been duly given and that the recruiter is duly licensed, shall then examine such person, with reference to his intended labour-contract, and explain the same to him.

Intending labourer to be registered.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering officer shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and the persons (if any) whom he wishes to have registered as his dependents as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

33. The Registering officer shall furnish to the person so registered a certified copy of such particulars written on substantial paper.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

34. Every officer registering any person under section thirty-two shall forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding him to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which such person is to proceed.

Fee for registration.

35. For every such person produced before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered as a labourer the recruiter shall pay to the officer such fee not exceeding one rupee as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Recruiter when to remove person to depôt.

36. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any person to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering officer before whom such person ought to be brought under section thirty-one, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits, unless and until such person has been registered under section thirty-two.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

37. Every labourer shall, after he has been registered under section thirty-two, be conveyed with all convenient despatch by the recruiter by whom he has been engaged to the depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter has been licensed.

Recruiter to accompany labourer or deputy person approved by Registering officer.

All labourers shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Registering officer by whom such labourers have been registered. The Registering officer shall give to the person so deputed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

38. Every recruiter or person deputed by him as aforesaid shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide such labourer and his dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

D.—Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

39. Within twenty-four hours after a labourer arrives at a depôt, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such depôt is situate, a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall, as soon as may be after the labourer arrives at the depôt, examine such labourer and his dependents (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed.

The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied of the fitness of the labourer and his dependents (if any) to undertake such journey.

If certificate of fitness granted, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

41. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section forty with respect to any labourer, and in the opinion of the Superintendent there is no valid reason why such labourer should not enter into a labour-contract, such labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute a labour-contract in the presence of the Superintendent.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent.

42. Before the labourer executes such contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by such labourer and his employer, or the agent of such employer, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Abstract to be made of contract, and copies of contract given to labourer and employer.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of the contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or his employer's agent.

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses home of labourer in certain cases.

43. In the following cases (namely):—

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section forty, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any labourer, finds that such labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, and the Superintendent considers that such labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such journey, or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind such contract if executed, or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom the labourer has been registered does not within thirty days after the arrival of such labourer at the depôt tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section forty-one, or the employer or his agent refuses or neglects to execute such contract as required by that section,

the Superintendent may cancel the labour-contract executed by such labourer, and in that case, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such labourer to such place.

Labourer when to be lodged, &c., at depôt till he can return home.

44. Any labourer who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such return-journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake such return-journey.

Contractor omitting to provide food, &c., for labourer.

If such contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment for such labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such reasonable sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment.

Like provisions in case of dependents and relatives.

45. When an order is made under section forty-three with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent, or any labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, may claim—

(*a*) to be conveyed at the expense of the contractor with such labourer to the place at which he was registered, and

(*b*) if such labourer is unable to travel, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until such labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses in an order made under section forty-three or section [illegible]our with respect to such labourer.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

46. If, upon the arrival of any labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt such labourer or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by him to accompany such labourer, or that such recruiter or such person has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained to pay such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Procedure when dependent declared unfit to proceed to labour-district.

47. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependent of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer whose dependent he is intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of such labourer was given. The provisions of sections forty-three and forty-four shall thereupon apply to such dependent as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependent.

48. The labourer to whom such dependent is attached shall thereupon be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered. If such labourer so return, then any other persons registered as his or her dependents, and any other labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, shall also be entitled to receive a like sum from such contractor.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under section 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48.

49. On failure of the contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-three, section forty-four, section forty-five, section forty-six, section forty-seven or section forty-eight, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependent.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the contractor with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Superintendent gave the contractor an order to pay such sum, and that the contractor for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

Provisions for way-bill.

50. All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey be accompanied by a person appointed by such contractor. Such person shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe.

He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated: and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITING BY GARDEN-SARDÁRS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

A.—Garden-sardárs.

51. Any employer may grant to any person a certificate authorizing him, within such local area as may be specified in such certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which such employer is in charge.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardár.

Every person to whom such certificate has been granted is hereinafter called a garden-sardár.

If any labourer is granted a certificate under this section, his employment as a garden-sardár shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract.

52. Every such certificate shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Local Government of the territories in which it is granted may prescribe in this behalf.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardár may, before such certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom such garden-sardár is to report himself for orders, and the time within which he is to return to such employer, and any other instructions for his conduct that he may think proper.

53. Every such certificate shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardár in the presence of the Inspector or a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting such certificate resides.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

54. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the statement shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing such certificate is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a garden-sardár, countersign and date such certificate.

Inspector or Magistrate to countersign certificate.

55. On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardár, such Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardár or making the inquiry prescribed by section fifty-four, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by such employer to such garden-sardár in renewal of any existing certificate.

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

Every such fresh certificate shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardár to whom it is granted is employed; and such sardár shall, on receiving notice from such Magistrate, appear before him and accept and sign such fresh certificate in his presence.

Such fresh certificate to be forwarded to Magistrate of district where garden-sardár is employed, and to be accepted and signed by garden-sardár.

56. No certificate granted to a garden-sardár shall come into force unless and until it has been accepted and signed by the garden-sardár and countersigned by the Inspector or Magistrate, and no such certificate shall continue in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature.

Certificate when to come into force.

57. Every garden-sardár shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by him pending their removal to a labour-district.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardár.

The Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or a Magistrate subordinate to him, or an officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector authorized by him in this behalf, shall visit and inspect such accommodation; and all garden-sardárs or other persons in charge of such places shall afford to such Magistrate, Subordinate Magistrate or officer of police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

In every such place the garden-sardár providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may prescribe.

58. Whenever a garden-sardár contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any Magistrate, Superintendent or Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such garden-sardár is employed, may cancel his certificate.

Certificate may be cancelled in certain cases.

B.—Local Agents.

59. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of any employer, grant licenses to persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing such employer within such local area and for such period as such employer may desire: Provided that no contractor shall be licensed as a local agent.

Local agents may be licensed.

60. A local agent may within such local area represent his employer in all matters connected with the engagement of labourers; and shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Powers and duties of local agents.

61. The Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, on the application of any employer other than the employer on whose application a local agent has been licensed, make an order in writing permitting such agent to become the local agent of such additional employer within the local area for which he was licensed. The Superintendent making such order shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the district in

Local agent may represent more than one employer.

which such agent resides; and such Magistrate shall, on the agent's application, insert in his license the name of such additional employer.

62. Any Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, with the consent of all the employers of a local agent, grant a special license to such agent, permitting him to engage on behalf of any employer specified in such special license, but without the intervention of a garden-sardár, persons to be labourers.

Local agent may be specially licensed to contract direct with labourers.

Every agent when so engaging persons to be labourers may, if he thinks fit, appear with them for registration before a Registering officer, and require them when so registered to execute a labour-contract, and in such case shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a garden-sardár.

63. When any garden-sardár to whom a certificate has been granted under this Act by any employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of such employer may prosecute the sardár for such offence.

Local agent may prosecute garden-sardár.

64. The Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may by order cancel the license of such local agent if the employer so require, or if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Magistrate that such local agent has—

On what grounds local agent's license may be cancelled.

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to engage on his behalf persons to be labourers; or

(*b*) permitted persons engaged as labourers by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardár under such local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardár under his control to transfer persons engaged as labourers by such sardár to contractors or to their recruiters or to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted; or

(*d*) himself taken over persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardár with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted.

An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from any order made under this section, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Such appeal must be presented within three months next after the date of the order, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

C.—Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardár.

65. Every garden-sardár who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as dependents of such person, before the Registering officer having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár.

Garden-sardár and labourer to appear before Registering officer for registration.

66. The Registering officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardár, and, if he finds that such certificate is in force, shall examine, with reference to the intended labour-contract, the person whom the sardár so desires to engage and explain the contract to such person.

Registration of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same, as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering officer shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

67. If it appears to such officer that any such person, or any dependent of such person, is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the officer may, before registering any such person or dependent, if himself a medical man, medically examine such person or dependent, or, if not himself a medical man, send such person or dependent to a medical man for such examination. If upon such examination such person or dependent is declared unfit to undertake the journey to such place, the officer may refuse to register such person or dependent.

Medical examination.

68. For every person appearing before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardár who appears with him shall pay to the officer such fee not exceeding one rupee as the Local Government may direct.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

69. When any person has been registered under section sixty-six as a labourer he shall, within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall be signed in the presence of the Registering officer by such person and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardár who appears with such person before such officer. The officer shall satisfy himself that the contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár. If the officer is so satisfied, he shall, before the labourer signs the contract, personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed as aforesaid, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Labour-contract to be executed.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Registering officer, and, of the two copies of the contract, one shall then be given to the labourer and the other to the garden-sardár or the local agent.

If any garden-sardár, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute a contract with a labourer as required by this section within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, the Registering officer may order such sardár to pay to the labourer such reasonable compensation, not exceeding twenty rupees, as such officer thinks fit.

70. If the employer of a garden-sardár has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the sardár directed that all labourers engaged by him shall before registration be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to, and labour in, the labour-districts to which they intend to proceed, no Registering officer shall register as a labourer any person appearing before him with such sardár until such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

71. If the employer has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or sardár such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the Local Government may fix.

Medical officer entitled to fee.

72. Unless and until a person engaged as a labourer has been registered under section sixty-six no garden-sardár shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district, or in leaving any such local area.

Garden-sardár when to remove labourer to labour-district.

73. A garden-sardár shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer; or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the officer by whom such labourers were registered.

Garden-sardár to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependents) proceeding on their journey to such labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess, or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardár or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

74. A garden-sardár may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of persons as labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section seventy-three, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

No restriction on number of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

75. Any garden-sardár may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if such employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of such employer, be appointed under section seventy-three as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

In certain cases garden-sardár may be appointed to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

76. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the officer by whom such labourers have been registered a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe. He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

Provision for way-bill.

77. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall provide such labourers and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

Garden-sardár must provide food and lodging for labourers and dependents on journey.

78. If it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of any such labourer at any place on the journey, that he or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer, or that such sardár or person has failed to provide such labourer or any of his dependents with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned such labourer or any of his dependents, such Magistrate may either order the sardár or person so appointed to pay to such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by such labourer and order such sardár or person to pay to such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him with his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

If such not provided, Magistrate may award compensation or cancel contract.

79. On failure for twenty-four hours by any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order under section seventy-eight to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of such labourer.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardár to comply with order.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the employer by whom the certificate of such garden-sardár was granted, or from the local agent of such employer, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such garden-sardár or person an order to pay such sum and that such garden-sardár or person for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

80. Any Magistrate or any Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, examine, and if not himself a medical man, send for examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependent who, while on the journey to the district to which he intends to proceed, appears to such Magistrate or Agent not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

81. If such labourer or dependent is on such examination declared not to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order him to be detained at such place as he thinks fit until the labourer or dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake such journey, when he shall either be forwarded to such district or sent back to the place where he was registered, according as the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent, or the employer by whom the certificate of such sardár was granted, or his local agent, may direct.

Detention and return of labourer declared when *en route* to be unfit to travel.

While any labourer or dependent is so detained he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer or the labourer to whom such dependent is attached has contracted to labour.

82. When an order under section eighty-one has been made with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent and any labourer being the wife or husband of such labourer, shall be entitled,

Dependents of labourer when to be fed, &c.

(*a*) until such labourer is in a fit state of health to undertake such journey, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such labourer is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer has contracted to labour, and,

(*b*) if such labourer is sent back to the place where he was registered, to be sent back to such place.

When any such order has been made with reference to any dependent, the labourer to whom he is attached shall thereupon, until such dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, be entitled, if the labourer so wishes, and, if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such dependent is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer has contracted to labour; and if such dependent is sent back to the place where he was registered, such labourer shall, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, be sent back to such place.

Labourer to whom dependent is attached when to be fed, &c.

If such labourer is entitled and claims to be so fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, or to be so sent back, any person registered as his or her dependent and any other labourer being the wife or husband of such labourer, shall be entitled, as the case may be,

(*a*) to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such dependent is detained and at the cost of such employer until such dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, or

(*b*) to be sent back to the place where he or she was registered.

83. If the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying any labourer or dependent fails to provide such labourer or dependent with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to send him back as required by section eighty-one or section eighty-two, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order such sardár or person to pay such sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to defray the cost of the return-journey of such labourer or dependent, as the case may be, to the place where he was registered; and, on failure for twenty-four hours of such sardár or person to comply with such order, he may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of such labourer or dependent.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

The provisions of section seventy-nine shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent under this section.

84. If any labourer whose labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardár on behalf of his employer is brought to Calcutta on his way to the district in which he has contracted to labour, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require such labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of such contract. If such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such labourer and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered be paid to such labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the contract cancelled, and in that case shall make an endorsement to that effect on the labourer's copy of the contract, and attest it with his signature.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

85. When the Superintendent declares the labour-contract of any labourer to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of such labourer, and who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time. On such claim being made, the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

In that case contracts of relatives to be cancelled.

On failure for twenty-four hours of the agent or representative to comply with such order, the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant; and the provisions of section seventy-nine shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the recovery of any sum so paid.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT BY RIVER.

A.—Passenger Vessels.

86. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Transport by sea to Chittagong.

87. No master shall receive more than twenty passengers being natives of India on board his vessel for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district unless a license to

Vessels to carry more than 20 passengers must be licensed.

carry passengers in such vessel has been granted to him by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

Power to exempt vessels.

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Application for license.

88. The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license under this Act to carry passengers in such vessel shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Contents of application.

Every such application shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Grant of license.

89. If such Embarkation Agent is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for carrying passengers being natives of India to a labour-district, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers being natives of India which may be received on board.

Fee for license.

90. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may with reference to the size of such vessel by rule direct shall be paid for every such license. No such license shall be in force for more than one voyage:

Provision for annual licenses.

Provided that the Embarkation Agent may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, grant a license to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

91. Any Embarkation Agent may, in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, direct by order in writing that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed hereunder shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to such master.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

92. In computing the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act be reckoned as one person only.

Master to make returns.

93. Every master to whom a license is granted hereunder shall keep such lists, submit such returns and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other officers, cooks, &c.

94. Every such master shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependents such supplies of provisions and clothing, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Medical officer to be licensed.

95. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the Local Government to make such requisition.

B.—Departure of Passenger Vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

96. Whenever it appears to any Embarkation Agent that the departure of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by order of a Superintendent or the Local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of such vessel to proceed on his voyage at once.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

97. No master licensed hereunder shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board. The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in such way-bills.

The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of such way-bills to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

Labourers not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

98. No such master shall cause or permit any labourer finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of such labourer:

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers, or the transfer of such labourers with their dependents to any other vessel in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity. Such accident or necessity shall be forthwith reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident has occurred or necessity has arisen.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

99. Every master licensed hereunder shall stop his vessel carrying passengers being natives of India at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the Local Government may direct. Such master shall, on arriving at any such place, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

Master bound to give all information required.

100. A Magistrate may, while any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board such vessel and inspect the vessel and all persons being natives of India on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for such inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths, if any, which may have occurred on board, and any other facts which may affect the health of the passengers.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

101. At any time while any such vessel is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the Magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving such vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board her.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick native passengers.

102. Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers being natives of India on board any such vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the receipt of such report, the Magistrate may order any such passenger suffering from any such disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment. If in the opinion of the inspecting medical officer it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow such vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period, not exceeding three days, for the purpose of carrying out such measures.

Magistrate may detain sick labourers;

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

103. If, on receiving a report of a medical officer, it appears to a Magistrate that any labourer or any dependent of any labourer, though not suffering from any such disease as last aforesaid, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which such labourer has contracted to labour, he may order such labourer or dependent to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of the labourer or dependent so detained.

Expenses how to be recovered.

104. All expenses incurred under section one hundred and three by a Magistrate in respect of any labourer or dependent so detained shall be recoverable from the employer of such labourer together with interest at six per centum per annum.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

105. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder that the number of passengers on board being natives of India is larger than the number specified in such license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-one, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such passengers while so detained and of forwarding them to their destination shall be paid by such Magistrate, and shall be recoverable from the master or owner of such vessel.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

Vessel may be detained.

106. Whenever, on making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder, a Magistrate finds that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of the Local Government made hereunder have not been complied with in respect of such vessel, he shall report the same to the Embarkation Agent by whom such license was granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

107. The Local Government may make rules regulating—

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependents, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destination:

(*b*) the detention of such labourers or dependents at debarkation-depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destination and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

All expenses incurred by any Magistrate or Debarkation Agent in accordance with such rules shall be recoverable from the employers of such labourers together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate Magistrate to discharge the functions of the Magistrate.

108. The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may from time to time authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections ninety-nine to one hundred and six, both inclusive.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR-DISTRICTS.

A.—Annual Rate payable by Employers.

Annual rate payable by employer.

109. Every employer shall, on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate, not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee, as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct.

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

110. If any employer fails, for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, to pay any sum due

by him under the provisions of the last preceding section, such sum shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from such employer.

B.—Local Labour-contracts.

Labour-contracts made within labour-districts.

111. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India within a labour-district. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of such contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such employer resides. On receipt of the contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the contract to the labourer and the other copy to his employer.

Registration of such contracts.

When, for the first time after the registration of any such contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which such labourer is employed, the employer shall cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector, and such labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel the contract; and, if he shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector to justify the cancellation, the Inspector may cancel the contract, and shall thereupon endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract, or if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer, a certificate of such cancellation.

When such contracts may be cancelled.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate.

112. Any employer desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district may, instead of executing such contract under section one hundred and eleven, appear either in person or by agent with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such employer resides.

Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or his agent to execute it in his presence; and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of such contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other copy to his employer or his agent.

In respect of every labour-contract an abstract whereof is registered under section one hundred and eleven or under this section, the employer who executes such contract in person or by agent shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may direct.

C.—Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

113. Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate such periodical returns in writing, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe. The Inspector may examine such registers and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within such local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in such registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Inspector and Magistrate may at any time inspect lands, &c., used by labourers, &c.

114. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situate, and may require that any labourer or other such native shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any labourer or other such native.

D.—Regulation of Labour.

Schedule of task-work to be prepared.

115. Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which such employer is in charge, and may from time to time alter any schedule so prepared.

One copy of every such schedule shall be field in a book which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and another copy thereof in the Bengáli language shall be stuck up in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom such schedule relates.

The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the whole number of days in the current month.

Limitations and conditions of task-work.

116. No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. Every labourer shall, for one day in each week, receive wages as for a full task done, without being required to labour for the same. The employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage. Failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to committee.

117. If the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may by order in writing direct that a reduction specified in such order be made of such tasks. The employer shall at once make such reduction, but may, if dissatisfied with the Inspector's order, by notice in writing require the Inspector to refer the schedule to a committee for consideration. Such committee shall consist—

(*a*) of the Inspector,

(*b*) of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, and

(*c*) if practicable, of a medical officer.

Where the employer fails to nominate a person within seven days after being thereunto requested in writing by the Inspector, the Inspector, instead of the employer so failing, may nominate a person.

When the committee consists only of the Inspector and of a person nominated by the employer or Inspector, the Inspector shall have the casting vote.

Committee to revise schedule.

118. If such committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the daily tasks specified in such schedule or any of them are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce them in such manner as they think fit. The employer shall thereupon alter his schedule accordingly, and copies of the schedule so altered shall be filed and stuck up in the manner directed in section one hundred and fifteen, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

Provision for weekly labourers.

119. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such schedule, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer, who is in his opinion unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the said schedule, shall receive, in lieu of such actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by such Inspector. Such subsistence-allowance shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of wages.

E.—Incapacity for Labour.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

120. The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any labourer is employed may release such labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he be, in the judgment of such Inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause.

Every such release shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve. Every such labourer shall, during such release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Labourer absent from sickness.

121. If any labourer is compelled to absent himself from work on account of sickness, he shall receive from his employer for each day of such absence subsistence-allowance of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

If such absence exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as such number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of such number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess. The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the estate, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so added to the term thereof.

Discharge of labourer incapacitated for labour.

122. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, any labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver such certificate to the employer of such labourer or his agent, and from the date of such certificate the labour-contract of such labourer shall wholly determine. Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

Such sum and any subsistence-allowance mentioned in sections one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of wages.

F.—Accommodation for Labourers.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

123. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Supply of food-grain by employer.

124. When the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by such labourers at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which such labourers are employed, the employer of such labourers shall be bound to supply them with such grain at a reasonable price. The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a reasonable price.

Provisions for rationing.

125. Subject to any rules which may be made by the Local Government in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,

(*a*) direct that, on any specified estate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, all the labourers or any specified class of labourers shall be furnished by their employer with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in such order;

(*b*) exempt any specified labourer from the effect of any such general order if he is satisfied that such labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and renew any such order for a like term.

The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any order made under this section shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which such order is in force.

Provision for hospital-accommodation and medical attendance.

126. If any employer does not, in the opinion of the Inspector, provide such hospital-accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of such labourers, as the Local Government may direct, the Local Government may require such employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed,

for the medical treatment of such labourers, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide accommodation, &c., as required by the rules.

127. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, institute an inquiry whether the employer in charge of such estate has provided for his labourers house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Local Government. At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate. Every such inquiry shall be held at some place on the estate to which it relates, or within ten miles of such estate, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an inquiry of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

G.—Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Inspector to report.

128. If in the opinion of the Inspector any estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice in writing of such opinion to the Magistrate of the district; and

Magistrate to summon Committee.

such Magistrate shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Inspector, the medical officer of the district and one or more employers of labourers, when such employers are available.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on such Committee.

Proceedings of Committee.

129. Such Committee shall as soon as may be inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing the Committee relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

If Committee finds estate unfit, labour-contract to be void as regards such estate.

If such Committee or the majority thereof is of opinion that such estate or portion, or any part of such estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, it shall record a finding to that effect.

When such finding has been recorded, no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which such finding relates, as the case may be, shall be bound by any labour-contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of such estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

Labourer bound to labour elsewhere.

When any labourer is released under this section from the performance of a labour-contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to his employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion or part of an estate, on any other portion or part of the same estate.

Local Government how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds seven per cent., or if the average mortality for three years exceeds seven per cent.

130. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon or on any portion thereof during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per centum, the Local Government may direct the civil medical officer of the district or

Matters to be enquired into.

other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters:—

(*a*) the cause or causes of such mortality;

(*b*) the want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer in charge of such estate or portion, causing or contributing to such mortality;

(*c*) the fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion for the residence of labourers.

Medical officer to report.

131. Such medical officer shall, as soon as may be, inquire into such matters, and shall hear and record such information relating thereto as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the Local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of such estate or portion.

Local Government may declare estate unfit for residence.

132. If the Local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution, or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered unfit for the residence of labourers, it may declare in writing that such estate or portion is unfit

Effect of declaration.

for the residence of labourers. Such declaration of the Local Government shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

133. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or portion thereof, or any part of such portion, found under section one hundred and twenty-nine, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-two, to be unfit for the residence of labourers, or any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or

such particular class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate, portion or part is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all labourers who have been released under section one hundred and twenty-nine or section one hundred and thirty-two from the performance of a contract to labour on such estate, portion or part, shall again be bound to labour on the estate, portion or part, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates.

H.—Complaints made by Labourers.

If labourer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act, employer to send him to Inspector or Magistrate.

134. If any labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to any Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person, of any provisions of this Act or of any rule of the Local Government made hereunder, the person to whom such statement is made shall forthwith send such labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate: Provided that, if more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending such labourers to such Inspector or Magistrate, give him notice in writing of their complaint.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed if complaint is made to him,

135. Whenever any such complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate, or whenever any Inspector or Magistrate receives notice in writing of any such complaint,

or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any employer or person acting on his behalf has personally ill-used, or committed any breach mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-four in respect of, any labourer, such Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that, if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that such ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such ill-usage or breach has been committed.

Power to summon witness.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

136. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

Every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour voluntarily and without reasonable cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

137. When any complaint is dismissed under section one hundred and thirty-six, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of any expense incurred by him in connection with such complaint, and shall endorse the amount of such compensation on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract. The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount so awarded; and in default of such payment his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off such amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of such amount.

If on inquiry there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

138. If, upon such inquiry by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, such Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law. If the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

139. If, upon the complaint of any labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of such labourer are in arrear for two months, or if the wages of any person whose labour-contract has determined are proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to have been withheld for any period after such determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer or person the amount which appears to be then due to him;

Compensation may be given.

and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to such Magistrate seems just; and, in case of default in payment of the amount so awarded, the Magistrate shall levy such amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the employer of such labourer or person.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer,

140. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that any employer, or any person placed by him in authority over any labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person, or loss or damage to the property, of such labourer and under the Code of Criminal Procedure triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or

(*b*) that any employer, or other person as aforesaid, has been twice convicted of any such offence against such labourer and under the said Code triable by a Magistrate, or

or if wages are in arrear for more than four months,

(*c*) that the wages of any labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of such labourer's wages for four months, or

(*d*) that any labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer

in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person,

or if ill-usage is proved.

such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

I.—Determination of Labour-contract.

141. Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of such determination, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate of such determination; and, if the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement or give such certificate.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

The employer shall give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination within one month from the date thereof.

142. If any labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract or of the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of such unexpired term, such labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he may be employed; and, on his depositing such sum with such Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that the labourer requires him, within one week, to show cause why the labourer, the unexpired term of whose contract is proposed to be redeemed, should not be released from his contract. If no sufficient cause is shown, the Inspector shall require such labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that he has been released under this section from such contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to that effect; and shall in either case hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of such labourer.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third, fourth and fifth years of the original term of the contract.

Value of unexpired term of labour-contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

143. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

(*a*) to define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe what returns and reports shall be made under this Act by any such officers or by any contractors or local agents within the territories under its administration and the form in which they shall be respectively so made;

(*c*) to prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates and notices required under this Act with respect to the territories under its administration;

(*d*) to prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Registering officer in respect of each person who is brought before him in any district under its administration for registration as a labourer or dependent;

(*e*) to prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it and for the registration of labourers or dependents in any district under its administration;

(*f*) to prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licenses to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; to provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and to prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*g*) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the territories under its administration, and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependent during the journey through such territories; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants to be carried on board such vessels, and to provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependents on such vessels;

(*h*) to provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and dependents detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district under its administration;

(*i*) to declare the routes through the territories under its administration by which labourers and their dependents shall not travel to the labour-districts;

(*j*) to prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and to regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts under its administration;

(*k*) to provide for the hospital-accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and to prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers;

(*l*) to provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital-depôts situate within the territories under its administration, and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependents passing through such depôts;

(*m*) to prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers and their dependents while proceeding to the labour-districts through the territories under its administration; and, generally,

(*n*) to give effect to the provisions of this Act within the districts subject to its administration.

144. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam may further respectively make rules consistent with this Act to provide for the detention and inspection of vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder and passengers being natives of India carried thereon while in transit through the territories respectively administered by them.

Special power of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Assam.

145. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by rule prescribe as a penalty for the infringement of any rule made by it hereunder, or of any provision of this Act for a breach of which a penalty is not expressly provided, a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to prescribe penalties.

All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

146. Whoever knowingly induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist, any native of India to emigrate in contravention of a notification published under section five shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such native whom he so induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist.

Inducing native to emigrate in contravention of a notification under section 5.

147. Whoever, being a recruiter,

Recruiter removing, &c., unregistered persons.

removes, or attempts to remove, any person to a depôt before he has been registered under section thirty-two, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering officer before whom such person ought to be brought under section thirty-one, or aids or attempts to aid such person in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits, before he has been so registered,

or induces or attempts to induce any person who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place,

shall be punished in respect of every such person with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

148. Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by him to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependent whom he accompanies on the journey to the depôt with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such labourer or dependent on such journey, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of such fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, &c.

The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under this section as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependent, such failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

149. Any labourer engaged by a recruiter and who, having been registered under section thirty-two, without reasonable cause refuses or neglects when at the depôt to execute, within thirty days after his arrival at such depôt, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense was incurred.

150. Any labourer registered under section sixty-six who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute, within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the amount of the expense reasonably incurred by the garden-sardár in procuring his registration, whichever amount is least.

Labourer refusing to execute contract with garden-sardár.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the garden-sardár by whom such expense was incurred.

151. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area before he has been so registered, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, and

whoever being a garden-sardár or a person appointed under section fifty or section seventy-three to accompany labourers to a labour-district wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to such district,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Garden-sardár making over labourers to contractors, &c.

152. Any garden-sardár who

makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, any persons engaged as labourers by him, or

allows any persons engaged as labourers by any other contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven, or

places any person engaged as a labourer by him in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Garden-sardár failing to comply with instructions indorsed on way-bill.

153. Any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as provided by section seventy-three, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts, and fails to present a way-bill as required by section seventy-six or to carry out any of the instructions entered in such way-bill, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

154. Any master not licensed under section eighty-nine who, in contravention of section eighty-seven, knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India, and

any master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety-one, for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each passenger so received.

Nothing in this section applies to the master of a vessel exempted under section eighty-seven.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

155. Any master licensed under section eighty-nine who with intent to defraud does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order made under section ninety-one by an Embarkation Agent, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master not complying with section 94.

156. Any master licensed as aforesaid who proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section ninety-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Master not complying with order under section 96.

157. Any master licensed as aforesaid who fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-six shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with such order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 98.

158. Any master licensed as aforesaid causing or permitting a labourer finally to leave his vessel contrary to the provisions of section ninety-eight shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master or officer wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

159. Any master licensed as aforesaid who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section ninety-nine shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and land.

160. Any person who disobeys any order made under section one hundred and one by a Magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

161. Any master licensed as aforesaid, or any medical officer in charge of his vessel, who wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of such vessel any provision of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Labourer deserting, &c., after registration.

162. Any labourer who, having been registered under section thirty-two or section sixty-six, deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has been so registered to a labour-district, or

without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to proceed from the district in which he has been so registered, or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, &c.

163. Any employer who refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers, or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector, as may be prescribed by any rule made hereunder, or who knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, or who wilfully omits to prepare, file or stick up a schedule as required by section one hundred and fifteen, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 114.

164. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry made under section one hundred and fourteen shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

165. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who compels any labourer to perform any labour, knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

166. Any person who buys the rations which have been furnished under section one hundred and twenty-five to any labourer, and any labourer who sells any such rations, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, &c.

167. Any employer who wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order within the time so fixed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which such omission continues.

If the employer fails to pay the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay such fine.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital-accommodation.

168. Any employer who fails to provide such hospital-accommodation for, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of, labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which such default continues.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit.

169. Where any estate or portion thereof has been found under section one hundred and twenty-nine, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-two, unfit for the residence of labourers or any class of labourers, as the case may be, every employer who, until a certificate has been given under section one hundred and thirty-three, causes or permits such labourers or class of labourers to reside or labour upon such estate or portion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Unlawful absence from work.

170. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of such absence. When any employer sends any such statement in writing, he shall at the same time notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Any Inspector who receives any such statement shall, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom such statement relates are employed, inquire into each such case of absence, in the presence of the labourer concerned, and, if satisfied that the labourer has voluntarily and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence, endorse such days of absence on the labour-contract of such labourer, and add them to the term of such contract.

Labourer absent without cause.

171. Any labourer who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absents himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be liable to forfeit his wages for the period of such absence, and to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each such day of absence, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and in case such absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, is reasonable cause within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy and this section.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

172. If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found: Provided that, if such labourer be found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person acting on his behalf.

Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Procedure at police-station.

173. The police-officer in charge of such station shall on the appearance of the parties take down in writing the statement of the person arresting the labourer, and shall then forthwith send the labourer to the nearest Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall either inquire into and dispose of the case himself, or, if the estate of the employer from whose service the labourer deserted is not situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, he shall forward the labourer to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate.

The Magistrate to whom the labourer is forwarded shall dispose of the case according to law.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

174. Whenever an employer or a person acting on his behalf complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of such labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

175. Every labourer who deserts from his employer's service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. For a second conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months. For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Punishment for desertion.

176. If it appears to the Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, such Magistrate may impose a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom, or at whose instance, such labourer was arrested. The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of such fine be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

177. Whenever any labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract a certificate of such cancellation; or, if such copy be not forthcoming, he shall give to the labourer a written certificate of such cancellation.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

178. Any labourer guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregarding any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which such labourer is employed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

179. The employer of any labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for such employer, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract. On such application being made, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that such labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer;

and in that case such Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of such cancellation, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of such cancellation.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-seven.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

180. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in such making over or forwarding; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray such expense.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

181. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-seven, make over such labourer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract:

If no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer at the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward such labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and the expense of such forwarding shall be recoverable from such employer as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Conviction not to operate as a release.

182. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and seventy-one of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted of being absent from his labour, or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

The period so endorsed shall be added to the term for which such labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the period so endorsed.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

183. Whoever, knowing that any labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice such labourer to leave such employer, or harbours or employs any such labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

The convicting Magistrate may in his discretion award to the employer with whom such labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under this section.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

184. Whoever, being bound by section one hundred and thirty-four to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send such labourer, or to give such notice, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 134.

185. Any employer who—

refuses or wilfully neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his contract as required by section one hundred and forty-one, or

detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract, or

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, &c., as required by section 141.

fails to give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination within one month of the date thereof,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

186. Any employer or person acting for an employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section one hundred and forty-two shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term.

187. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Abetment.

188. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found 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 for offences.

189. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made hereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any penalty higher than that provided by this Act for such offence: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

190. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom such labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or if he has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that one of such estates upon which such labourer for the time being actually labours.

Wages due under labour-contract a charge upon estate.

191. Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law, or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of such labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound by such contract, and shall have the same rights and remedies under such contract as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of such labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be such owner.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

192. Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, the Local Government shall credit all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labour Transport Fund;" and such fund shall be at the disposal of such Local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed under this Act by such Local Government and their pensionary and leave allowances, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act and the rules of the Local Government made hereunder. The annual surplus accruing in such fund shall be applied to reducing the annual rate or the registration-fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

193. All sums heretofore expended on roads or other communications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal out of the Inland Labour Transport Fund constituted by the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 shall be deemed to have been expended in accordance with law.

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194. An Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

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195. All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government or on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector, Emigration Agent or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers of Local Government and officers exercisable from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 9.*)

Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

This contract, made under the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, between *A B* (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part, and* [*C D* (*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*) on behalf of] *E F* (hereinafter called *the employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said* [*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of an agent, local agent or garden-sardár.

on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer, that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour on the X estate / Y estates † of his said employer in the labour-district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on such estate / estates pay or cause to be paid to the said labourer monthly wages at the rate of Rs. ‡ for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and, when such task is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during such period he, the said employer, will supply to the said labourer rice at a price of Rs. — per maund, and will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment, and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer, which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands at this day of 18 .

† As the case may be.

‡ State rates for various periods of contract.

Signature of labourer and of employer (or of his agent, local agent or garden-sardár).

Form of Description of Labourer.

Name.	Father's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thánd.	Village.	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by Registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Signed———
Registering officer.

[*Endorsement on labourer's copy of contract, to be left blank until the contract is determined.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time (*or* by mutual consent, *or* under the provisions of section of Act , as the case may be).

Dated at
This day of

Signature of Employer or of Inspector.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

☞ 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 6th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1882.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lakhimpúr, Sibságar, Naugong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goálpára, Khási Hills, Káchár and Silhat; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Emigration Act, 1882."

Short title.

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam:

Local extent.

And it shall come into force at once.

Commencement.

2. Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 (*to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Silhat and to regulate contract-labour and service*), Bengal Act No. II of 1878 (*to extend the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1873 to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts*) and Regulation No. IV of 1877 (*a Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873*) are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

All contracts entered into, rules and appointments made, orders and notifications published and licenses granted under the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, published and granted under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause.

The expression "the labour-districts" means the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lakhimpúr, Sibságar, Naugong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goálpára, Khási Hills, Káchár and Silhat;

"Labour-districts":

and the expression "a labour-district" means any one of such districts:

"Magistrate": "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other person appointed, by name or by virtue of his office, by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act:

"Superintendent," "Registering officer," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector": "Superintendent," "Registering officer," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector" mean respectively a Superintendent of Emigration, a Registering officer, an Inspector of Labourers and an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act:

"Contractor," "sub-contractor," "recruiter" and "local agent": "Contractor," "sub-contractor," "recruiter" and "local agent" mean respectively a contractor, a sub-contractor, a recruiter and a local agent licensed under this Act:

"Labour-contract": "Labour-contract" means a contract entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act to labour for hire in a labour-district, otherwise than as a domestic servant:

"Labourer": "Labourer" means any person bound by a contract under the provisions of the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 or by a labour-contract under the provisions of this Act. And it also includes any person registered under section thirty-two or section sixty-six as a labourer:

"Estate": "Estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour:

"Employer": "Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers more than fifty other persons are employed:

"Emigrate": "Emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India of the age of sixteen years or upwards (other than a native of a labour-district) from any part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not being a labour-district, or from the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant:

"Dependent": "Dependent" means any woman (not being a labourer), any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any labourer with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardár:

"Vessel": "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Master": "Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel:

"Writing" and [illegible]: "Writing" and "written" include "printing" and [illegible]ography."

[illegible] to be understood in Consolidation Act.: [illegible] all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act, shall have the meanings [illegible]

Power to exempt labour-district.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, from a day specified in such notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions or any specified provision of this Act; and from such day such labour-district shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be.

Local Government may prohibit emigration to any labour-district or part thereof.

5. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in such notification, all natives of India, or any specified class of such natives, from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration, to any labour-district or to any specified portion of any such district.

The Local Government may with the like sanction in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

Notification under sections 4 and 5 not to affect prior acts, &c.

6. The publication of a notification under section four or section five shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication.

Saving of free emigration and of ordinary contract law.

7. Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act.

Appointment of officers.

8. The Local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Registering officers, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area situate in the territories subject to its administration within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made hereunder.

The Local Government may suspend or remove any persons whom it so appoints.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

Essentials of labour-contract.

9. Every labour-contract shall be in writing and shall be executed in duplicate on substantial paper. Every such contract shall [illegible] employer; [illegible] to labour;

(c) his monthly wages in money and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him;

(d) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so request, the estate on which, he is to labour.

Every such contract shall be in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed.

No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding five years, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, or six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth and fifth years of such term.

No contract made in contravention of, or not in accordance with, the provisions of this section shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

If contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer and situate in labour-district.

10. Unless the labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which the labourer is to labour, the labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

Provided that no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependents (if any) from any other labourer who is the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

A.—Contractors and Sub-contractors.

Superintendent may license contractors.

12. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which such Superintendent has been appointed. He may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be sub-contractors on behalf of such contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which such contractor is licensed.

Superintendent may license sub-contractors.

Form of, and fee for, contractor's and sub-contractor's license.

13. Every license to a contractor or sub-contractor shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees, and in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Period for which contractor's and sub-contractor's license to remain in force.

14. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Appeal against order cancelling license.

A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license, appeal against such order to the Local Government.

The order of the Local Government on such appeal shall be final.

Duties of contractors.

15. Every contractor, in addition to the special duties herein assigned to him, shall afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as he may, subject to any rules which may be framed by the Local Government in this behalf, require.

Sub-contractor may be licensed to represent more than one contractor.

16. A sub-contractor may be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor:

Provided that he obtains a separate license in the case of each contractor for whom he desires to act.

Contractor or sub-contractor may act as recruiter.

17. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when acting, be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to recruiters.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

18. Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults as a sub-contractor or recruiter of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and shall be bound to make good all payments which, under this Act or any rule made hereunder, any such person is ordered to make.

The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor whenever the license of any person so licensed on his behalf is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf.

Contractor to establish depôts.

19. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places as the Local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed to act on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at such depôts.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

20. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector. Every such depôt shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent, the Magistrate of the district or sub-division, and by the Medical Inspector.

Whenever the Superintendent considers that any such depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, he may by order in writing prohibit the using of such depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers.

Establishment of hospital-depôts.

21. In addition to the depôts *hereinbefore* provided for, the Local Government may establish a separate hospital-depôt for the reception of labourers suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital-depôt.

22. Whenever any such hospital-depôt is established by any Local Government, such Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of such hospital-depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of such hospital-depôt such reasonable sum as it may direct. Such sum may be recovered as an arrear of land-revenue due from any contractor so required.

Every hospital-depôt so established shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government. Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital-depôt established within such local limits.

B.—Recruiters.

Superintendent may grant licenses to recruiters.

23. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of a contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be recruiters on behalf of such contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such contractor has been licensed.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

24. Every license to a recruiter shall be in such form and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Period for which license is granted.

25. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Recruiter must hold a certificate.

26. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Restriction on employment of recruiters.

No recruiter shall in any local area engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless such recruiter's license [illegible] the Superintendent who granted such license, or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer or Registering officer, before whom such person is taken for registration as hereinafter provided, or as the Local Government may direct, that he has a certificate under section twenty-six, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

28. Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, inspection and regulation of the place situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction where such accommodation is provided, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

Any Magistrate of a district or division of a district may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector, to visit and inspect such place at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such place shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for making such visits and inspections.

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

29. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided under section twenty-seven has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license and may cancel his countersignature thereon, or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

Notice to Superintendent of refusal to countersign or cancellation.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted such license.

C.—Procedure before Arrival at Depôt.

Intending labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

30. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall cause such person to appear with such person before such medical officer as the Local Government may appoint to examine such persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer or Registering officer, before whom such person is taken for registration as hereinafter provided, or as the Local Government may direct.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine such person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, give him a certificate to that effect.

31. Every person who obtains a certificate [illegible] If certified to be [illegible] forty [illegible]

Registering officer having jurisdiction within the local area for which such recruiter is licensed. The recruiter shall at the same time produce and show his license to such Registering officer.

Intending labourer to be examined by Registering officer.

32. The Registering officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section thirty, and the license of the recruiter, and, if he finds that such certificate has been duly given and that the recruiter is duly licensed, shall then examine such person, with reference to his intended labour-contract, and explain the same to him.

Intending labourer to be registered.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering officer shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and the persons (if any) whom he wishes to have registered as his dependents as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

33. The Registering officer shall furnish to the person so registered a certified copy of such particulars written on substantial paper.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

34. Every officer registering any person under section thirty-two shall forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding him to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which such person is to proceed.

Fee for registration.

35. For every such person produced before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered as a labourer the recruiter shall pay to the officer such fee, not exceeding one rupee as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Recruiter when to remove person to depôt.

36. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any person to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering officer before whom such person ought to be brought under section thirty-one, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits, unless and until such person has been registered under section thirty-two.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

37. Every labourer shall, after he has been registered under section thirty-two, be conveyed with all convenient despatch by the recruiter by whom he has been engaged to the depôt [illegible] by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is acting.

Recruiter to accompany labourer or deputed person approved by Registering officer.

All labourers shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Registering officer by whom such labourers have been registered. The Registering officer shall give to the person so deputed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

38. Every recruiter or person deputed by him as aforesaid shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide such labourer and his dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

D.—Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

39. Within twenty-four hours after a labourer arrives at a depôt, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such depôt is situate, a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall, as soon as may be after the labourer arrives at the depôt, examine such labourer and his dependents (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed.

The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied of the fitness of the labourer and his dependents (if any) to undertake such journey.

If certificate of fitness granted, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

41. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section forty with respect to any labourer, and in the opinion of the Superintendent there is no valid reason why such labourer should not enter into a labour-contract, such labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute a labour-contract in the presence of the Superintendent.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent.

42. Before the labourer executes such contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by such labourer and his employer, or the agent of such employer, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Abstract to be made of contract, and copies of contract given to labourer and employer.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and when such abstract has been entered, one copy of the contract shall be given to the labourer, and one copy to the employer.

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses home of labourer in certain cases.

43. In the following cases (namely):—

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section forty, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any labourer, finds that such labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, and the Superintendent considers that such labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such journey, or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind such contract if executed, or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom the labourer has been registered does not within thirty days after the arrival of such labourer at the depôt tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section forty-one, or the employer or his agent refuses or neglects to execute such contract as required by that section,

the Superintendent may cancel the labour-contract executed by such labourer, and in that case, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such labourer to such place.

Labourer when to be lodged, &c., at depôt till he can return home.

44. Any labourer who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such return-journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake such return-journey.

Contractor omitting to provide food, &c., for labourer.

If such contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment for such labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such reasonable sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment.

Like provisions in case of dependents and relatives.

45. When an order is made under section forty-three with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent, or any labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, may claim—

(*a*) to be conveyed at the expense of the contractor with such labourer to the place at which he was registered, and

(*b*) if such labourer is unable to travel, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until such labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses in an order made under section forty-three or section forty-four with respect to such labourer.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

46. If, upon the arrival of any labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt such labourer or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by him to accompany such labourer, or that such recruiter or such person has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained to pay such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Procedure when dependent declared unfit to proceed to labour-district.

47. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependent of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer whose dependent he is intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of such labourer was given. The provisions of sections forty-three and forty-four shall thereupon apply to such dependent as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependent.

48. The labourer to whom such dependent is attached shall thereupon be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered. If such labourer so return, then any other persons registered as his or her dependents, and any other labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, shall also be entitled to receive a like sum from such contractor.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under section 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48.

49. On failure of the contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-three, section forty-four, section forty-five, section forty-six, section forty-seven or section forty-eight, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependent.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the contractor with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Superintendent gave the contractor an order to pay such sum, and that the contractor for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

Provisions for way-bill.

50. All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey be accompanied by a person appointed by such contractor. Such person shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe.

He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated: and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITING BY GARDEN-SARDÁRS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

A.—Garden-sardárs.

51. Any employer may grant to any person a certificate authorizing him, within such local area as may be specified in such certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which such employer is in charge.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardár.

Every person to whom such certificate has been granted is hereinafter called a garden-sardár.

If any labourer is granted a certificate under this section, his employment as a garden-sardár shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract.

52. Every such certificate shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Local Government of the territories in which it is granted may prescribe in this behalf.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardár may, before such certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom such garden-sardár is to report himself for orders, and the time within which he is to return to such employer, and any other instructions for his conduct that he may think proper.

53. Every such certificate shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardár in the presence of the Inspector or a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting such certificate resides.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

54. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the statement shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing such certificate is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a garden-sardár, countersign and date such certificate.

Inspector or Magistrate to countersign certificate.

55. On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardár, such Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardár or making the inquiry prescribed by section fifty-four, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by such employer to such garden-sardár in renewal of any existing certificate.

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

Every such fresh certificate shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardár to whom it is granted is employed; and such sardár shall, on receiving notice from such Magistrate, appear before him and accept and sign such fresh certificate in his presence.

Such fresh certificate to be forwarded to Magistrate of district where garden-sardár is employed.

and to be accepted and signed by garden-sardár.

56. No certificate granted to a garden-sardár shall come into force unless and until it has been accepted and signed by the garden-sardár and countersigned by the Inspector or Magistrate, and no such certificate shall continue in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature.

Certificate when to come into force.

57. Every garden-sardár shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by him pending their removal to a labour-district.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardár.

The Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or a Magistrate subordinate to him, or an officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector authorized by him in this behalf, shall visit and inspect such accommodation; and all garden-sardárs or other persons in charge of such places shall afford to such Magistrate, Subordinate Magistrate or officer of police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

In every such place the garden-sardár providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may prescribe.

58. Whenever a garden-sardár contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any Magistrate, Superintendent or Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such garden-sardár is employed, may cancel his certificate.

Certificate may be cancelled in certain cases.

B.—Local Agents.

59. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of any employer, grant licenses to persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing such employer within such local area and for such period as such employer may desire: Provided that no contractor shall be licensed as a local agent.

Local agents may be licensed.

60. A local agent may within such local area represent his employer in all matters connected with the engagement of labourers; and shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Powers and duties of local agents.

61. The Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, on the application of any employer other than the employer on whose application a local agent has been licensed, make an order in writing permitting such agent to become the local agent of such additional employer within the local area for which he was licensed. The Superintendent making such order shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the district in

Local agent may represent more than one employer.

which such agent resides; and such Magistrate shall, on the agent's application, insert in his license the name of such additional employer.

62. Any Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, with the consent of all the employers of a local agent, grant a special license to such agent, permitting him to engage on behalf of any employer specified in such special license, but without the intervention of a garden-sardár, persons to be labourers.

Local agent may be specially licensed to contract direct with labourers.

Every agent when so engaging persons to be labourers may, if he thinks fit, appear with them for registration before a Registering officer, and require them when so registered to execute a labour-contract, and in such case shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a garden-sardár.

63. When any garden-sardár to whom a certificate has been granted under this Act by any employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of such employer may prosecute the sardár for such offence.

Local agent may prosecute garden-sardár.

64. The Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may by order cancel the license of such local agent if the employer so require, or if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Magistrate that such local agent has—

On what grounds local agent's license may be cancelled.

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to engage on his behalf persons to be labourers; or

(*b*) permitted persons engaged as labourers by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardár under such local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardár under his control to transfer persons engaged as labourers by such sardár to contractors or to their recruiters or to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted; or

(*d*) himself taken over persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardár with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted.

An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from any order made under this section, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Such appeal must be presented within three months next after the date of the order, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

C.—Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardár.

65. Every garden-sardár who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as dependents of such person, before the Registering officer having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár.

Garden-sardár and labourer to appear before Registering officer for registration.

66. The Registering officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardár, and, if he finds that such certificate is in force, shall examine, with reference to the intended labour-contract, the person whom the sardár so desires to engage and explain the contract to such person.

Registration of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same, as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering officer shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

67. If it appears to such officer that any such person, or any dependent of such person, is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the officer may, before registering any such person or dependent, if himself a medical man, medically examine such person or dependent, or, if not himself a medical man, send such person or dependent to a medical man for such examination. If upon such examination such person or dependent is declared unfit to undertake the journey to such place, the officer may refuse to register such person or dependent.

Medical examination.

68. For every person appearing before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardár who appears with him shall pay to the officer such fee not exceeding one rupee as the Local Government may direct.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

69. When any person has been registered under section sixty-six as a labourer he shall, within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall be signed in the presence of the Registering officer by such person and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardár who appears with such person before such officer. The officer shall satisfy himself that the contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár. If the officer is so satisfied, he shall, before the labourer signs the contract, personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed as aforesaid, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Labour-contract to be executed.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Registering officer, and, of the two copies of the contract, one shall then be given to the labourer and the other to the garden-sardár or the local agent.

If any garden-sardár, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute a contract with a labourer as required by this section within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, the Registering officer may order such sardár to pay to the labourer such reasonable compensation, not exceeding twenty rupees, as such officer thinks fit.

70. If the employer of a garden-sardár has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the sardár directed that all labourers engaged by him shall before registration be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to, and labour in, the labour-districts to which they intend to proceed, no Registering officer shall register as a labourer any person appearing before him with such sardár until such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

71. If the employer has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or sardár such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the Local Government may fix.

Medical officer entitled to fee.

72. Unless and until a person engaged as a labourer has been registered under section sixty-six no garden-sardár shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district, or in leaving any such local area.

Garden-sardár when to remove labourer to labour-district.

73. A garden-sardár shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer; or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the officer by whom such labourers were registered.

Garden-sardár to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependents) proceeding on their journey to such labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess, or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardár or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

74. A garden-sardár may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of persons as labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section seventy-three, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

No restriction on number of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

75. Any garden-sardár may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if such employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of such employer, be appointed under section seventy-three as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

In certain cases garden-sardár may be appointed to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

76. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the officer by whom such labourers have been registered a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe. He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

Provision for way-bill.

77. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall provide such labourers and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

Garden-sardár must provide food and lodging for labourers and dependents on journey.

78. If it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of any such labourer at any place on the journey, that he or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer, or that such sardár or person has failed to provide such labourer or any of his dependents with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned such labourer or any of his dependents, such Magistrate may either order the sardár or person so appointed to pay to such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by such labourer and order such sardár or person to pay to such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him with his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

If such not provided, Magistrate may award compensation or cancel contract.

79. On failure for twenty-four hours by any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order under section seventy-eight to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of such labourer.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardár to comply with order.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the employer by whom the certificate of such garden-sardár was granted, or from the local agent of such employer, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such garden-sardár or person an order to pay such sum and that such garden-sardár or person for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

80. Any Magistrate or any Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, examine, and if not himself a medical man, send for examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependent who, while on the journey to the district to which he intends to proceed, appears to such Magistrate or Agent not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

81. If such labourer or dependent is on such examination declared not to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order him to be detained at such place as he thinks fit until the labourer or dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake such journey, when he shall either be forwarded to such district or sent back to the place where he was registered, according as the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent, or the employer by whom the certificate of such sardár was granted, or his local agent, may direct.

Detention and return of labourer declared when *en route* to be unfit to travel.

While any labourer or dependent is so detained he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer or the labourer to whom such dependent is attached has contracted to labour.

82. When an order under section eighty-one has been made with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent and any labourer being the wife or husband of such labourer, shall be entitled,

Dependents of labourer when to be fed, &c.

(*a*) until such labourer is in a fit state of health to undertake such journey, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such labourer is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer has contracted to labour, and,

(*b*) if such labourer is sent back to the place where he was registered, to be sent back to such place.

When any such order has been made with reference to any dependent, the labourer to whom he is attached shall thereupon, until such dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, be entitled, if the labourer so wishes, and, if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such dependent is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer has contracted to labour; and if such dependent is sent back to the place where he was registered, such labourer shall, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, be sent back to such place.

Labourer to whom dependent is attached when to be fed, &c.

If such labourer is entitled and claims to be so fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, or to be so sent back, any person registered as his or her dependent and any other labourer being the wife or husband of such labourer, shall be entitled, as the case may be,

(*a*) to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such dependent is detained and at the cost of such employer until such dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, or

(*b*) to be sent back to the place where he or she was registered.

83. If the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying any labourer or dependent fails to provide such labourer or dependent with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to send him back as required by section eighty-one or section eighty-two, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order such sardár or person to pay such sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to defray the cost of the return-journey of such labourer or dependent, as the case may be, to the place where he was registered; and, on failure for twenty-four hours of such sardár or person to comply with such order, he may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of such labourer or dependent.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

The provisions of section seventy-nine shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent under this section.

84. If any labourer whose labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardár on behalf of his employer is brought to Calcutta on his way to the district in which he has contracted to labour, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require such labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of such contract. If such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such labourer and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered be paid to such labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the contract cancelled, and in that case shall make an endorsement to that effect on the labourer's copy of the contract, and attest it with his signature.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

85. When the Superintendent declares the labour-contract of any labourer to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of such labourer, and who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time. On such claim being made, the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

In that case contracts of relatives to be cancelled.

On failure for twenty-four hours of the agent or representative to comply with such order, the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant; and the provisions of section seventy-nine shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the recovery of any sum so paid.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT BY RIVER.

A.—Passenger Vessels.

86. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Transport by sea to Chittagong.

87. No master shall receive more than twenty passengers being natives of India on board his vessel for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district unless a license to

Vessels to carry more than 20 passengers must be licensed.

carry passengers in such vessel has been granted to him by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Power to exempt vessels.

88. The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license under this Act to carry passengers in such vessel shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Application for license.

Every such application shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Contents of application.

89. If such Embarkation Agent is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for carrying passengers being natives of India to a labour-district, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers being natives of India which may be received on board.

Grant of license.

90. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may with reference to the size of such vessel by rule direct shall be paid for every such license. No such license shall be in force for more than one voyage:

Fee for license.

Provided that the Embarkation Agent may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, grant a license to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Provision for annual licenses.

91. Any Embarkation Agent may, in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, direct by order in writing that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed hereunder shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to such master.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

92. In computing the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act be reckoned as one person only.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

93. Every master to whom a license is granted hereunder shall keep such lists, submit such returns and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Master to make returns.

94. Every such master shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependents such supplies of provisions and clothing, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other officers, cooks, &c.

95. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the Local Government to make such requisition.

Medical officer to be licensed.

B.—Departure of Passenger Vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

96. Whenever it appears to any Embarkation Agent that the departure of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by order of a Superintendent or the Local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of such vessel to proceed on his voyage at once.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

97. No master licensed hereunder shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board. The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in such way-bills.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of such way-bills to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

98. No such master shall cause or permit any labourer finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of such labourer:

Labourers not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers, or the transfer of such labourers with their dependents to any other vessel in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity. Such accident or necessity shall be forthwith reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident has occurred or necessity has arisen.

99. Every master licensed hereunder shall stop his vessel carrying passengers being natives of India at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the Local Government may direct. Such master shall, on arriving at any such place, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

100. A Magistrate may, while any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board such vessel and inspect the vessel and all persons being natives of India on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for such inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths, if any, which may have occurred on board, and any other facts which may affect the health of the passengers.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

Master bound to give all information required.

101. At any time while any such vessel is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the Magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving such vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board her.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

102. Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers being natives of India on board any such vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the receipt of such report, the Magistrate may order any such passenger suffering from any such disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment. If in the opinion of the inspecting medical officer it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow such vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period, not exceeding three days, for the purpose of carrying out such measures.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick native passengers.

103. If, on receiving a report of a medical officer, it appears to a Magistrate that any labourer or any dependent of any labourer, though not suffering from any such disease as last aforesaid, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which such labourer has contracted to labour, he may order such labourer or dependent to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of the labourer or dependent so detained.

Magistrate may detain sick labourers;

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

104. All expenses incurred under section one hundred and three by a Magistrate in respect of any labourer or dependent so detained shall be recoverable from the employer of such labourer together with interest at six per centum per annum.

Expenses how to be recovered.

105. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder that the number of passengers on board being natives of India is larger than the number specified in such license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-one, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such passengers while so detained and of forwarding them to their destination shall be paid by such Magistrate, and shall be recoverable from the master or owner of such vessel.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

106. Whenever, on making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder, a Magistrate finds that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of the Local Government made hereunder have not been complied with in respect of such vessel, he shall report the same to the Embarkation Agent by whom such license was granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

Vessel may be detained.

107. The Local Government may make rules regulating—

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependents, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destination:

(*b*) the detention of such labourers or dependents at debarkation-depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destination and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

All expenses incurred by any Magistrate or Debarkation Agent in accordance with such rules shall be recoverable from the employers of such labourers together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

108. The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may from time to time authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections ninety-nine to one hundred and six, both inclusive.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate Magistrate to discharge the functions of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR-DISTRICTS.

A.—Annual Rate payable by Employers.

109. Every employer shall, on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate, not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee, as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct.

Annual rate payable by employer.

110. If any employer fails, for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, to pay any sum due

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

by him under the provisions of the last preceding section, such sum shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from such employer.

B.—Local Labour-contracts.

Labour-contracts made within labour-districts.

111. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any employer may enter into a labour contract with any native of India within a labour-district. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of such contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such employer resides. On receipt of the contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the contract to the labourer and the other copy to his employer.

Registration of such contracts.

When, for the first time after the registration of any such contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which such labourer is employed, the employer shall cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector, and such labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel the contract; and, if he shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector to justify the cancellation, the Inspector may cancel the contract, and shall thereupon endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract, or if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer, a certificate of such cancellation.

When such contracts may be cancelled.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate.

112. Any employer desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district may, instead of executing such contract under section one hundred and eleven, appear either in person or by agent with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such employer resides.

Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or his agent to execute it in his presence; and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of such contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other copy to his employer or his agent.

In respect of every labour-contract an abstract whereof is registered under section one hundred and eleven or under this section, the employer who executes such contract in person or by agent shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may direct.

C.—Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

113. Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate such periodical returns in writing, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe. The Inspector may examine such registers and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within such local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in such registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Inspector and Magistrate may at any time inspect lands, &c., used by labourers, &c.

114. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situate, and may require that any labourer or other such native shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any labourer or other such native.

D.—Regulation of Labour.

Schedule of task-work to be prepared.

115. Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which such employer is in charge, and may from time to time alter any schedule so prepared.

One copy of every such schedule shall be field in a book which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and another copy thereof in the Bengálí language shall be stuck up in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to whom such schedule relates.

The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the whole number of days in the current month.

Limitations and conditions of task-work.

116. No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. Every labourer shall, for one day in each week, receive wages as for a full task done, without being required to labour for the same. The employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage. Failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to committee.

117. If the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may by order in writing direct that a reduction specified in such order be made of such tasks. The employer shall at once make such reduction, but may, if dissatisfied with the Inspector's order, by notice in writing require the Inspector to refer the schedule to a committee for consideration. Such committee shall consist—

(*a*) of the Inspector,

(*b*) of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, and

(*c*) if practicable, of a medical officer.

Where the employer fails to nominate a person within seven days after being thereunto requested in writing by the Inspector, the Inspector, instead of the employer so failing, may nominate a person.

When the committee consists only of the Inspector and of a person nominated by the employer or Inspector, the Inspector shall have the casting vote.

Committee to revise schedule.

118. If such committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the daily tasks specified in such schedule or any of them are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce them in such manner as they think fit. The employer shall thereupon alter his schedule accordingly, and copies of the schedule so altered shall be filed and stuck up in the manner directed in section one hundred and fifteen, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

Provision for weakly labourers.

119. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such schedule, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer, who is in his opinion unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the said schedule, shall receive, in lieu of such actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by such Inspector. Such subsistence-allowance shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of wages.

E.—Incapacity for Labour.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

120. The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any labourer is employed may release such labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he be, in the judgment of such Inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause.

Every such release shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve. Every such labourer shall, during such release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

Labourer absent from sickness.

121. If any labourer is compelled to absent himself from work on account of sickness, he shall receive from his employer for each day of such absence subsistence-allowance of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

If such absence exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as such number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of such number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess. The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the estate, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so added to the term thereof.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

122. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, any labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver such certificate to the employer of such labourer or his agent, and from the date of such certificate the labour-contract of such labourer shall wholly determine. Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

Such sum and any subsistence-allowance mentioned in sections one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of wages.

F.—Accommodation for Labourers.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

123. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Supply of food-grain by employer.

124. When the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by such labourers at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which such labourers are employed, the employer of such labourers shall be bound to supply them with such grain at a reasonable price. The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a reasonable price.

Provisions for rationing.

125. Subject to any rules which may be made by the Local Government in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,

(*a*) direct that, on any specified estate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, all the labourers or any specified class of labourers shall be furnished by their employer with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in such order;

(*b*) exempt any specified labourer from the effect of any such general order if he is satisfied that such labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and renew any such order for a like term.

The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any order made under this section shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which such order is in force.

Provision for hospital-accommodation and medical attendance.

126. If any employer does not, in the opinion of the Inspector, provide such hospital-accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of such labourers, as the Local Government may direct, the Local Government may require such employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed,

for the medical treatment of such labourers, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide accommodation, &c., as required by the rules.

127. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, institute an inquiry whether the employer in charge of such estate has provided for his labourers house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Local Government. At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate. Every such inquiry shall be held at some place on the estate to which it relates, or within ten miles of such estate, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an inquiry of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

G.—Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Inspector to report.

128. If in the opinion of the Inspector any estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice in writing of such opinion to the Magistrate of the district; and such Magistrate shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Magistrate to summon Committee.

Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Inspector, the medical officer of the district and one or more employers of labourers, when such employers are available.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on such Committee.

Proceedings of Committee.

129. Such Committee shall as soon as may be inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing the Committee relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

If such Committee or the majority thereof is of opinion that such estate or portion, or any part of such estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, it shall record a finding to that effect.

If Committee finds estate unfit, labour-contract to be void as regards such estate.

When such finding has been recorded, no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which such finding relates, as the case may be, shall be bound by any labour-contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of such estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

Labourer bound to labour elsewhere.

When any labourer is released under this section from the performance of a labour-contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to his employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion or part of an estate, on any other portion or part of the same estate.

Local Government how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds seven per cent., or if the average mortality for three years exceeds seven per cent.

130. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon or on any portion thereof during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per centum, the Local Government may direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters:—

Matters to be enquired into.

(*a*) the cause or causes of such mortality;

(*b*) the want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer in charge of such estate or portion, causing or contributing to such mortality;

(*c*) the fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion for the residence of labourers.

Medical officer to report.

131. Such medical officer shall, as soon as may be, inquire into such matters, and shall hear and record such information relating thereto as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the Local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of such estate or portion.

Local Government may declare estate unfit for residence.

132. If the Local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution, or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered unfit for the residence of labourers, it may declare in writing that such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers. Such declaration of the Local Government shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

Effect of declaration.

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

133. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or portion thereof, or any part of such portion, found under section one hundred and twenty-nine, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-two, to be unfit for the residence of labourers, or any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or such particular class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate, portion or part is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all labourers who have been released under section one hundred and twenty-nine or section one hundred and thirty-two from the performance of a contract to labour on such estate, portion or part, shall again be bound to labour on the estate, portion or part, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates.

H.—Complaints made by Labourers.

If labourer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act, employer to send him to Inspector or Magistrate.

134. If any labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to any Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person, of any provisions of this Act or of any rule of the Local Government made hereunder, the person to whom such statement is made shall forthwith send such labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate: Provided that, if more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending such labourers to such Inspector or Magistrate, give him notice in writing of their complaint.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed if complaint is made to him,

135. Whenever any such complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate, or whenever any Inspector or Magistrate receives notice in writing of any such complaint,

or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any employer or person acting on his behalf has personally ill-used, or committed any breach mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-four in respect of, any labourer, such Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that, if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that such ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such ill-usage or breach has been committed.

Power to summon witness.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

136. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

Every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour voluntarily and without reasonable cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

137. When any complaint is dismissed under section one hundred and thirty-six, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of any expense incurred by him in connection with such complaint, and shall endorse the amount of such compensation on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract. The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount so awarded; and in default of such payment his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off such amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of such amount.

If on inquiry there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

138. If, upon such inquiry by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, such Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law. If the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

139. If, upon the complaint of any labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of such labourer are in arrear for two months, or if the wages of any person whose labour-contract has determined are proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to have been withheld for any period after such determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer or person the amount which appears to be then due to him;

Compensation may be given.

and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to such Magistrate seems just; and, in case of default in payment of the amount so awarded, the Magistrate shall levy such amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the employer of such labourer or person.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer,

140. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that any employer, or any person placed by him in authority over any labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person, or loss or damage to the property, of such labourer and under the Code of Criminal Procedure triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or

(*b*) that any employer, or other person as aforesaid, has been twice convicted of any such offence against such labourer and under the said Code triable by a Magistrate, or

or if wages are in arrear for more than four months,

(*c*) that the wages of any labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of such labourer's wages for four months, or

(*d*) that any labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer

in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person,

or if ill-usage is proved.

such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

I.—Determination of Labour contract.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

141. Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of such determination, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate of such determination; and, if the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement or give such certificate.

The employer shall give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination within one month from the date thereof.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

142. If any labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract or of the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of such unexpired term, such labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he may be employed; and, on his depositing such sum with such Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that the labourer requires him, within one week, to show cause why the labourer, the unexpired term of whose contract is proposed to be redeemed, should not be released from his contract. If no sufficient cause is shown, the Inspector shall require such labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that he has been released under this section from such contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to that effect; and shall in either case hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of such labourer.

Value of unexpired term of labour-contract.

The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third, fourth and fifth years of the original term of the contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

143. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe what returns and reports shall be made under this Act by any such officers or by any contractors or local agents within the territories under its administration and the form in which they shall be respectively so made;

(*c*) to prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates and notices required under this Act with respect to the territories under its administration;

(*d*) to prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Registering officer in respect of each person who is brought before him in any district under its administration for registration as a labourer or dependent;

(*e*) to prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it and for the registration of labourers or dependents in any district under its administration;

(*f*) to prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licenses to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; to provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and to prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*g*) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the territories under its administration, and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependent during the journey through such territories; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants to be carried on board such vessels, and to provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependents on such vessels;

(*h*) to provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and dependents detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district under its administration;

(*i*) to declare the routes through the territories under its administration by which labourers and their dependents shall not travel to the labour-districts;

(*j*) to prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and to regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts under its administration;

(*k*) to provide for the hospital-accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and to prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers;

(*l*) to provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital-depôts situate within the territories under its administration, and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependents passing through such depôts;

(*m*) to prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers and their dependents while proceeding to the labour-districts through the territories under its administration; and, generally,

(*n*) to give effect to the provisions of this Act within the districts subject to its administration.

Special power of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Assam.

144. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam may further respectively make rules consistent with this Act to provide for the detention and inspection of vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder and passengers being natives of India carried thereon while in transit through the territories respectively administered by them.

Power to prescribe penalties.

145. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by rule prescribe as a penalty for the infringement of any rule made by it hereunder, or of any provision of this Act for a breach of which a penalty is not expressly provided, a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Publication of rules.

All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Inducing native to emigrate in contravention of a notification under section 5.

146. Whoever knowingly induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist, any native of India to emigrate in contravention of a notification published under section five shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such native whom he so induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist.

Recruiter removing, &c., unregistered persons.

147. Whoever, being a recruiter,

removes, or attempts to remove, any person to a depôt before he has been registered under section thirty-two, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering officer before whom such person ought to be brought under section thirty-one, or aids or attempts to aid such person in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits, before he has been so registered,

or induces or attempts to induce any person who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place,

shall be punished in respect of every such person with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, &c.

148. Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by him to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependent whom he accompanies on the journey to the depôt with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such labourer or dependent on such journey, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of such fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under this section as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependent, such failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

149. Any labourer engaged by a recruiter and who, having been registered under section thirty-two, without reasonable cause refuses or neglects when at the depôt to execute, within thirty days after his arrival at such depôt, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense was incurred.

Labourer refusing to execute contract with garden-sardár.

150. Any labourer registered under section sixty-six who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute, within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the amount of the expense reasonably incurred by the garden-sardár in procuring his registration, whichever amount is least.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the garden-sardár by whom such expense was incurred.

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

151. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area before he has been so registered, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, and

whoever being a garden-sardár or a person appointed under section fifty or section seventy-three to accompany labourers to a labour-district wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to such district,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

152. Any garden-sardár who

Garden-sardár making over labourers to contractors, &c.

makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, any persons engaged as labourers by him, or

allows any persons engaged as labourers by any other contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven, or

places any person engaged as a labourer by him in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

153. Any garden-sardár or person appointed by

Garden-sardár failing to comply with instructions indorsed on way-bill.

him as provided by section seventy-three, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts, and fails to present a way-bill as required by section seventy-six or to carry out any of the instructions entered in such way-bill, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

154. Any master not licensed under section eighty-nine who, in contravention of section eighty-seven, knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India, and

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

any master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety-one, for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each passenger so received.

Nothing in this section applies to the master of a vessel exempted under section eighty-seven.

155. Any master licensed under section eighty-nine who with intent to defraud does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order made under section ninety-one by an Embarkation Agent, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

156. Any master licensed as aforesaid who proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section ninety-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Master not complying with section 94.

157. Any master licensed as aforesaid who fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-six shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with such order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master not complying with order under section 96.

158. Any master licensed as aforesaid causing or permitting a labourer finally to leave his vessel contrary to the provisions of section ninety-eight shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 98.

159. Any master licensed as aforesaid who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section ninety-nine shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or officer wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

160. Any person who disobeys any order made under section one hundred and one by a Magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and land.

161. Any master licensed as aforesaid, or any medical officer in charge of his vessel, who wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of such vessel any provision of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

162. Any labourer who, having been registered under section thirty-two or section sixty-six, deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has been so registered to a labour-district, or

Labourer deserting, &c., after registration.

without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to proceed from the district in which he has been so registered, or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

163. Any employer who refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers, or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector, as may be prescribed by any rule made hereunder, or who knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, or who wilfully omits to prepare, file or stick up a schedule as required by section one hundred and fifteen, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, &c.

164. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry made under section one hundred and fourteen shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 114.

165. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who compels any labourer to perform any labour, knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

166. Any person who buys the rations which have been furnished under section one hundred and twenty-five to any labourer, and any labourer who sells any such rations, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

167. Any employer who wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, &c.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order within the time so fixed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which such omission continues.

If the employer fails to pay the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay such fine.

168. Any employer who fails to provide such hospital-accommodation for, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of, labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which such default continues.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital-accommodation.

169. Where any estate or portion thereof has been found under section one hundred and twenty-nine, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-two, unfit for the residence of labourers or any class of labourers, as the case may be, every employer who, until a certificate has been given under section one hundred and thirty-three, causes or permits such labourers or class of labourers to reside or labour upon such estate or portion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit.

170. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of such absence. When any employer sends any such statement in writing, he shall at the same time notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Unlawful absence from work.

Any Inspector who receives any such statement shall, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom such statement relates are employed, inquire into each such case of absence, in the presence of the labourer concerned, and, if satisfied that the labourer has voluntarily and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence, endorse such days of absence on the labour-contract of such labourer, and add them to the term of such contract.

171. Any labourer who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absents himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be liable to forfeit his wages for the period of such absence, and to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each such day of absence, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and in case such absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Labourer absent without cause.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, is reasonable cause within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy and this section.

172. If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found: Provided that, if such labourer be found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person acting on his behalf.

Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

173. The police-officer in charge of such station shall on the appearance of the parties take down in writing the statement of the person arresting the labourer, and shall then forthwith send the labourer to the nearest Magistrate.

Procedure at police-station.

Such Magistrate shall either inquire into and dispose of the case himself, or, if the estate of the employer from whose service the labourer deserted is not situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, he shall forward the labourer to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate.

The Magistrate to whom the labourer is forwarded shall dispose of the case according to law.

174. Whenever an employer or a person acting on his behalf complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of such labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

175. Every labourer who deserts from his employer's service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. For a second conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months. For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Punishment for desertion.

176. If it appears to the Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, such Magistrate may impose a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom, or at whose instance, such labourer was arrested. The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of such fine be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

177. Whenever any labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract a certificate of such cancellation; or, if such copy be not forthcoming, he shall give to the labourer a written certificate of such cancellation.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

178. Any labourer guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregarding any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which such labourer is employed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

179. The employer of any labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for such employer, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract. On such application being made, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that such labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer;

and in that case such Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of such cancellation, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of such cancellation.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-seven.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

180. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in such making over or forwarding; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray such expense.

Expense of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

181. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-seven, make over such labourer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract:

Conviction not to operate as a release.

If no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer at the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward such labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and the expense of such forwarding shall be recoverable from such employer as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

182. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and seventy-one of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted of being absent from his labour, or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

The period so endorsed shall be added to the term for which such labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the period so endorsed.

183. Whoever, knowing that any labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice such labourer to leave such employer, or harbours or employs any such labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

The convicting Magistrate may in his discretion award to the employer with whom such labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under this section.

184. Whoever, being bound by section one hundred and thirty-four to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send such labourer, or to give such notice, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 134.

185. Any employer who—

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, &c., as required by section 141.

refuses or wilfully neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his contract as required by section one hundred and forty-one, or

detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract, or

fails to give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination within one month of the date thereof,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

186. Any employer or person acting for an employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section one hundred and forty-two shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term.

187. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Abetment.

188. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found 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 for offences.

189. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made hereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any penalty higher than that provided by this Act for such offence: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

190. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom such labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or if he has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that one of such estates upon which such labourer for the time being actually labours.

Wages due under labour-contract a charge upon estate.

191. Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law, or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of such labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound by such contract, and shall have the same rights and remedies under such contract as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of such labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be such owner.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

192. Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, the Local Government shall credit all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labour Transport Fund;" and such fund shall be at the disposal of such Local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed under this Act by such Local Government and their pensionary and leave allowances, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act and the rules of the Local Government made hereunder. The annual surplus accruing in such fund shall be applied to reducing the annual rate or the registration-fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

193. All sums heretofore expended on roads or other communications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal out of the Inland Labour Transport Fund constituted by the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 shall be deemed to have been expended in accordance with law.

Expenditure on roads legalized.

194. An Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

195. All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government or on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector, Emigration Agent or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers of Local Government and officers exercisable from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 9.)

Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

This contract, made under the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, between *A B* (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part, and* [*C D* (*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*) on behalf of] *E F* (hereinafter called *the employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said* [*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of an agent, local agent or garden-sardár.

on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer, that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour on the X estate † of his said employer Y estates in the labour-district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on such estate pay or cause to estates be paid to the said labourer monthly wages at the rate of Rs. ‡ for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and, when such task is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during such period he, the said employer, will supply to the said labourer rice at a price of Rs. — per maund, and will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment, and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer, which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands at this day of 18 .

† As the case may be.

‡ State rates for various periods of contract.

Signature of labourer and of employer (or of his agent, local agent or garden-sardár).

Form of Description of Labourer.

NAME.	Father's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	RESIDENCE.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thánú.	Village.	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by Registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Signed —
Registering officer.

[*Endorsement on labourer's copy of contract, to be left blank until the contract is determined.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time (*or* by mutual consent, *or* under the provisions of section of Act , as the case may be).

Dated at
This day of

Signature of Employer or of Inspector.

B. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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 12th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1882.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT, 1882,

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THE SCHEDULE.

An Act 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:—**

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.

Local extent. It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam; and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India. But nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, Savings. 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.** The Statute and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall, to the extent mentioned in the said schedule, be repealed in the territories to which this Act for the time being extends.

Interpretation-clause. "trust": **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:

"author of the trust": "trustee": "beneficiary": "trust-property": 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":

"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": "notice": 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.

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

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.

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 bequeaths 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.

(*c*) 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.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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—

(*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.

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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

(*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 required.

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 nature and 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.

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, 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 bequeaths certain monies 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 monies 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 is bound to 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 is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to 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;

(*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;

(*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;

(*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, or by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

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.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

21. Nothing in section twenty shall apply to investments made before this Act comes into force, or 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 three thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

22. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, 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 bequeaths 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.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary 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.

A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where he has actually received interest:

(*b*) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary:

(*c*) where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so:

(*d*) where he may be fairly presumed to have received interest.

He is liable, in case (*a*), to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*e*) where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate.

(*f*) Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the nett profits made by such employment.

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 bequeaths 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 as 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 as 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.

No set-off allowed to trustee.

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.

Non-liability for predecessor's default.

25. Where a trustee succeeds another, he is not, as such, liable for the acts or defaults of his predecessor.

Non-liability for co-trustee'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:

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:

(*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.

Joining in receipt for conformity.

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.

Illustration.

A bequeaths 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.

Several liability of co-trustees.

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.

Contribution as between 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 the extent of the assets he has received, 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.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a trustee who has been guilty of fraud to institute a suit to compel contribution.

Non-liability of trustee paying without notice of transfer by beneficiary.

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.

Liability of trustee where beneficiary's interest is forfeited to Government.

29. When the beneficiary's interest is forfeited or awarded by legal adjudication to Government, the trustee is bound to hold the trust-property to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

Indemnity of trustees.

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 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.

Right to title-deeds.

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 reimbursement of expenses.

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.

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.

Right to be recouped for erroneous overpayment.

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 overpayment.

Right to indemnity from gainer by breach of trust.

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.

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.

Right to apply to Court for opinion in management of trust-property.

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 in the opinion of the Court for summary disposal.

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.

Right to settlement of accounts.

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.

General authority of trustee.

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.

Every trustee in the actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of land as defined in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be a landlord in possession.

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 obtained.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same subject to prior charges or not, and either together or in lots, by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Power to sell under special conditions.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such reasonable 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

Power to buy-in and re-sell.

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.

Time allowed for selling trust-property.

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.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

Power to convey.

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.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature.

Power to vary investments.

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.

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 religious worship, 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 or referred to 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 religious worship, 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.

42. Any trustees or trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money, securities or other moveable property payable, transferable or deliverable to them or him by reason, or in the exercise, of any trust or power; and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying, transferring or delivering the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. Two or more trustees acting together may, if and as they think fit—

Power to compound, &c.

(*a*) accept any composition or any security for any debt or for any property claimed;

(*b*) allow any time for payment of any debt;

(*c*) compromise, compound, abandon, submit to arbitration or otherwise settle any debt, account, claim or thing whatever relating to the trust; and,

(*d*) for any of those purposes, enter into, give, execute and do such agreements, instruments of composition or arrangement, releases and other things as to them seem expedient, without being responsible for any loss occasioned by any act or thing so done by them in good faith.

The powers conferred by this section on two or more trustees acting together may be exercised by a sole acting trustee when by the instrument of trust, if any, a sole trustee is authorized to execute the trusts and powers thereof.

This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the instrument of trust, if any, and shall have effect subject to the terms of that instrument and to the provisions therein contained.

This section applies only to trusts created after this Act comes into force.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

48. 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.

49. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

50. 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.

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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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 proposed 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 any part thereof, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, or any part thereof, for himself.

Trustee for purchase.

54. A trustee or co-trustee 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 his co-trustees.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

55. The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Rights to rents and profits.

56. 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.

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 trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

Right to transfer of possession.

When property has been 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 the second clause of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

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 bequeaths 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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 bequeaths 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.

61. 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.

Right to compel trustee to perform 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.

62. 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 nett 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.

63. 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.

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.

64. Nothing in section sixty-three entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

Saving of rights of certain transferees.

(*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 of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in section sixty-three 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 liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is transferred.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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.

When property has been 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 applies to such property during her marriage.

69. 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.

70. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

71. 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;

(*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.

72. 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.

73. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee, either original or substituted, 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

(*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 (with the consent of the Court) the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or (with the like consent) the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

On an appointment of a new trustee the number of trustees may be increased.

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.

The provisions of this section relative to a trustee who is dead include the case of a person nominated trustee in a will but dying before the testator, and those relative to a continuing trustee include a refusing or retiring trustee if willing to act in the execution of the power.

74. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-three, 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.

75. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

Revocation of trust.

78. A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

A trust otherwise created can be revoked only—

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract— by their consent;

(*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; or

(*c*) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors—at the pleasure of 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.

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeaths 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 belonging to him 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.

82. 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.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, or Act No. XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), section 36.

Trust incapable of execution or executed without exhausting trust-property.

83. 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 trust 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; or

"in trust for C," and C renounces his interest under the trust.

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 bequeaths 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.

84. 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.

Bequest for illegal purpose.

85. Where a testator bequeaths 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.

Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract.

86. 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.

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.

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.

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 nazrána to Government and thereby procures his name to be entered as the mámdár 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.

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 gift 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.

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.

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THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
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.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. 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.

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 6th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1882.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882.

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An Act to amend the law relating to Emigration to the Labour-districts of Bengal and Assam.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the emigration of natives of India to the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lakhimpúr, Sibságar, Naugong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goálpára, Khásí Hills, Káchár and Silhat; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (Preamble.)

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Emigration Act, 1882." (Short title.)

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam: (Local extent.)

And it shall come into force at once. (Commencement.)

2. Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 (*to amend the law relating to the emigration of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Silhat and to regulate contract-labour and service*), Bengal Act No. II of 1878 (*to extend the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1873 to the district of Chittagong and to the Chittagong Hill Tracts*) and Regulation No. IV of 1877 (*a Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873*) are hereby repealed. (Repeal of enactments.)

All contracts entered into, rules and appointments made, orders and notifications published and licenses granted under the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, published and granted under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— (Interpretation-clause.)

The expression "the labour-districts" means the districts of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lakhimpúr, Sibságar, Naugong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goálpára, Khásí Hills, Káchár and Silhat; ("Labour-districts":)

and the expression "a labour-district" means any one of such districts:

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district, Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other person appointed, by name or by virtue of his office, by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Magistrate under this Act: ("Magistrate":)

"Superintendent," "Registering officer," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector" mean respectively a Superintendent of Emigration, a Registering officer, an Inspector of Labourers and an Assistant Inspector of Labourers appointed under this Act: ("Superintendent," "Registering officer," "Inspector" and "Assistant Inspector":)

"Contractor," "sub-contractor," "recruiter" and "local agent" mean respectively a contractor, a sub-contractor, a recruiter and a local agent licensed under this Act: ("Contractor," "sub-contractor," "recruiter" and "local agent":)

"Labour-contract" means a contract entered into in accordance with the provisions of this Act to labour for hire in a labour-district, otherwise than as a domestic servant: ("Labour-contract":)

"Labourer" means any person bound by a contract under the provisions of the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 or by a labour-contract under the provisions of this Act. And it also includes any person registered under section thirty-two or section sixty-six as a labourer: ("Labourer":)

"Estate" means the land upon which any labourers or more than fifty other persons have been engaged to labour: ("Estate":)

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any estate upon which labourers or more than fifty other persons are employed: ("Employer":)

"Emigrate" denotes the departure of any native of India of the age of sixteen years or upwards (other than a native of a labour-district) from any part of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, not being a labour-district, or from the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the purpose of labouring for hire in a labour-district otherwise than as a domestic servant: ("Emigrate":)

"Dependent" means any woman (not being a labourer), any child, and any aged or incapacitated relative or friend accompanying any labourer with the consent of a contractor, sub-contractor, recruiter, local agent or garden-sardár: ("Dependent":)

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property: ("Vessel":)

"Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel: ("Master":)

"Writing" and "written" include "printing" and "lithography." ("Writing" and "written.")

And all words defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and used in this Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act. (Words to be understood as defined in Contract Act.)

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any labour-district within the territories administered by such Government shall, from a day specified in such notification, cease to be subject to all the provisions or any specified provision of this Act; and from such day such labour-district shall cease to be subject to the provisions of this Act or to the provision so specified, as the case may be. (Power to exempt labour-district.)

5. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, prohibit, from a day specified in such notification, all natives of India, or any specified class of such natives, from emigrating from the whole or any specified part of the territories under its administration, to any labour-district or to any specified portion of any such district. (Local Government may prohibit emigration to any labour-district or part thereof.)

The Local Government may with the like sanction in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

6. The publication of a notification under section four or section five shall not affect any act done, offence committed or proceedings commenced before such publication. (Notification under sections 4 and 5 not to affect prior acts, &c.)

7. Save as provided by section five, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit any native of India from emigrating to, or entering into a contract to labour in, a labour-district otherwise than under the provisions of this Act. (Saving of free emigration and of ordinary contract law.)

8. The Local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Superintendents of Emigration, Registering officers, Embarkation Agents, Debarkation Agents, Inspectors of Labourers, Assistant Inspectors of Labourers and Medical Inspectors under this Act respectively, and, with respect to any such officer, may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, declare the local area situate in the territories subject to its administration within which he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or any rule made hereunder. (Appointment of officers.)

The Local Government may suspend or remove any persons whom it so appoints.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER II.

LABOUR-CONTRACTS GENERALLY.

9. Every labour-contract shall be in writing, and shall be executed in duplicate on substantial paper. Every such contract shall specify— (Essentials of labour-contract.)

(*a*) the names of the labourer and his employer;
(*b*) the term for which the labourer is to labour;

(*c*) his monthly wages in money and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him;

(*d*) the labour-district in which, and, if the labourer so request, the estate on which, he is to labour.

Every such contract shall be in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed.

No such contract shall be made for a term exceeding five years, commencing from the date of its execution; or shall stipulate for a less rate of monthly wages for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of this Act than five rupees in the case of a man and four rupees in the case of a woman for the first three years of the term of the contract, or six rupees in the case of a man and five rupees in the case of a woman for the fourth and fifth years of such term.

No contract made in contravention of, or not in accordance with, the provisions of this section shall be enforceable under this Act as a labour-contract against the labourer entering into it.

10. Unless the labour-contract specifies the particular estate on which the labourer is to labour, the labourer shall be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of the employer for whom he has contracted to labour, and situate in the labour-district specified in the contract:

If contract does not specify estate, labourer to be deemed to have contracted to labour on any estate in charge of employer and situate in labour-district.

Provided that no labourer shall, without his own consent, be separated from his dependents (if any) or from any other labourer who is the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, it shall be lawful for any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract.

Persons of sixteen years of age may contract to emigrate.

CHAPTER III.

RECRUITING BY CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND RECRUITERS.

A.—Contractors and Sub-contractors.

12. Any Superintendent specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be contractors within the whole or any part of the local area for which such Superintendent has been appointed. He may also, on the application of any contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be sub-contractors on behalf of such contractor, within the whole or any part of the local area for which such contractor is licensed.

Superintendent may license contractors.

Superintendent may license sub-contractors.

13. Every license to a contractor or sub-contractor shall be in such form, and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding, in the case of a contractor, one hundred rupees, and in the case of a sub-contractor, fifty rupees, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Form of, and fee for, contractor's and sub-contractor's licenses.

14. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof, and, if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may at any time be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Period for which contractor's and sub-contractor's license to remain in force.

A contractor or sub-contractor may, within one month from the date of any order of a Superintendent cancelling his license, appeal against such order to the Local Government.

Appeal against order cancelling license.

The order of the Local Government on such appeal shall be final.

15. Every contractor, in addition to the special duties herein assigned to him, shall afford such information to the Superintendent and furnish him with such returns and reports as he may, subject to any rules which may be framed by the Local Government in this behalf, require.

Duties of contractors.

16. A sub-contractor may be licensed to act on behalf of more than one contractor:

Sub-contractor may be licensed to represent more than one contractor.

Provided that he obtains a separate license in the case of each contractor for whom he desires to act.

17. A contractor or sub-contractor may act as a recruiter, and shall, when so acting, be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to recruiters.

Contractor or sub-contractor may act as recruiter.

18. Every contractor shall be liable for the acts and defaults as a sub-contractor or recruiter of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf, and shall be bound to make good all payments which, under this Act or any rule made hereunder, any such person is ordered to make.

Liability of contractors for sub-contractors' and recruiters' acts and defaults.

The Superintendent may cancel the license of any contractor whenever the license of any person so licensed on his behalf is liable to be cancelled under this Act.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to render a contractor criminally liable for any act or default on the part of any person licensed to be a sub-contractor or recruiter on his behalf.

19. Every contractor shall establish and maintain, at such places as the Local Government may direct, suitable depôts for the reception and lodging, previous to their despatch to the labour-districts, of labourers engaged by him or by sub-contractors or recruiters licensed to act on his behalf, and shall provide at his own expense all necessary food, clothing and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at such depôts.

Contractor to establish depôts.

20. No such depôt shall be used for the reception and lodging of labourers until it has been inspected and approved of by the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector. Every such depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent, the Magistrate of the district or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open at all times to inspection by the Superintendent, the Magistrate of the district or such officer, and by the Medical Inspector.

Inspection and supervision of depôts.

Whenever the Superintendent considers that any such depôt is unhealthy, or has become unsuitable for the purpose for which it was established, he may by order in writing prohibit the using of such depôt for the reception and lodging of labourers.

21. In addition to the depôts hereinbefore provided for, the Local Government may establish a separate hospital-depôt for the reception of labourers suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease.

Establishment of hospital-depôts.

22. Whenever any such hospital-depôt is established by any Local Government, such Government may require any contractor having a depôt in the neighbourhood of such hospital-depôt to contribute to the expense of the establishment and maintenance of such hospital-depot such reasonable sum as it may direct. Such sum may be recovered as an arrear of land-revenue due from any contractor so required.

Contractor to contribute towards establishment and maintenance of hospital-depôt.

Every hospital-depôt so established shall be under the charge of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government. Any Medical Inspector may direct the transfer of any labourer from a depôt established within the local limits of his jurisdiction to a hospital-depôt established within such local limits.

B.—Recruiters.

23. Any Superintendent empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of any contractor or of any sub-contractor acting on behalf of a contractor, grant to such persons as he thinks fit licenses to be recruiters on behalf of such contractor within the whole or any specified part of the local area for which such contractor has been licensed.

Superintendent may license recruiters.

24. Every license to a recruiter shall be in such form and subject to the payment of such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Form of, and fee for, recruiter's license.

25. No such license shall be granted for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; and if the licensee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any such license may be cancelled by the Superintendent who granted the same.

Period for which license is granted.

26. Every recruiter shall hold a certificate in writing authorizing him to act as such and signed by the contractor or sub-contractor on whose application he was licensed.

Recruiter must hold a certificate.

27. No recruiter shall in any local area engage or attempt to engage any person as a labourer unless such recruiter's license bears the countersignature of a Magistrate having jurisdiction throughout such local area.

Countersignature of recruiter's license.

No such Magistrate shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself by such enquiry as he thinks fit that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, that he holds the certificate mentioned in section twenty-six, and that sufficient and proper accommodation has been provided in a suitable place and is available for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

28. Every Magistrate shall have, for the supervision, inspection and regulation of the place situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction where such accommodation is provided, the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Superintendent in respect of depôts.

Magistrate to supervise accommodation.

Any Magistrate of a district or division of a district may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him, or any officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector, to visit and inspect such place at any time; and all recruiters or other persons in charge of such place shall afford to subordinate Magistrates and officers of police so authorized every facility for making such visits and inspections.

29. If any Magistrate who has countersigned a recruiter's license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, or that the accommodation provided under section twenty-seven has become insufficient or improper or has ceased to be available, or that the place in which it is provided has become unsuitable, he may require the licensee to produce his license and may cancel his countersignature thereon, or he may impound the license and send it for cancellation to the Superintendent who granted the same.

Magistrate may cancel countersignature in certain cases.

Every Magistrate refusing to countersign a recruiter's license or cancelling his countersignature thereon shall at once report such refusal or cancellation and the grounds thereof to the Superintendent who granted such license.

Notice to Superintendent of refusal to countersign or cancellation.

C.—Procedure before Arrival at Depôt.

30. Every recruiter who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person before such medical officer as the Local Government may appoint to examine such persons within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom such recruiter's license was countersigned, or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the Registering officer, before whom such person is taken for registration as hereinafter provided, may direct.

Intending labourer to be taken for examination to medical officer.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine such person, and shall, if satisfied that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to the labour-district in which he intends to labour, give him a certificate to that effect.

31. Every person who obtains a certificate under section thirty, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as his dependents, shall thereupon be brought by the recruiter before the

If certified to be fit, intending labourer to be brought before Registering officer.

Registering officer having jurisdiction within the local area for which such recruiter is licensed. The recruiter shall at the same time produce and show his license to such Registering officer.

Intending labourer to be examined by Registering officer.

32. The Registering officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate given under section thirty, and the license of the recruiter, and, if he finds that such certificate has been duly given and that the recruiter is duly licensed, shall then examine such person, with reference to his intended labour-contract, and explain the same to him.

Intending labourer to be registered.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the same as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering officer shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and the persons (if any) whom he wishes to have registered as his dependents as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

Copy of registration to be given to labourer.

33. The Registering officer shall furnish to the person so registered a certified copy of such particulars written on substantial paper.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to Superintendent.

34. Every officer registering any person under section thirty-two shall forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars and the original certificate of the medical officer regarding him to the Superintendent having jurisdiction over the depôt to which such person is to proceed.

Fee for registration.

35. For every such person produced before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered as a labourer the recruiter shall pay to the officer such fee not exceeding one rupee as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Recruiter when to remove person to depôt.

36. No recruiter shall remove or attempt to remove any person to a depôt, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a depôt, or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering officer before whom such person ought to be brought under section thirty-one, or aid or attempt to aid him in going to a depôt, or leaving any such local limits, unless and until such person has been registered under section thirty-two.

Conveyance of labourer to depôt.

37. Every labourer shall, after he has been registered under section thirty-two, be conveyed with all convenient despatch by the recruiter by whom he has been engaged to the depôt established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter has been licensed.

Recruiter to accompany labourer or depute person approved by Registering officer.

All labourers shall, while proceeding to the depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey either by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person deputed by him with the approval of the Registering officer by whom such labourers have been registered. The Registering officer shall give to the person so deputed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been deputed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for labourer on journey.

38. Every recruiter or person deputed by him as aforesaid shall, throughout the journey to the depôt, provide such labourer and his dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

D.—Procedure at Contractors' Depôts.

Contractor to report arrival of labourer.

39. Within twenty-four hours after a labourer arrives at a depôt, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, or the person in charge thereof, shall give to the Superintendent, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such depôt is situate, a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Duties of Medical Inspector.

40. The Medical Inspector shall, as soon as may be after the labourer arrives at the depôt, examine such labourer and his dependents (if any) to ascertain that they are in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which they intend to proceed.

The Medical Inspector shall give a certificate to the Superintendent stating whether he is or is not satisfied of the fitness of the labourer and his dependents (if any) to undertake such journey.

If certificate of fitness granted, labourer to enter into labour-contract.

41. If the Medical Inspector gives a certificate of fitness under section forty with respect to any labourer, and in the opinion of the Superintendent there is no valid reason why such labourer should not enter into a labour-contract, such labourer and the employer with whom he intends to contract, or the agent of such employer, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of the labourer at the depôt, execute a labour-contract in the presence of the Superintendent.

Contract to be explained to labourer by Superintendent.

42. Before the labourer executes such contract, the Superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed by such labourer and his employer, or the agent of such employer, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Abstract to be made of contract, and copies of contract given to labourer and employer.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one copy of the contract shall be given to the labourer and the other to his employer or his employer's agent.

Power to cancel contract and order payment of expenses home of labourer in certain cases.

43. In the following cases (*namely*):—

(*a*) where the Medical Inspector, on making the examination required by section forty, or at any subsequent time during the stay at the depôt of any labourer, finds that such labourer is or has become unfit to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, and the Superintendent considers that such labourer has not dishonestly represented himself as fit to undertake such journey, or

(*b*) where the Superintendent finds that any such irregularity has occurred in the recruitment or treatment by the recruiter of any such labourer as makes it just to refuse to permit a labour-contract to be executed or to rescind such contract if executed, or

(*c*) where the contractor on whose behalf or by whom the labourer has been registered does not within thirty days after the arrival of such labourer at the depôt tender to him a labour-contract for execution under section forty-one, or the employer or his agent refuses or neglects to execute such contract as required by that section,

the Superintendent may cancel the labour-contract executed by such labourer, and in that case, or if no labour-contract has been executed, may order the contractor at once to pay such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, and such further sum by way of compensation as the Superintendent thinks reasonable; and may take any other steps he thinks necessary for the conveyance of such labourer to such place.

Labourer when to be lodged, &c., at depôt till he can return home.

44. Any labourer who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such return-journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the depôt at the expense of the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector to be fit to undertake such return-journey.

Contractor omitting to provide food, &c., for labourer.

If such contractor negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment for such labourer, the Superintendent may order the contractor at once to pay such reasonable sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing or medical treatment.

Like provisions in case of dependents and relatives.

45. When an order is made under section forty-three with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent, or any labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, may claim—

(*a*) to be conveyed at the expense of the contractor with such labourer to the place at which he was registered, and

(*b*) if such labourer is unable to travel, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated in the depôt at the expense of the contractor until such labourer is able to travel;

and the Superintendent may include such expenses in an order made under section forty-three or section forty-four with respect to such labourer.

Compensation to labourer for ill-treatment on the journey.

46. If, upon the arrival of any labourer at a depôt, it appears that during the journey to the depôt such labourer or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment at the hands of the recruiter or person deputed by him to accompany such labourer, or that such recruiter or such person has failed to provide the labourer or any person registered as his dependent with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the Superintendent may order the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained to pay such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Procedure when dependent declared unfit to proceed to labour-district.

47. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any person registered as the dependent of a labourer is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which the labourer whose dependent he is intends to proceed, the Medical Inspector shall so certify to the Superintendent to whom notice of the arrival of such labourer was given. The provisions of sections forty-three and forty-four shall thereupon apply to such dependent as if he were a labourer, and the Superintendent may make such orders regarding him as he may make under those sections with regard to a labourer.

Labourer and relatives entitled to be returned with dependent.

48. The labourer to whom such dependent is attached shall thereupon be entitled, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to receive from the contractor at whose depôt he or she arrived such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him or her to return to the place where he or she was registered. If such labourer so return, then any other persons registered as his or her dependents, and any other labourer being the wife, husband, son or daughter of such labourer, shall also be entitled to receive a like sum from such contractor.

Failure of contractor to pay sums ordered to be paid under section 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 or 48.

49. On failure of the contractor for twenty-four hours to comply with an order of the Superintendent to pay any sum ordered to be paid under section forty-three, section forty-four, section forty-five, section forty-six, section forty-seven or section forty-eight, the Superintendent may pay the same to or on behalf of the labourer or dependent.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the contractor with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Superintendent gave the contractor an order to pay such sum, and that the contractor for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

Provisions for way-bill.

50. All labourers despatched from a contractor's depôt to a labour-district shall during their journey be accompanied by a person appointed by such contractor. Such person shall take with him a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe.

He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated: and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

CHAPTER IV.

RECRUITING BY GARDEN-SARDÁRS AND LOCAL AGENTS.

A.—Garden-sardárs.

51. Any employer may grant to any person a certificate authorizing him, within such local area as may be specified in such certificate, to enter into labour-contracts with persons desirous of becoming labourers upon any estate of which such employer is in charge.

Employer may grant certificate to garden-sardár.

Every person to whom such certificate has been granted is hereinafter called a garden-sardár.

If any labourer is granted a certificate under this section, his employment as a garden-sardár shall be deemed to be employment under his labour-contract.

52. Every such certificate shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Local Government of the territories in which it is granted may prescribe in this behalf.

Form and particulars to be contained in such certificate.

Any employer granting a certificate to a garden-sardár may, before such certificate is accepted and signed as hereinafter provided, specify therein the name of the local agent (if any) to whom such garden-sardár is to report himself for orders, and the time within which he is to return to such employer, and any other instructions for his conduct that he may think proper.

53. Every such certificate shall be accepted and signed by the garden-sardár in the presence of the Inspector or a Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the employer granting such certificate resides.

Certificate to be accepted and signed in presence of Inspector or Magistrate.

54. Such Inspector or Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate; and upon being satisfied of the truth of the statement shall, unless it appears to him that the person so accepting and signing such certificate is by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a garden-sardár, countersign and date such certificate.

Inspector or Magistrate to countersign certificate.

55. On the application of the employer by whom any certificate so countersigned has been granted to a garden-sardár, such Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the appearance of the garden-sardár or making the inquiry prescribed by section fifty-four, countersign a fresh certificate to be granted by such employer to such garden-sardár in renewal of any existing certificate.

Provision for grant of fresh certificate.

Every such fresh certificate shall be forwarded by the Inspector or Magistrate countersigning it to the Magistrate of the district in which the garden-sardár to whom it is granted is employed; and such sardár shall, on receiving notice from such Magistrate, appear before him and accept and sign such fresh certificate in his presence.

Such fresh certificate to be forwarded to Magistrate of district where garden-sardár is employed.

and to be accepted and signed by garden-sardár.

56. No certificate granted to a garden-sardár shall come into force unless and until it has been accepted and signed by the garden-sardár and countersigned by the Inspector or Magistrate, and no such certificate shall continue in force for a longer period than one year from the date of its countersignature.

Certificate when to come into force.

57. Every garden-sardár shall provide sufficient and proper accommodation in a suitable place for such labourers, or persons intending to become labourers, as may be collected by him pending their removal to a labour-district.

Accommodation to be provided by garden-sardár.

The Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or a Magistrate subordinate to him, or an officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector authorized by him in this behalf, shall visit and inspect such accommodation; and all garden-sardárs or other persons in charge of such places shall afford to such Magistrate, Subordinate Magistrate or officer of police every facility for making such visits and inspections.

In every such place the garden-sardár providing the accommodation shall make such sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may prescribe.

58. Whenever a garden-sardár contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder, or is guilty of any other misconduct, any Magistrate, Superintendent or Inspector, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such garden-sardár is employed, may cancel his certificate.

Certificate may be cancelled in certain cases.

B.—Local Agents.

59. Any Superintendent authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may, on the application of any employer, grant licenses to persons to be local agents for the purpose of representing such employer within such local area and for such period as such employer may desire: Provided that no contractor shall be licensed as a local agent.

Local agents may be licensed.

60. A local agent may within such local area represent his employer in all matters connected with the engagement of labourers; and shall furnish such information and make such returns as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Powers and duties of local agents.

61. The Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, on the application of any employer other than the employer on whose application a local agent has been licensed, make an order in writing permitting such agent to become the local agent of such additional employer within the local area for which he was licensed. The Superintendent making such order shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the district in which such agent resides; and such Magistrate shall, on the agent's application, insert in his license the name of such additional employer.

Local agent may represent more than one employer.

62. Any Superintendent authorized as aforesaid may, with the consent of all the employers of a local agent, grant a special license to such agent, permitting him to engage on behalf of any employer specified in such special license, but without the intervention of a garden-sardár, persons to be labourers.

Local agent may be specially licensed to contract direct with labourers.

Every agent when so engaging persons to be labourers may, if he thinks fit, appear with them for registration before a Registering officer, and require them when so registered to execute a labour-contract, and in such case shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a garden-sardár.

63. When any garden-sardár to whom a certificate has been granted under this Act by any employer commits any offence punishable under this Act, any local agent of such employer may prosecute the sardár for such offence.

Local agent may prosecute garden-sardár.

64. The Magistrate of any district within which a local agent acts as such may by order cancel the license of such local agent if the employer so require, or if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Magistrate that such local agent has—

On what grounds local agent's license may be cancelled.

(*a*) employed any contractor's recruiter to engage on his behalf persons to be labourers; or

(*b*) permitted persons engaged as labourers by or on behalf of any contractor to use the accommodation provided for the persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardár under such local agent's control; or

(*c*) allowed any garden-sardár under his control to transfer persons engaged as labourers by such sardár to contractors or to their recruiters or to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted; or

(*d*) himself taken over persons engaged as labourers by any garden-sardár with intent to despatch them to any employer other than the employer by whom such sardár's certificate was granted.

An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from any order made under this section, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*). Such appeal must be presented within three months next after the date of the order, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

C.—Procedure to be followed by Garden-sardár.

65. Every garden-sardár who desires to engage any person as a labourer shall appear with such person, together with any persons about to proceed to a labour-district as dependents of such person, before the Registering officer having jurisdiction within the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár.

Garden-sardár and labourer to appear before Registering officer for registration.

66. The Registering officer shall thereupon inspect the certificate of the garden-sardár, and, if he finds that such certificate is in force, shall examine, with reference to the intended labour-contract, the person whom the sardár so desires to engage and explain the contract to such person.

Registration of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

If it appears that such person is competent to enter into such contract, and understands the nature of the same, as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, and the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied to him, that the terms thereof are in accordance with law, that he has not been induced to agree to enter thereinto by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Registering officer shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars regarding him and his dependents (if any) as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; and the labourer and his dependents (if any) shall thereupon be deemed to be registered under this Act.

67. If it appears to such officer that any such person, or any dependent of such person, is not in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the officer may, before registering any such person or dependent, if himself a medical man, medically examine such person or dependent, or, if not himself a medical man, send such person or dependent to a medical man for such examination. If upon such examination such person or dependent is declared unfit to undertake the journey to such place, the officer may refuse to register such person or dependent.

Medical examination.

68. For every person appearing before a Registering officer for the purpose of being registered as a labourer, the garden-sardár who appears with him shall pay to the officer such fee not exceeding one rupee as the Local Government may direct.

Fee to be paid for every labourer produced for registration.

69. When any person has been registered under section sixty-six as a labourer he shall, within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, execute a labour-contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall be signed in the presence of the Registering officer by such person and, on behalf of the employer, by the garden-sardár who appears with such person before such officer. The officer shall satisfy himself that the contract is in accordance with any instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár. If the officer is so satisfied, he shall, before the labourer signs the contract, personally explain it to him, and shall, after the same has been executed as aforesaid, attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same to the labourer.

Labour-contract to be executed.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Registering officer, and, of the two copies of the contract, one shall then be given to the labourer and the other to the garden-sardár or the local agent.

If any garden-sardár, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute a contract with a labourer as required by this section within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, the Registering officer may order such sardár to pay to the labourer such reasonable compensation, not exceeding twenty rupees, as such officer thinks fit

70. If the employer of a garden-sardár has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the sardár directed that all labourers engaged by him shall before registration be examined by a competent medical man and certified by him to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to, and labour in, the labour-districts to which they intend to proceed, no Registering officer shall register as a labourer any person appearing before him with such sardár until such certificate from such medical officer as aforesaid has been produced and shown to him.

Procedure when employer requires medical examination previous to registration.

71. If the employer has in the instructions specified in the certificate of the garden-sardár directed that such examination shall be made by any medical officer in the service of Government, such officer making the examination shall be entitled to receive from the local agent or sardár such a fee not exceeding eight annas for each labourer so examined as the Local Government may fix.

Medical officer entitled to fee.

72. Unless and until a person engaged as a labourer has been registered under section sixty-six no garden-sardár shall remove or attempt to remove him to a labour-district, or induce or attempt to induce him to go to a labour-district, or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár, or aid or attempt to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district, or in leaving any such local area.

Garden-sardár when to remove labourer to labour-district.

73. A garden-sardár shall either himself accompany labourers engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the labour-contract was entered into to the labour-district wherein they have contracted to labour, or shall send with them some competent person appointed by him with the approval of the local agent of his employer; or, if his employer has no local agent, with the approval of the officer by whom such labourers were registered.

Garden-sardár to accompany labourers or send competent person with them.

When the number of labourers (exclusive of dependents) proceeding on their journey to such labour-district is more than twenty, for every twenty labourers so in excess, or for any number of labourers less than twenty so in excess, one additional garden-sardár or person so appointed by him shall accompany the labourers so proceeding.

74. A garden-sardár may, subject to the instructions specified in his certificate, engage any number of persons as labourers; and, subject to the provisions of section seventy-three, any number of labourers may be despatched at the same time to the labour-districts.

No restriction on number of persons engaged by garden-sardár.

75. Any garden-sardár may, with the previous consent in writing of the local agent of the employer by whom his certificate was granted, or, if such employer has no local agent, with the previous consent in writing of such employer, be appointed under section seventy-three as a competent person to accompany labourers other than those engaged by him.

In certain cases garden-sardár may be appointed to accompany labourers not engaged by him.

76. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall present to the officer by whom such labourers have been registered a way-bill in such form and containing such particulars and instructions as the Local Government may prescribe. He shall also present such way-bill at all such places and to all such officers as may be thereupon indicated; and shall carry out all instructions contained therein for his guidance.

Provision for way-bill.

77. Every garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts shall provide such labourers and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout the journey.

Garden-sardár must provide food and lodging for labourers and dependents on journey.

78. If it appears to any Magistrate, on the complaint of any such labourer at any place on the journey, that he or any person registered as his dependent has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey at the hands of the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer, or that such sardár or person has failed to provide such labourer or any of his dependents with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or has wilfully abandoned such labourer or any of his dependents, such Magistrate may either order the sardár or person so appointed to pay to such labourer a reasonable sum by way of compensation, or may cancel the labour-contract entered into by such labourer and order such sardár or person to pay to such labourer such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him with his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

If such not provided, Magistrate may award compensation or cancel contract.

79. On failure for twenty-four hours by any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as aforesaid to comply with an order under section seventy-eight to pay any sum, the Magistrate may pay the same to or on behalf of such labourer.

Procedure on failure of garden-sardár to comply with order.

Every sum so paid shall be recoverable from the employer by whom the certificate of such garden-sardár was granted, or from the local agent of such employer, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of payment.

No further proof shall be required by any Court in any such case than that the Magistrate gave such garden-sardár or person an order to pay such sum and that such garden-sardár or person for twenty-four hours failed to comply with such order.

80. Any Magistrate or any Embarkation Agent may, if himself a medical man, examine, and if not himself a medical man, send for examination by a medical man, any labourer or dependent who, while on the journey to the district to which he intends to proceed, appears to such Magistrate or Agent not to be in a fit state of health to proceed thereto.

Medical inspection of labourers *en route*.

81. If such labourer or dependent is on such examination declared not to be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district to which he intends to proceed, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order him to be detained at such place as he thinks fit until the labourer or dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake such journey, when he shall either be forwarded to such district or sent back to the place where he was registered, according as the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying such labourer or dependent, or the employer by whom the certificate of such sardár was granted, or his local agent, may direct.

Detention and return of labourer declared when *en route* to be unfit to travel.

While any labourer or dependent is so detained he shall be entitled to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer or the labourer to whom such dependent is attached has contracted to labour.

82. When an order under section eighty-one has been made with reference to any labourer, any person registered as his dependent and any labourer being the wife or husband of such labourer, shall be entitled,

Dependents of labourer when to be fed, &c.

(*a*) until such labourer is in a fit state of health to undertake such journey, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such labourer is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer has contracted to labour, and,

(*b*) if such labourer is sent back to the place where he was registered, to be sent back to such place.

When any such order has been made with reference to any dependent, the labourer to whom he is attached shall thereupon, until such dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, be entitled, if the labourer so wishes, and, if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such dependent is detained and at the cost of the employer with whom such labourer has contracted to labour; and if such dependent is sent back to the place where he was registered, such labourer shall, if he or she so wishes, and if he or she be the husband, wife, son or daughter of such dependent, be sent back to such place.

Labourer to whom dependent is attached when to be fed, &c.

If such labourer is entitled and claims to be so fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated, or to be so sent back, any person registered as his or her dependent and any other labourer being the wife or husband of such labourer, shall be entitled, as the case may be,

(*a*) to be fed, lodged, clothed and (if necessary) medically treated at the place where such dependent is detained and at the cost of such employer until such dependent is in a fit state of health to undertake the journey to the labour-district, or

(*b*) to be sent back to the place where he or she was registered.

83. If the garden-sardár or person appointed by him accompanying any labourer or dependent fails to provide such labourer or dependent with food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to send him back as required by section eighty-one or section eighty-two, the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent may order such sardár or person to pay such sum as is necessary to provide such food, lodging, clothing and medical treatment, or to defray the cost of the return-journey of such labourer or dependent, as the case may be, to the place where he was registered; and, on failure for twenty-four hours of such sardár or person to comply with such order, he may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of such labourer or dependent.

Payment of expenses of detention and return-journey of labourer.

The provisions of section seventy-nine shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the recovery of sums paid by the Magistrate or Embarkation Agent under this section.

84. If any labourer whose labour-contract has been executed by a garden-sardár on behalf of his employer is brought to Calcutta on his way to the district in which he has contracted to labour, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require such labourer to appear before the Superintendent for the cancellation of such contract. If such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable such labourer and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered be paid to such labourer in his presence, the Superintendent may declare the contract cancelled, and in that case shall make an endorsement to that effect on the labourer's copy of the contract, and attest it with his signature.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from Superintendent cancelling the labour-contract on payment of expense of return.

85. When the Superintendent declares the labour-contract of any labourer, to be cancelled, any other labourer who is the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of such labourer, and who may have entered into a labour-contract at the same place with the same employer, may claim to have her or his labour-contract cancelled at the same time. On such claim being made, the Superintendent shall declare the labour-contract of the claimant to be cancelled, and shall order the agent or representative of the claimant's employer to pay to the claimant such reasonable sum as is necessary to enable him and his dependents (if any) to return to the place at which he was registered.

In that case contracts of relatives to be cancelled.

On failure for twenty-four hours of the agent or representative to comply with such order, the Superintendent may pay the sum specified in the order to or on behalf of the claimant; and the provisions of section seventy-nine shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the recovery of any sum so paid.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORT BY RIVER.

A.—Passenger Vessels.

86. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the transport by sea of natives of India to the labour-districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Transport by sea to Chittagong.

87. No master shall receive more than twenty passengers being natives of India on board his vessel for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district unless a license to

Vessels to carry more than 20 passengers must be licensed.

carry passengers in such vessel has been granted to him by an Embarkation Agent duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government.

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this section any vessel or class of vessels.

Power to exempt vessels.

88. The master or owner of any vessel who desires to obtain a license under this Act to carry passengers in such vessel shall make a written application for a license to an Embarkation Agent empowered as aforesaid.

Application for license.

Every such application shall state such particulars respecting the vessel as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Contents of application.

89. If such Embarkation Agent is of opinion that the vessel is in all respects suitable for carrying passengers being natives of India to a labour-district, he shall give to the master of the vessel a license to carry passengers therein, specifying the number of passengers being natives of India which may be received on board.

Grant of license.

90. Such fee, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as the Local Government may with reference to the size of such vessel by rule direct shall be paid for every such license. No such license shall be in force for more than one voyage:

Fee for license.

Provided that the Embarkation Agent may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, grant a license to the master of any vessel for any term not exceeding one year, on payment of such fee not exceeding one hundred rupees, and on such conditions, as the Local Government may by rule direct.

Provision for annual licenses.

91. Any Embarkation Agent may, in accordance with such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, direct by order in writing that, on any particular voyage or part of a voyage, any master licensed hereunder shall not receive on board his vessel more than a specified number of passengers being natives of India, which number shall be less than the number specified in the license granted to such master.

Embarkation Agent may limit number to be received on board on any particular voyage.

92. In computing the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall for the purposes of this Act be reckoned as one person only.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

93. Every master to whom a license is granted hereunder shall keep such lists, submit such returns and make such reports in regard to the passengers carried in his vessel as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Master to make returns.

94. Every such master shall have on board his vessel carrying labourers and their dependents such supplies of provisions and clothing, and such medical and other officers, cooks and attendants, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Provisions, clothing, medical and other officers, cooks, &c.

95. No medical officer shall be appointed to any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder unless he holds a license granted by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in that behalf; and any medical officer so licensed shall be forthwith removed from his appointment on the requisition of any officer empowered by the Local Government to make such requisition.

Medical officer to be licensed.

B.—Departure of Passenger Vessels and Procedure during Voyage.

96. Whenever it appears to any Embarkation Agent that the departure of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is unduly delayed beyond the date fixed by order of a Superintendent or the Local Government, or notified by advertisement in the public press, for such departure, he may order the master of such vessel to proceed on his voyage at once.

Embarkation Agent may order departure of vessel if delay occurs.

97. No master licensed hereunder shall proceed on a voyage with his vessel carrying labourers until he has received from the Embarkation Agent the way-bills relating to all labourers on board. The Embarkation Agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of labourers on board corresponds with the number entered in such way-bills.

Master to receive way-bills from Embarkation Agent.

The Embarkation Agent shall send a copy of such way-bills to the Magistrate of the labour-district to which such labourers are proceeding.

98. No such master shall cause or permit any labourer finally to leave his vessel at any place other than that named in the way-bill as the destination of such labourer:

Labourers not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in way-bill.

Provided that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting such labourers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any such labourers, or the transfer of such labourers with their dependents to any other vessel in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity. Such accident or necessity shall be forthwith reported by the master to the Embarkation Agent by whom he was licensed, and to the nearest Magistrate in the district within which such accident has occurred or necessity has arisen.

99. Every master licensed hereunder shall stop his vessel carrying passengers being natives of India at such places, being places where a Magistrate is stationed, and shall, unless the Magistrate permits him to depart earlier, remain at each such place for such time, not exceeding six hours of daylight, as the Local Government may direct. Such master shall, on arriving at any such place, immediately report to the Magistrate the number of the crew and other persons on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on board his vessel.

Master to stop his vessel at certain places where there is a Magistrate.

100. A Magistrate may, while any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, go on board such vessel and inspect the vessel and all persons being natives of India on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall afford to such Magistrate every facility for such inspection, and give him all such information as he may reasonably require respecting the labourers or other persons on board, the deaths, if any, which may have occurred on board, and any other facts which may affect the health of the passengers.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

Master bound to give all information required.

101. At any time while any such vessel is within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the Magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving such vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board her.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

Vessel may be detained.

102. Any Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any passengers being natives of India on board any such vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction are, or are likely to be, affected with any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect such passengers and to report on their health, stating whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the receipt of such report, the Magistrate may order any such passenger suffering from any such disease to be disembarked and detained for medical treatment. If in the opinion of the inspecting medical officer it is dangerous to the health of the general body of the passengers to allow such vessel to proceed until measures have been taken to cleanse and disinfect her, the Magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period, not exceeding three days, for the purpose of carrying out such measures.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick native passengers.

103. If, on receiving a report of a medical officer, it appears to a Magistrate that any labourer or any dependent of any labourer, though not suffering from any such disease as last aforesaid, is not in a fit state of health to proceed to the labour-district in which such labourer has contracted to labour, he may order such labourer or dependent to be detained, and shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of the labourer or dependent so detained.

Magistrate may detain sick labourers;

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

104. All expenses incurred under section one hundred and three by a Magistrate in respect of any labourer or dependent so detained shall be recoverable from the employer of such labourer together with interest at six per centum per annum.

Expenses how to be recovered.

105. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder that the number of passengers on board being natives of India is larger than the number specified in such license or than the number specified in an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-one, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such passengers while so detained and of forwarding them to their destination shall be paid by such Magistrate, and shall be recoverable from the master or owner of such vessel.

Measures to be taken if excess number of native passengers is found on board.

106. Whenever, on making an inspection of any vessel in respect of which a license is granted hereunder, a Magistrate finds that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule of the Local Government made hereunder have not been complied with in respect of such vessel, he shall report the same to the Embarkation Agent by whom such license was granted; and, if he considers it necessary to do so, he may detain the vessel until such provisions have been so complied with as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported.

Vessel may be detained.

107. The Local Government may make rules regulating—

Power to make rules regulating disembarkation and other matters.

(*a*) the disembarkation of labourers and their dependents, and their inspection and accommodation on arrival at their destination:

(*b*) the detention of such labourers or dependents at debarkation-depôts:

(*c*) the forwarding of labourers to their destination and the closing and return of way-bills by employers.

All expenses incurred by any Magistrate or Debarkation Agent in accordance with such rules shall be recoverable from the employers of such labourers together with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum.

108. The Magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may from time to time authorize any subordinate Magistrate, medical officer or officer of police above the rank of sub-inspector to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on a Magistrate under sections ninety-nine to one hundred and six, both inclusive.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate Magistrate to discharge the functions of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVISIONS AS TO THE LABOUR-DISTRICTS.

A.—Annual Rate payable by Employers.

109. Every employer shall, on the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, pay in respect of each labourer then in his employ such rate, not exceeding an annual sum of one rupee, as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct.

Annual rate payable by employer.

110. If any employer fails, for the space of one month after the receipt of a notice in such form and served in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, to pay any sum due

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

by him under the provisions of the last preceding section, such sum shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from such employer.

B.—Local Labour-contracts.

111. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India within a labour-district. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour-district, he shall, within one month from the date of the execution of such contract, forward it in duplicate to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such employer resides. On receipt of the contract so forwarded, the Inspector shall enter an abstract thereof in a register to be kept by him for the purpose, and shall then give one copy of the contract to the labourer and the other copy to his employer.

Labour-contracts made within labour-districts.

Registration of such contracts.

When, for the first time after the registration of any such contract with a labourer, the Inspector visits the estate on which such labourer is employed, the employer shall cause such labourer to appear before the Inspector, and such labourer may thereupon apply to the Inspector to cancel the contract; and, if he shows cause sufficient in the opinion of the Inspector to justify the cancellation, the Inspector may cancel the contract, and shall thereupon endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract, or if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer, a certificate of such cancellation.

When such contracts may be cancelled.

112. Any employer desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district may, instead of executing such contract under section one hundred and eleven, appear either in person or by agent with such native before the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such employer resides.

Execution of labour-contract before Inspector or Magistrate.

Such Inspector or Magistrate shall thereupon explain the labour-contract to such native, and shall, if satisfied that he is competent to enter into and understands the same, call upon him and the employer or his agent to execute it in his presence; and, if they execute it, shall attest such execution with his signature.

An abstract of every such labour-contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Inspector or Magistrate for the purpose; and one copy of such contract shall then be given to the labourer and the other copy to his employer or his agent.

In respect of every labour-contract an abstract whereof is registered under section one hundred and eleven or under this section, the employer who executes such contract in person or by agent shall pay to the Inspector or Magistrate such fee, not exceeding one rupee, as the Local Government may direct.

C.—Employers' Returns and Magistrates' Inspections.

113. Every employer shall keep such registers of all labourers and other persons employed on the estate of which he is in charge, in such form, and shall make to the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate such periodical returns in writing, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe. The Inspector may examine such registers and muster all labourers and other persons employed on any estate within such local limits, and may verify the accuracy of the entries in such registers, or in any prescribed periodical return.

Registers to be kept and returns made by employers.

114. Any Inspector or Magistrate, or any person authorized by either of them in writing in this behalf, may at any time enter and inspect all lands and houses wholly or partially used by or for labourers, or by or for any other natives of India employed on any estate who are not natives of the labour-district in which such estate is situate, and may require that any labourer or other such native shall be brought before him, and that a copy of the labour-contract of any labourer shall be produced, and may make any inquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any labourer or other such native.

Inspector and Magistrate may at any time inspect lands, &c., used by labourers, &c.

D.—Regulation of Labour.

115. Every employer shall prepare a schedule specifying the daily task to be executed by each labourer employed on the estate of which such employer is in charge, and may from time to time alter any schedule so prepared.

Schedule of task-work to be prepared.

One copy of every such schedule shall be field in a book which shall be open to the examination of the Inspector, and another copy thereof in the Bengálí language shall be stuck up in some conspicuous place accessible to the labourers to which such schedule relates.

The minimum payment for each daily task shall be the quotient resulting from dividing the monthly wage of the labourer concerned by the whole number of days in the current month.

116. No labourer shall be bound to labour more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours in any one day. Every labourer shall, for one day in each week, receive wages as for a full task done, without being required to labour for the same. The employer shall, on six days in each week, provide for each labourer work sufficient to enable him to earn at least his minimum daily wage. Failing such due provision of work, the labourer shall, if he can show that he was able and willing to labour for the same, be entitled to claim his minimum daily wage.

Limitations and conditions of task-work.

117. If the Inspector considers that any schedule of daily tasks, or any part thereof, is unreasonable, he may by order in writing direct that a reduction specified in such order be made of such tasks. The employer shall at once make such reduction, but may, if dissatisfied with the Inspector's order, by notice in writing require the Inspector to refer the schedule to a committee for consideration. Such committee shall consist—

Provisions for revision of schedule by Inspector subject to appeal to committee.

(*a*) of the Inspector,

(*b*) of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, and

(*c*) if practicable, of a medical officer.

Where the employer fails to nominate a person within seven days after being thereunto requested in writing by the Inspector, the Inspector, instead of the employer so failing, may nominate a person.

When the committee consists only of the Inspector and of a person nominated by the employer or Inspector, the Inspector shall have the casting vote.

118. If such committee, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that the daily tasks specified in such schedule or any of them are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce them in such manner as they think fit. The employer shall thereupon alter his schedule accordingly, and copies of the schedule so altered shall be filed and stuck up in the manner directed in section one hundred and fifteen, and shall, as between him and the labourers concerned, take the place of the former schedule.

Committee to revise schedule.

119. Notwithstanding anything contained in any such schedule, the Inspector may order that any specified labourer, who is in his opinion unable from weakness to earn by his labour the sum of one anna and a half per diem, according to the said schedule, shall receive, in lieu of such actual earnings, subsistence-allowance at the rate of one anna and a half per diem, or diet on a scale to be approved by such Inspector. Such subsistence-allowance shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of wages.

Provision for weakly labourers.

E.—Incapacity for Labour.

120. The Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any labourer is employed may release such labourer, for such period as he thinks fit, from performing his labour-contract, if he be, in the judgment of such Inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause.

Inspector may suspend contract of any labourer temporarily unfitted for labour.

Every such release shall be endorsed by the Inspector on the labour-contract, and the time during which the release continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the labourer is bound to serve. Every such labourer shall, during such release, receive such subsistence-allowance from his employer as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

121. If any labourer is compelled to absent himself from work on account of sickness, he shall receive from his employer for each day of such absence subsistence-allowance of one anna and a half, or, if in hospital, sick diet on a scale to be approved by the Inspector.

Labourer absent from sickness.

If such absence exceeds the total number of thirty days in any one year, and the employer, as soon as such number is exceeded, gives the labourer a notice in writing to that effect, each day of absence in excess of such number shall be added to the term of the labour-contract, unless the labourer refunds to the employer the sum of one anna and a half for each day so in excess. The Inspector shall from time to time, when visiting the estate, endorse on the labourer's labour-contract, after such enquiry as may be necessary, the number of days so added to the term thereof.

122. If, in the opinion of the Inspector, any labourer is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his labour-contract or any material part thereof, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver such certificate to the employer of such labourer or his agent, and from the date of such certificate the labour-contract of such labourer shall wholly determine. Every labourer whose labour-contract so determines shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award.

Discharge of labourer permanently incapacitated.

Such sum and any subsistence-allowance mentioned in sections one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of wages.

F.—Accommodation for Labourers.

123. Every employer shall be bound to provide for the labourers employed on the estate of which he is in charge such house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements as the Local Government may by rule direct.

House-accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

124. When the food-grain commonly used by any class of labourers is not procurable by such labourers at reasonable prices in the local markets near the estate on which such labourers are employed, the employer of such labourers shall be bound to supply them with such grain at a reasonable price. The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette determine, either generally or for each district or part of a district, what shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a reasonable price.

Supply of food-grain by employer.

125. Subject to any rules which may be made by the Local Government in this behalf, any Inspector may, by order in writing,

Provisions for rationing.

(*a*) direct that, on any specified estate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, all the labourers or any specified class of labourers shall be furnished by their employer with rations, cooked or uncooked, on such scale, for such period not exceeding three months from the date of their arrival on the estate, as may be specified in such order;

(*b*) exempt any specified labourer from the effect of any such general order if he is satisfied that such labourer is able to earn a full wage and desires to provide himself with proper and sufficient food;

(*c*) direct that any specified labourer shall be furnished with rations for any term not exceeding six months, and renew any such order for a like term.

The cost of each labourer's ration furnished to him in accordance with any order made under this section shall be calculated at current rates as determined by the Inspector, and shall be deducted from any wages earned by the labourer during the period for which such order is in force.

126. If any employer does not, in the opinion of the Inspector, provide such hospital-accommodation in a suitable place available to the labourers employed upon the estate of which he is in charge, or does not make such provision for the medical treatment of such labourers, as the Local Government may direct, the Local Government may require such employer to contribute to the support of a central hospital to be established, or to the pay of a medical officer to be appointed,

Provision for hospital-accommodation and medical attendance.

for the medical treatment of such labourers, such sum, proportionate to the number of labourers so employed, as it thinks fit.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide accommodation, &c., as required by the rules.

127. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate may, with respect to any estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, institute an inquiry whether the employer in charge of such estate has provided for his labourers house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains and rations in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Local Government. At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a Magistrate. Every such inquiry shall be held at some place on the estate to which it relates, or within ten miles of such estate, and shall be conducted and dealt with as if it were an inquiry of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

G.—Localities unfit for the Residence of Labourers.

Inspector to report.

128. If in the opinion of the Inspector any estate or portion of an estate situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction is at any time, by reason of climate, situation or condition, unfit for the residence of labourers, or of any particular class of labourers, he shall give notice in writing of such opinion to the Magistrate of the district; and such Magistrate shall forthwith, by order in writing, summon a Committee to inquire into the matter.

Magistrate to summon Committee.

Such Committee shall consist of the Magistrate, the Inspector, the medical officer of the district and one or more employers of labourers, when such employers are available.

If the Magistrate is unable to procure the service on such Committee of any employer of labourers, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons qualified to serve on such Committee.

Proceedings of Committee.

129. Such Committee shall as soon as may be inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion to which the order appointing the Committee relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge thereof or the Inspector, may desire to place before it.

If Committee finds estate unfit, labour-contract to be void as regards such estate.

If such Committee or the majority thereof is of opinion that such estate or portion, or any part of such estate or portion, is unfit for the residence of labourers generally, or of any particular class of labourers, it shall record a finding to that effect.

When such finding has been recorded, no labourer, or no labourer of the particular class to which such finding relates, as the case may be, shall be bound by any labour-contract to labour on the estate or portion, or part of such estate or portion, as the case may be, which is found unfit for the residence of such labourers.

Labourer bound to labour elsewhere.

When any labourer is released under this section from the performance of a labour-contract to labour on any estate, he shall be bound to labour on any other estate belonging to his employer and situate in the same labour-district; or, where the finding relates only to a portion or part of an estate, on any other portion or part of the same estate.

Local Government how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds seven per cent., or if the average mortality for three years exceeds seven per cent.

130. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon, or on any portion thereof, during the last preceding twelve months, or that the average annual number of labourers employed on an estate who have died thereon or on any portion thereof during the last preceding three years, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of labourers employed thereon during such period of twelve months or three years, as the case may be, than seven per centum, the Local Government may direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters:—

Matters to be enquired into.

(*a*) the cause or causes of such mortality;

(*b*) the want (if any) of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer in charge of such estate or portion, causing or contributing to such mortality;

(*c*) the fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion for the residence of labourers.

Medical officer to report.

131. Such medical officer shall, as soon as may be, inquire into such matters, and shall hear and record such information relating thereto as the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, or the Inspector, may place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion, and shall make a report expressing the reasons for his opinion, and transmit the same to the Local Government together with the information so recorded and the notes of his inspection of such estate or portion.

Local Government may declare estate unfit for residence.

132. If the Local Government, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information and notes, is of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion, or the employer in charge of the same, of due care or precaution, or of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, and that such estate or portion is thereby rendered unfit for the residence of labourers, it may declare in writing that such estate or portion is unfit for the residence of labourers. Such declaration of the Local Government shall have the same effect as the finding of a Committee under section one hundred and twenty-nine.

Effect of declaration.

Power to certify fitness of estate or portion found or declared to be unfit.

133. If it at any time appears to the Inspector that any estate or portion thereof, or any part of such portion, found under section one hundred and twenty-nine, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-two, to be unfit for the residence of labourers, or any particular class of labourers, has become fit for the residence of such labourers or such particular class of labourers, as the case may be, he shall, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such estate, portion or part is situate, give a certificate to that effect signed by him. Thereupon all labourers who have been released under section one hundred and twenty-nine or section one hundred and thirty-two from the performance of a contract to labour on such estate, portion or part, shall again be bound to labour on the estate, portion or part, as the case may be, to which the certificate relates.

H.—Complaints made by Labourers.

If labourer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of Act, employer to send him to Inspector or Magistrate.

134. If any labourer states to his employer, or any person acting on behalf of his employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector or to any Magistrate of personal ill-usage or breach, on the part of his employer or such person, of any provisions of this Act or of any rule of the Local Government made hereunder, the person to whom such statement is made shall forthwith send such labourer to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate wherein he is employed is situate: Provided that, if more than ten labourers at any one time so state their desire to make such a complaint, the person to whom the statement is made may, instead of sending such labourers to such Inspector or Magistrate, give him notice in writing of their complaint.

Inspector or Magistrate how to proceed if complaint is made to him, or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

135. Whenever any such complaint is made to an Inspector or Magistrate, or whenever any Inspector or Magistrate receives notice in writing of any such complaint, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any employer or person acting on his behalf has personally ill-used, or committed any breach mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-four in respect of, any labourer, such Inspector or Magistrate shall, as soon as may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and inquire into the matter complained of:

Provided that, if the place in which an Inspector or Magistrate has reasonable grounds for believing that such ill-usage or breach has been committed is situate beyond the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall, instead of inquiring into the matter himself, forthwith send information thereof in writing to the Inspector or Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such ill-usage or breach has been committed.

Power to summon witness.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Inspector or Magistrate may summon and examine any person as a witness.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

136. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a labourer, the Inspector or Magistrate is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall dismiss the complaint; and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the complainant's labour-contract the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of the inquiry, and the number of days so endorsed shall be added to the period for which the complainant contracted to labour.

Every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that the complainant has absented himself from his labour voluntarily and without reasonable cause during the number of days so endorsed.

Award of compensation to employer.

137. When any complaint is dismissed under section one hundred and thirty-six, the Inspector or Magistrate may award to the employer any reasonable compensation on account of any expense incurred by him in connection with such complaint, and shall endorse the amount of such compensation on the complainant's copy of the labour-contract. The complainant shall be bound to pay the amount so awarded; and in default of such payment his labour-contract shall not be deemed to have determined until he has worked off such amount at the rate of one day's labour for each four annas of such amount.

If on inquiry there is sufficient ground for proceeding.

138. If, upon such inquiry by a Magistrate or by an Inspector who is a Magistrate, such Magistrate or Inspector is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for proceeding with the case, he shall dispose of the same according to law. If the Inspector is not a Magistrate and is of such opinion, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses (if any) to the nearest Magistrate; and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to law.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

139. If, upon the complaint of any labourer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate that the wages of such labourer are in arrear for two months, or if the wages of any person whose labour-contract has determined are proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate to have been withheld for any period after such determination, the Magistrate may award to such labourer or person the amount which appears to be then due to him;

Compensation may be given.

and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as to such Magistrate seems just; and, in case of default in payment of the amount so awarded, the Magistrate shall levy such amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the employer of such labourer or person.

Power to cancel contract on conviction of employer,

140. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of a Magistrate—

(*a*) that any employer, or any person placed by him in authority over any labourer, has been convicted of any offence causing injury to the person, or loss or damage to the property, of such labourer and under the Code of Criminal Procedure triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or

(*b*) that any employer, or other person as aforesaid, has been twice convicted of any such offence against such labourer and under the said Code triable by a Magistrate, or

or if wages are in arrear for more than four months,

(*c*) that the wages of any labourer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the whole of such labourer's wages for four months, or

(*d*) that any labourer has been compelled by his employer or by any person placed by his employer

in authority over him to perform any labour while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by his employer or any such person,

or if ill-usage is proved.

such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the labourer aggrieved, cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the labourer's copy of the labour-contract, or, if the same be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the labourer.

I.—Determination of Labour contract.

141. Whenever a labour-contract determines, the employer shall endorse on the labourer's copy of the contract the fact of such determination, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give to the labourer a certificate of such determination; and, if the employer refuses or neglects to do so, the Inspector may, on application by the labourer, make such endorsement or give such certificate.

Endorsement of determination on labour-contract.

The employer shall give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination within one month from the date thereof.

142. If any labourer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his labour-contract or of the labour-contract of any member of his family, by payment of a sum equivalent to the value of such unexpired term, such labourer may require his employer to take him, or allow him to go, before the Inspector within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he may be employed; and, on his depositing such sum with such Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that the labourer requires him, within one week, to show cause why the labourer, the unexpired term of whose contract is proposed to be redeemed, should not be released from his contract. If no sufficient cause is shown, the Inspector shall require such labourer's copy of the contract to be produced, and on production thereof shall endorse thereon a certificate that he has been released under this section from such contract, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall deliver to the labourer a certificate under his hand to that effect; and shall in either case hold the sum so deposited to the credit of the employer of such labourer.

Power to redeem labour-contract.

The value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third, fourth and fifth years of the original term of the contract.

Value of unexpired term of labour-contract.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS.

143. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act—

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

(*a*) to define and regulate the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by it under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe what returns and reports shall be made under this Act by any such officers or by any contractors or local agents within the territories under its administration and the form in which they shall be respectively so made;

(*c*) to prescribe the forms of all registers, licenses, certificates and notices required under this Act with respect to the territories under its administration;

(*d*) to prescribe the particulars to be registered by a Registering officer in respect of each person who is brought before him in any district under its administration for registration as a labourer or dependent;

(*e*) to prescribe the fees to be paid for any license granted under this Act by any officer appointed by it and for the registration of labourers or dependents in any district under its administration;

(*f*) to prescribe the conditions upon which any officer appointed by it may grant licenses to masters of vessels carrying passengers to any labour-district; to provide for the ventilation, cleanliness and water-supply of such vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder by any such officer; and to prescribe the lists, returns and reports to be kept and submitted by the masters of such vessels;

(*g*) to prescribe the description, quantity and quality of provisions, medical drugs and other stores to be taken on board such vessels carrying labourers when such vessels are within the territories under its administration, and the daily allowance to be issued to each labourer and dependent during the journey through such territories; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks and other servants to be carried on board such vessels, and to provide generally for the accommodation of labourers and their dependents on such vessels;

(*h*) to provide for the accommodation, food, clothing and medical treatment of all labourers and dependents detained on account of sickness by order of a Magistrate at any place within any district under its administration;

(*i*) to declare the routes through the territories under its administration by which labourers and their dependents shall not travel to the labour-districts;

(*j*) to prescribe the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and amount and kind of food-grains to be provided by employers for their labourers, and to regulate the rations to be supplied to labourers under this Act in the labour-districts under its administration;

(*k*) to provide for the hospital-accommodation and medical treatment of labourers in such labour-districts, and to prescribe the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for such labourers;

(*l*) to provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital-depôts situate within the territories under its administration, and for the support and medical treatment of labourers and their dependents passing through such depôts;

(*m*) to prescribe the clothing to be supplied to labourers and their dependents while proceeding to the labour-districts through the territories under its administration; and, generally,

(*n*) to give effect to the provisions of this Act within the districts subject to its administration.

144. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam may further respectively make rules consistent with this Act to provide for the detention and inspection of vessels in respect of which licenses are granted hereunder and passengers being natives of India carried thereon while in transit through the territories respectively administered by them.

Special power of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Assam.

145. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by rule prescribe as a penalty for the infringement of any rule made by it hereunder, or of any provision of this Act for a breach of which a penalty is not expressly provided, a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to prescribe penalties.

All rules made under this Act by the Local Government shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

146. Whoever knowingly induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist, any native of India to emigrate in contravention of a notification published under section five shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such native whom he so induces or assists, or attempts to induce or assist.

Inducing native to emigrate in contravention of a notification under section 5.

147. Whoever, being a recruiter,

Recruiter removing, &c., unregistered persons.

removes, or attempts to remove, any person to a depôt before he has been registered under section thirty-two, or induces or attempts to induce him to go to a depôt or to leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Registering officer before whom such person ought to be brought under section thirty-one, or aids or attempts to aid such person in going to a depôt or in leaving any such local limits, before he has been so registered,

or induces or attempts to induce any person who has been so registered to proceed to any place other than the depôt which has been established by the contractor on whose behalf such recruiter is licensed, or conveys or attempts to convey him to such place,

shall be punished in respect of every such person with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

148. Whoever, being a recruiter or a person deputed by him to accompany labourers to a depôt, fails to provide any labourer or any dependent whom he accompanies on the journey to the depôt with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such labourer or dependent on such journey, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, in default of payment of such fine within twenty-four hours, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Recruiter not supplying proper food, &c.

The convicting Magistrate may award the whole or any portion of any fine levied under this section as compensation to the labourer in respect of whom, or of whose dependent, such failure or ill-treatment has occurred.

149. Any labourer engaged by a recruiter and who, having been registered under section thirty-two, without reasonable cause refuses or neglects when at the depôt to execute, within thirty days after his arrival at such depôt, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to the amount of the expense incurred in registering him and conveying him to the depôt and maintaining him therein; and, in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Labourer refusing without reasonable cause to execute contract at depôt.

Any labourer so punished may be forthwith discharged from the depôt.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter by whom such expense was incurred.

150. Any labourer registered under section sixty-six who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to execute, within fifteen days from the day on which he was so registered, a labour-contract in conformity with the terms made known to him when he was registered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or to the amount of the expense reasonably incurred by the garden-sardár in procuring his registration, whichever amount is least.

Labourer refusing to execute contract with garden-sardár.

Every fine levied under this section shall be paid to the garden-sardár by whom such expense was incurred.

151. Whoever, being a garden-sardár,

Garden-sardár failing to report himself, &c.

fails, within fourteen days after his arrival in the local area within which he is authorized to enter into contracts under this Act, to report himself to the local agent (if any) specified in his certificate, or

removes or attempts to remove any person to a labour-district before he has been registered as provided by section sixty-six, or

induces or attempts to induce any person to go to a labour-district or to leave the local area specified in the certificate of such sardár before he has been so registered, or aids or attempts to aid him in proceeding to a labour-district or in leaving any such local area before he has been so registered, or

fails without sufficient cause to return to his employer within the time specified in his certificate, or

fails to account for the money advanced to him by his employer for the purpose of engaging labourers, and

whoever being a garden-sardár or a person appointed under section fifty or section seventy-three to accompany labourers to a labour-district wilfully abandons any labourer or his dependent on the way to such district,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Garden-sardár making over labourers to contractors, &c.

152. Any garden-sardár who makes over to any contractor, sub-contractor or recruiter, or to the garden-sardár or local agent of any employer other than the employer by whom his certificate was granted, any persons engaged as labourers by him, or

allows any persons engaged as labourers by any other contractor or sub-contractor or recruiter to share the accommodation provided by him under section fifty-seven, or

places any person engaged as a labourer by him in a contractor's depôt or in the place of accommodation provided by a recruiter in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees; and his certificate may be impounded by the convicting Magistrate.

Any Magistrate impounding a certificate under this section shall send it for cancellation to the Magistrate by whom it was countersigned.

Garden-sardár failing to comply with instructions indorsed on way-bill.

153. Any garden-sardár or person appointed by him as provided by section seventy-three, who accompanies labourers to the labour-districts, and fails to present a way-bill as required by section seventy-six or to carry out any of the instructions entered in such way-bill, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Master receiving native passengers on board in contravention of Act.

154. Any master not licensed under section eighty-nine who, in contravention of section eighty-seven, knowingly receives on board his vessel more than twenty passengers being natives of India, and

any master licensed as aforesaid who knowingly receives on board his vessel any such passengers in excess of the number specified in his license or in any order of an Embarkation Agent under section ninety-one, for the purpose of transporting them to a labour-district,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each passenger so received.

Nothing in this section applies to the master of a vessel exempted under section eighty-seven.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of license.

155. Any master licensed under section eighty-nine who with intent to defraud does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of his vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of passengers specified in his license or in any order made under section ninety-one by an Embarkation Agent, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master not complying with section 94.

156. Any master licensed as aforesaid who proceeds on his voyage with his vessel carrying labourers without having complied with the provisions of section ninety-four shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Master not complying with order under section 96.

157. Any master licensed as aforesaid who fails to comply with an order of an Embarkation Agent made under section ninety-six shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each day during which he fails to comply with such order after the day on which the order was received by him.

Master permitting labourer to leave vessel contrary to section 98.

158. Any master licensed as aforesaid causing or permitting a labourer finally to leave his vessel contrary to the provisions of section ninety-eight shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each labourer so leaving his vessel.

Master or officer wilfully omitting to stop vessel at certain places.

159. Any master licensed as aforesaid who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of section ninety-nine shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Person disobeying Magistrate's order as to communication between vessel and land.

160. Any person who disobeys any order made under section one hundred and one by a Magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Master or medical officer disobeying or neglecting to enforce rules.

161. Any master licensed as aforesaid, or any medical officer in charge of his vessel, who wilfully omits or neglects to obey or enforce on board of such vessel any provision of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Labourer deserting, &c., after registration.

162. Any labourer who, having been registered under section thirty-two or section sixty-six, deserts while on his journey from the district in which he has been so registered to a labour-district, or

without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to proceed from the district in which he has been so registered, or to embark in any vessel when called upon to do so by an Embarkation Agent,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Employer refusing or omitting to keep registers, &c.

163. Any employer who refuses or wilfully omits to keep such registers, or to make such periodical returns in writing to the Inspector, as may be prescribed by any rule made hereunder, or who knowingly keeps an incorrect register or makes an incorrect return, or who wilfully omits to prepare, file or stick up a schedule as required by section one hundred and fifteen, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person obstructing inspection under section 114.

164. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs any entry, inspection or inquiry made under section one hundred and fourteen shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person compelling labourer to perform labour for which he is unfit.

165. Any employer, or any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who compels any labourer to perform any labour, knowing that he is at the time unfit to perform such labour, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Persons buying labourer's rations.

166. Any person who buys the rations which have been furnished under section one hundred and twenty-five to any labourer, and any labourer who sells any such rations, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Employer omitting to provide house-accommodation, &c.

167. Any employer who wilfully omits to provide house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, food-grains or rations in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any rule made hereunder, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and the convicting Magistrate may order him to comply with such provisions within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order within the time so fixed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which such omission continues.

If the employer fails to pay the last-mentioned fine, the person on whose account he has been acting shall be liable to pay such fine.

Employer neglecting to provide hospital-accommodation.

168. Any employer who fails to provide such hospital-accommodation for, or to make such provision for the medical care and treatment of, labourers, as is required by any rule made under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees for each week during which such default continues.

Employer causing labourer to reside on estate declared unfit.

169. Where any estate or portion thereof has been found under section one hundred and twenty-nine, or declared under section one hundred and thirty-two, unfit for the residence of labourers or any class of labourers, as the case may be, every employer who, until a certificate has been given under section one hundred and thirty-three, causes or permits such labourers or class of labourers to reside or labour upon such estate or portion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Unlawful absence from work.

170. Every employer may, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, send to the Inspector a statement in writing containing the names of all or any of his labourers who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absented themselves from labour during the preceding month, and specifying the periods of such absence. When any employer sends any such statement in writing, he shall at the same time notify to each labourer concerned the fact that he has done so.

Any Inspector who receives any such statement shall, when next visiting the estate on which the labourers to whom such statement relates are employed, inquire into each such case of absence, in the presence of the labourer concerned, and, if satisfied that the labourer has voluntarily and without reasonable cause absented himself, shall, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of four annas for each such day of absence, endorse such days of absence on the labour-contract of such labourer, and add them to the term of such contract.

Labourer absent without cause.

171. Any labourer who, voluntarily and without reasonable cause, absents himself from his labour for more than seven consecutive days, or for more than seven days in any one month, shall be liable to forfeit his wages for the period of such absence, and to pay to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each such day of absence, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen days; and in case such absence has extended to twenty days in any two consecutive months, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such labourer by his employer, or failure of the employer to fulfil any condition of the labour-contract binding on the employer, is reasonable cause within the meaning of section one hundred and seventy and this section.

Deserter may be apprehended without warrant.

172. If any labourer deserts from his employer's service, such employer, or any person acting on his behalf, may, without a warrant and without the assistance of any police-officer, arrest such labourer wherever he may be found: Provided that, if such labourer be found within five miles of the place where a Magistrate resides or in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without warrant.

Every police-officer shall assist in arresting any such labourer if so required by the employer or person acting on his behalf.

Whoever arrests a labourer under this section shall without delay take him to the police-station nearest to the place of the arrest; and if he fails to do so shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Procedure at police-station.

173. The police-officer in charge of such station shall on the appearance of the parties take down in writing the statement of the person arresting the labourer, and shall then forthwith send the labourer to the nearest Magistrate.

Such Magistrate shall either inquire into and dispose of the case himself, or, if the estate of the employer from whose service the labourer deserted is not situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, he shall forward the labourer to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such estate is situate.

The Magistrate to whom the labourer is forwarded shall dispose of the case according to law.

Procedure on complaint of desertion.

174. Whenever an employer or a person acting on his behalf complains to a Magistrate that a labourer has deserted from his employer's service, such Magistrate may, without previously examining the complainant, issue a summons for the attendance of such labourer, or a warrant for his arrest, and fix a day for hearing the complaint.

175. Every labourer who deserts from his employer's service shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. For a second conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months. For a third and every subsequent conviction for a like offence he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Punishment for desertion.

176. If it appears to the Magistrate trying a labourer for deserting from his employer's service that such labourer was arrested without sufficient cause, such Magistrate may impose a fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, on the employer or person acting on his behalf by whom, or at whose instance, such labourer was arrested. The Magistrate may in his sentence direct that the whole or any part of such fine be paid by way of compensation to the labourer so arrested.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

177. Whenever any labourer has actually suffered imprisonment for terms amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, the Inspector shall cancel the labour-contract of such labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the contract a certificate of such cancellation; or, if such copy be not forthcoming, he shall give to the labourer a written certificate of such cancellation.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

178. Any labourer guilty of habitual drunkenness, or wilfully disregarding any sanitary regulation approved by the Inspector and duly notified for the guidance of the labourers on the estate on which such labourer is employed, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week.

Penalty for drunkenness or neglect of sanitary regulations.

179. The employer of any labourer sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, or any person authorized to act in this behalf for such employer, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such labourer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his labour-contract. On such application being made, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that such labourer be made over or forwarded to his employer;

and in that case such Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the labourer, and shall endorse on his copy of the labour-contract a certificate of such cancellation, or, if such copy be not forthcoming, shall give him a written certificate of such cancellation.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-seven.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

180. Every employer who obtains an order of a Magistrate for the making over or forwarding of any labourer shall be liable to defray the expense (if any) incurred in such making over or forwarding; and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the Magistrate a sum sufficient in the Magistrate's opinion to defray such expense.

Expenses of forwarding labourer to be paid by employer.

181. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section one hundred and seventy-seven, make over such labourer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to take charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any labourer from the terms of his labour-contract:

Conviction not to operate as a release.

If no person is present on the part of the employer to take charge of the labourer at the expiry of his sentence, the Magistrate shall forward such labourer to the principal place of business of his employer situate within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and the expense of such forwarding shall be recoverable from such employer as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

182. When any labourer is convicted under section one hundred and seventy-one of absence from labour or is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate so convicting or sentencing him shall endorse on the employer's copy of the labour-contract the period during which such labourer is convicted of being absent from his labour, or the term for which he is sentenced to imprisonment, or both, as the case may be.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

The period so endorsed shall be added to the term for which such labourer contracted to serve; and such labourer shall not be deemed to have performed his labour-contract till he has served for the term specified therein in addition to the period so endorsed.

183. Whoever, knowing that any labourer is bound by his labour-contract to labour for any employer, voluntarily entices or attempts to entice such labourer to leave such employer, or harbours or employs any such labourer who has, in contravention of the terms of his labour-contract, left his employer, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

Other person enticing away, harbouring or employing labourer under labour-contract.

The convicting Magistrate may in his discretion award to the employer with whom such labourer has contracted the whole or any part of any fine levied under this section.

184. Whoever, being bound by section one hundred and thirty-four to send any labourer before, or to give notice of any complaint to, an Inspector or Magistrate, refuses or neglects so to send such labourer, or to give such notice, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to send labourer before Magistrate as provided by section 134.

185. Any employer who—

Employer refusing to endorse labour-contract, &c., as required by section 141.

refuses or wilfully neglects to endorse the labourer's copy of his contract as required by section one hundred and forty-one, or

detains a labourer after the determination of his labour-contract, or

fails to give to the Inspector notice in writing of such determination within one month of the date thereof,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

186. Any employer or person acting for an employer who refuses or neglects to comply with the request of a labourer made under section one hundred and forty-two shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Employer or other person neglecting to comply with request of labourer wishing to redeem unexpired term.

187. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Abetment.

188. Whoever commits any offence against this Act or any rule made hereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found 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 for offences.

189. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made hereunder, or from being liable under any other law to any penalty higher than that provided by this Act for such offence: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

190. All arrears of wages due under any labour-contract shall be a charge upon the estate upon which the labourer to whom such labour-contract relates has been engaged to labour; or if he has engaged to labour upon any one of several estates managed by the same employer, shall be a charge upon that one of such estates upon which such labourer for the time being actually labours.

Wages due under labour-contract a charge upon estate.

191. Whenever an estate on which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour is transferred by act of parties or operation of law, or devolves, the person to whom it is so transferred or on whom it devolves shall be bound by the labour-contract of such labourer in the same manner and to the same extent as the person by or from whom it is transferred or devolves would have been bound by such contract, and shall have the same rights and remedies under such contract as such person would have had thereunder, if the estate had not been transferred or had not devolved.

Owner of estate for time being has all rights and remedies in respect of labour-contracts charged on it.

No person who has ceased to be the owner of the estate upon which any labourer has under this Act contracted to labour shall be liable in respect of any breach of the labour-contract of such labourer which occurs after he has ceased to be such owner.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

192. Subject to the power of a Magistrate under this Act or the Code of Criminal Procedure to award fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, the Local Government shall credit all fines, fees and rates levied and paid under this Act in the territories under its administration to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labour Transport Fund;" and such fund shall be at the disposal of such Local Government, in such manner as the Government of India may direct, for paying the salaries and allowances of all officers and establishments appointed under this Act by such Local Government and their pensionary and leave allowances, and generally for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act and the rules of the Local Government made hereunder. The annual surplus accruing in such fund shall be applied to reducing the annual rate or the registration-fees leviable under this Act, and not otherwise.

Fines, fees and rates to be credited to "Inland Labour Transport Fund."

193. All sums heretofore expended on roads or other communications by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal out of the Inland Labour Transport Fund constituted by the said Bengal Act No. VII of 1873 shall be deemed to have been expended in accordance with law.

Expenditure on roads legalized.

194. An Assistant Inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an Inspector as he is authorized in writing by the Inspector to perform or exercise.

Duty of Assistant Inspector.

195. All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government or on any Superintendent, Medical Inspector, Emigration Agent or other officer may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers of Local Government and officers exercisable from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 9.)

Form of Labour-contract between Labourer and Employer.

This contract, made under the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, between *A B* (hereinafter called *the labourer*) of the one part, and* [*C D* (*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*) on behalf of] *E F* (hereinafter called *the employer*) on the other part, witnesseth that the said* [*agent* or *local agent* or *garden-sardár*

* Parts in brackets to be omitted if the contract is made without the intervention of an agent, local agent or garden-sardár.

on behalf of the said] employer doth hereby promise the said labourer, that if he, the said labourer, do remain and labour on the X estate † of his said employer Y estates in the labour-district of for the term of years from the date of the execution of this contract, he, the said employer, will, from the date on which the said labourer commences to labour on such estate pay or cause to estates be paid to the said labourer monthly wages at the rate of Rs. ‡ for a completed daily task regulated in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and, when such task is not completed, monthly wages calculated at the same rate in proportion to the amount of work actually done, and that during such period he, the said employer, will supply to the said labourer rice at a price of Rs. — per maund, and will faithfully comply with all rules regarding house-accommodation, medical treatment, and the supply of food-grains or rations to the said labourer, which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; and this contract further witnesseth that the said labourer doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise, agree so to remain and labour for the said employer. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands at this day of 18 .

† As the case may be.

‡ State rates for various periods of contract.

Signature of labourer and of employer (or of his agent, local agent or garden-sardár).

Form of Description of Labourer.

NAME.	Father's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	RESIDENCE.			Descriptive marks.
					District.	Thánd.	Village.	

[*Endorsement to be filled up by Registering officer before whom the contract is executed.*]

I hereby certify that, before the said *A B* signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

Signed .....
Registering officer.

[*Endorsement on labourer's copy of contract, to be left blank until the contract is determined.*]

I hereby certify that the foregoing contract has been determined by effluxion of time (*or* by mutual consent, *or* under the provisions of section of Act , as the case may be).

Dated at .
This day of }

Signature of Employer or of Inspector.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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 13th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1882.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT, 1882.

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THE SCHEDULE.

An Act to define and amend the law relating to Private Trusts and Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Trusts Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882. Short title. Commencement.

It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam; and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part 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. Local extent. Savings.

2. The Statute and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall, to the extent mentioned in the said schedule, be repealed in the territories to which this Act for the time being extends. Repeal of enactments.

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: Interpretation-clause. "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.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

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. Lawful purpose.

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.

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 bequeaths 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.

(*c*) 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.

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 immoveable 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. Trust of moveable property.

These rules do not apply where they would operate so as to effectuate a fraud.

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. Creation of trust.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

7. A trust may be created— Who may create trusts.

(*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.

8. The subject-matter of a trust must be property transferable to the beneficiary. Subject of trust.

It must not be a merely beneficial interest under a subsisting trust.

9. Every person capable of holding property may be a beneficiary. Who may be 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. Disclaimer by beneficiary.

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. Who may be trustee.

No one bound to accept trust.

No one is bound to accept a trust.

Acceptance of trust.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

(*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 required.

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 nature and 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.

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, 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 bequeaths certain monies 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 monies 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 is bound to 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 is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to 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;

(*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;

(*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;

(*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, or by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

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.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

21. Nothing in section twenty shall apply to investments made before this Act comes into force, or 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 three thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

22. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, 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 bequeaths 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.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary 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.

A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where he has actually received interest:

(*b*) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary:

(*c*) where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so:

(*d*) where he may be fairly presumed to have received interest.

He is liable, in case (*a*), to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*e*) where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate.

(*f*) Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the nett profits made by such employment.

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 bequeaths 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 as 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 as 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.

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:

(*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 bequeaths 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 the extent of the assets he has received, 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 institute a suit to compel 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 to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

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 any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

Indemnity of trustees.

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 overpayment.

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 in the opinion of the Court for summary disposal.

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, 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, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be a landlord in possession.

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 obtained.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same subject to prior charges or not, and either together or in lots, by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such reasonable 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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

Power to convey.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature.

Power to vary investments.

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.

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 religious worship, 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 or referred to 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 religious worship, 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.

42. Any trustees or trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money, securities or other moveable property payable, transferable or deliverable to them or him by reason, or in the exercise, of any trust or power; and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying, transferring or delivering the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. Two or more trustees acting together may, if and as they think fit—

Power to compound, &c.

(*a*) accept any composition or any security for any debt or for any property claimed;

(*b*) allow any time for payment of any debt;

(*c*) compromise, compound, abandon, submit to arbitration or otherwise settle any debt, account, claim or thing whatever relating to the trust; and,

(*d*) for any of those purposes, enter into, give, execute and do such agreements, instruments of composition or arrangement, releases and other things as to them seem expedient, without being responsible for any loss occasioned by any act or thing so done by them in good faith.

The powers conferred by this section on two or more trustees acting together may be exercised by a sole acting trustee when by the instrument of trust, if any, a sole trustee is authorized to execute the trusts and powers thereof.

This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the instrument of trust, if any, and shall have effect subject to the terms of that instrument and to the provisions therein contained.

This section applies only to trusts created after this Act comes into force.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

48. 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.

49. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

50. 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.

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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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 proposed 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 any part thereof, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, or any part thereof, for himself.

Trustee for purchase.

54. A trustee or co-trustee 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 his co-trustees.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

55. The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Rights to rents and profits.

56. 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.

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 trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

Right to transfer of possession.

When property has been 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 the second clause of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

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 bequeaths 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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 bequeaths 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.

Right to compel to any act of duty.

61. 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.

Wrongful purchase by trustee.

62. 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 nett 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.

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.

Following trust-property—

into the hands of third persons;

63. 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.

into that into which it has been converted.

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.

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.

Saving of rights of certain transferees.

64. Nothing in section sixty-three entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

(*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 of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in section sixty-three 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 liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is transferred.

Acquisition by trustee of trust-property wrongfully converted.

65. 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.

Right in case of blended property.

66. 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.

Wrongful employment by partner trustee of trust-property for partnership purposes.

67. 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.

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.

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

68. Where one of several beneficiaries—

(*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.

When property has been 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 applies to such property during her marriage.

Rights and liabilities of beneficiary's transferee.

69. 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.

CHAPTER VII.

OF VACATING THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE.

Office how vacated.

70. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Discharge of trustee.

71. A trustee may be discharged from his office only as follows:—

(*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;

(*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.

Petition to be discharged from trust.

72. 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.

Appointment of new trustees on death, &c.

73. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee, either original or substituted, 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—

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(*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 (with the consent of the Court) the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or (with the like consent) the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

On an appointment of a new trustee the number of trustees may be increased.

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.

The provisions of this section relative to a trustee who is dead include the case of a person nominated trustee in a will but dying before the testator, and those relative to a continuing trustee include a refusing or retiring trustee if willing to act in the execution of the power.

Appointment by Court.

74. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-three, 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.

Rule for selecting new trustees.

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.

Vesting of trust-property in new trustees.

75. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, 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.

Powers of 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.

Survival of trust.

76. 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.

OF THE EXTINCTION OF TRUSTS.

Trust how extinguished.

77. 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.

78. A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise created can be revoked only—

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract— by their consent;

(*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; or

(*c*) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors—at the pleasure of 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.

79. 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.

80. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

81. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeaths 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 belonging to him 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.

82. 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.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, or Act No. XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), section 36.

83. 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 trust 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; or
"in trust for C," and C renounces his interest under the trust.
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 bequeaths 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.

84. 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.

85. Where a testator bequeaths 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.

86. 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.

Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract.

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.

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.

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 nazránn 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.

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 gift 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.

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STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
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.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1882.

An Act to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Seditious Publications Act, 1882."

Local extent, Commencement. It extends to the whole of British India; and shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts. 2. Act No. IX of 1878 (*An Act for the better control of Publications in Oriental languages*) and Act No. XVI of 1878 (*An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878*) are repealed.

Section inserted after section 60, Act No. XIV of 1866. 3. After section 60 of Act No. XIV of 1866 (*The Indian Post Office Act, 1866*) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"60A. Whenever any notification has been published under section nineteen of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office, and such copies may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

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 13th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1882.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT, 1882.

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THE SCHEDULE.

An Act 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:—

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.

Local extent. It extends in the first instance to the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Madras in Council, the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam; and the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend it to any other part of British India. But nothing herein contained affects the rules of Muhammadan law as to *waqf*, **Savings.** 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. The Statute and Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall, to the extent mentioned in the said schedule, be repealed in the territories to which this Act for the time being extends.

Interpretation-clause. **"trust":** 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:

"author of the trust": **"trustee":** 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

"beneficiary": **"trust-property":** benefit the confidence is accepted is called the "beneficiary": the subject-matter of the trust is called "trust-property" or

"instrument of trust": "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":

"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

"notice." 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,

Expressions defined in Act IX of 1872. 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.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CREATION OF TRUSTS.

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.

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 bequeaths 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.

(*c*) 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.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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—

(*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.

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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

(*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 required.

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 nature and 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.

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, 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 bequeaths certain monies 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 monies 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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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 is bound to 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 is bound (subject to any direction contained in the instrument of trust) to 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;

(*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;

(*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;

(*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, or by any rule which the High Court may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

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.

Mortgage of land pledged to Government under Act XXVI of 1871.

21. Nothing in section twenty shall apply to investments made before this Act comes into force, or 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 three thousand rupees, a deposit thereof in a Government Savings Bank.

Deposit in Government Savings Bank.

Sale by trustee directed to sell within specified time.

22. Where a trustee directed to sell within a specified time extends such time, the burden of proving, as between himself and the beneficiary, 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 bequeaths 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.

Liability for breach of trust.

23. Where the trustee commits a breach of trust, he is liable to make good the loss which the trust-property or the beneficiary 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.

A trustee committing a breach of trust is not liable to pay interest except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where he has actually received interest;

(*b*) where the breach consists in unreasonable delay in paying trust-money to the beneficiary:

(*c*) where the trustee ought to have received interest, but has not done so:

(*d*) where he may be fairly presumed to have received interest.

He is liable, in case (*a*), to account for the interest actually received, and, in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), to account for simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, unless the Court otherwise directs.

(*e*) where the breach consists in failure to invest trust-money and to accumulate the interest or dividends thereon, he is liable to account for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate.

(*f*) Where the breach consists in the employment of trust-property or the proceeds thereof in trade or business, he is liable to account, at the option of the beneficiary, either for compound interest (with half-yearly rests) at the same rate, or for the nett profits made by such employment.

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 bequeaths 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 as 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 as 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 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.

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:

(*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 bequeaths 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 the extent of the assets he has received, 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 institute a suit to compel 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 to the extent of such interest for the benefit of such person in such manner as the Government may direct in this behalf.

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 any trust-property may be placed, nor for the insufficiency or deficiency of any stocks, funds or securities, nor otherwise for involuntary losses.

Indemnity of trustees.

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 overpayment.

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 in the opinion of the Court for summary disposal.

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, for the purposes of that Act, be deemed to be a landlord in possession.

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 obtained.

37. Where the trustee is empowered to sell any trust-property, he may sell the same subject to prior charges or not, and either together or in lots, by public auction or private contract, and either at one time or at several times, unless the instrument of trust otherwise directs.

Power to sell in lots, and either by public auction or private contract.

38. The trustee making any such sale may insert such reasonable 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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

Power to convey.

40. A trustee may, at his discretion, call in any trust-property invested in any security and invest the same on any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section twenty, and from time to time vary any such investments for others of the same nature.

Power to vary investments.

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.

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 religious worship, 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 or referred to 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 religious worship, 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.

42. Any trustees or trustee may give a receipt in writing for any money, securities or other moveable property payable, transferable or deliverable to them or him by reason, or in the exercise, of any trust or power; and, in the absence of fraud, such receipt shall discharge the person paying, transferring or delivering the same therefrom, and from seeing to the application thereof, or being accountable for any loss or misapplication thereof.

Power to give receipts.

43. Two or more trustees acting together may, if and as they think fit—

Power to compound, &c.

(*a*) accept any composition or any security for any debt or for any property claimed;

(*b*) allow any time for payment of any debt;

(*c*) compromise, compound, abandon, submit to arbitration or otherwise settle any debt, account, claim or thing whatever relating to the trust; and,

(*d*) for any of those purposes, enter into, give, execute and do such agreements, instruments of composition or arrangement, releases and other things as to them seem expedient, without being responsible for any loss occasioned by any act or thing so done by them in good faith.

The powers conferred by this section on two or more trustees acting together may be exercised by a sole acting trustee when by the instrument of trust, if any, a sole trustee is authorized to execute the trusts and powers thereof.

This section applies only if and as far as a contrary intention is not expressed in the instrument of trust, if any, and shall have effect subject to the terms of that instrument and to the provisions therein contained.

This section applies only to trusts created after this Act comes into force.

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

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 bequeaths 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 bequeaths 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.

48. 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.

49. Where a discretionary power conferred on a trustee is not exercised reasonably and in good faith, such power may be controlled by a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Control of discretionary power.

50. 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.

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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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 proposed 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 any part thereof, or obtain a mortgage or lease of it, or any part thereof, for himself.

Trustee for purchase.

54. A trustee or co-trustee 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 his co-trustees.

Co-trustees may not lend to one of themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF THE BENEFICIARY.

55. The beneficiary has, subject to the provisions of the instrument of trust, a right to the rents and profits of the trust-property.

Rights to rents and profits.

56. 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.

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 trust-property to him or them, or to such person as he or they may direct.

Right to transfer of possession.

When property has been 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 the second clause of this section applies to such property during her marriage.

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 bequeaths 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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 bequeaths 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.

61. 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.

Right to compel trustee to perform 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.

62. 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 nett 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.

63. 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.

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.

64. Nothing in section sixty-three entitles the beneficiary to any right in respect of property in the hands of—

Saving of rights of certain transferees.

(*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 of the trustee attaching and purchasing trust-property is not a transferee for consideration within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in section sixty-three 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 liability of a person to whom a debt or charge is transferred.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. Where one of several beneficiaries—

(*a*) joins in committing breach of trust, or

Liability of beneficiary joining in breach of trust.

(*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.

When property has been 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 applies to such property during her marriage.

69. 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.

70. The office of a trustee is vacated by his death or by his discharge from his office.

Office how vacated.

71. 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;

(*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.

72. 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.

73. Whenever any person appointed a trustee disclaims, or any trustee, either original or substituted, 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 trustee on death, &c.

(*a*) the person nominated for that purpose by the instrument of trust (if any), or

(*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 (with the consent of the Court) the retiring trustees, if they all retire simultaneously, or (with the like consent) the last retiring trustee.

Every such appointment shall be by writing under the hand of the person making it.

On an appointment of a new trustee the number of trustees may be increased.

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.

The provisions of this section relative to a trustee who is dead include the case of a person nominated trustee in a will but dying before the testator, and those relative to a continuing trustee include a refusing or retiring trustee if willing to act in the execution of the power.

74. Whenever any such vacancy or disqualification occurs and it is found impracticable to appoint a new trustee under section seventy-three, 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.

75. Whenever any new trustee is appointed under section seventy-three or section seventy-four, 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. A trust created by will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator.

Revocation of trust.

A trust otherwise created can be revoked only—

(*a*) where all the beneficiaries are competent to contract— by their consent;

(*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; or

(*c*) where the trust is for the payment of the debts of the author of the trust, and has not been communicated to the creditors—at the pleasure of 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.

79. 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.

80. An obligation in the nature of a trust is created in the following cases.

Where obligation in nature of trust is created.

81. Where the owner of property transfers or bequeaths 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 belonging to him 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.

82. 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.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 317, or Act No. XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), section 36.

83. 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 trust 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; or
"in trust for C," and C renounces his interest under the trust.
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 bequeaths 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.

84. 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.

85. Where a testator bequeaths 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.

86. 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

Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract.

notice to that effect, hold the property for the benefit of the transferor, subject to repayment by the latter of the consideration actually paid.

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.

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.

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 nazránn 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.

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 gift 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 *bond fide* purchasers.

THE SCHEDULE.

STATUTE.

Year and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
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.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1882.

An Act to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Seditious Publications Act, 1882."

Local extent. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; and shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. IX of 1878 (*An Act for the better control of Publications in Oriental languages*) and Act No. XVI of 1878 (*An Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878*) are repealed.

Section inserted after section 60, Act No. XIV of 1866.

3. After section 60 of Act No. XIV of 1866 (*The Indian Post Office Act, 1866*) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"60A. Whenever any notification has been published under section nineteen of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any newspaper, book, pamphlet, placard, broadsheet or other document, any officer of the Postal Department empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, may search or cause search to be made for any copies of the same in the custody of that Department, and shall deliver all such copies found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office, and such copies may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

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

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th January, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

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It extends to the whole of British India; and shall come into force at once. Local extent. Commencement.

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R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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 6th March, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X OF 1882.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882": and shall come into force on the first day of January, 1883;

Short title. Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein contained shall affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law now in force, or shall apply to—

Local extent.

(*a*) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;

(*b*) any officer duly authorized to try petty offences in military bázárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively;

(*c*) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George; or

(*d*) village Police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay:

(*e*) and nothing in sections 174, 175 and 176 shall apply to the police in the town of Madras.

2. On and from the first day of January, 1883, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed, or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful.

Repeal of enactments.

All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local limits defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby repealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment, and which are in force immediately before the first day of January, 1883, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code.

Notifications, &c., under repealed Acts.

3. In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, in which reference is made to, or to any chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act No. XXV of 1861, or Act No. X of 1872, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure and other repealed enactments.

In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or 'the full powers') of a Magistrate", "Subordinate Magistrate, first class", and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class", shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class", "Magistrate of the second class", and "Magistrate of the third class"; the expression "Magistrate of a division of a district" shall be deemed to mean "Sub-divisional Magistrate", the expression "Magistrate of the district" shall be deemed to mean "District Magistrate", and the expression "Magistrate of Police" shall be deemed to mean "Presidency Magistrate."

Expressions in former Acts.

4. In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context:—

Interpretation clause.

(*a*) "Complaint" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but does not include the report of a Police-officer:

"Complaint":

(*b*) "Investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by the police or by any person (other than a Magistrate or Police-officer) who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf:

"Investigation":

(*c*) "Inquiry" includes every inquiry conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court:

"Inquiry":

(*d*) "Judicial proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken:

"Judicial proceeding":

(*e*) "Writing" and "written" include "printing", "lithography", "photography", "engraving", and every other mode in which words or figures can be expressed on paper or on any substance:

"Writing and "written":

(*f*) "Sub-division" means a sub-division made under this Code of a District:

"Sub-division":

(*g*) "Province" means the territories for the time being under the administration of any Local Government:

"Province":

(*h*) "Presidency-town" means the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay:

"Presidency-town":

(*i*) "High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and the Recorder of Rangoon:

"High Court":

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area;

or, where no such Court is established under any law for the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf:

(*j*) "Chief Justice" includes also the senior Judge of a Chief Court:

"Chief Justice":

(*k*) "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

"Advocate General":

(*l*) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Code to the Clerk of the Crown:

"Clerk of the Crown":

(*m*) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor; and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction:

"Public Prosecutor":

(*n*) "Pleader" used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a pleader authorized under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakíl and an attorney of a High Court so authorized, and (2) any mukhtár or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding:

"Pleader":

(*o*) "Police-station" means any post declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a Police-station for the purposes of this Code, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf; and "Officer in charge of a Police-station" includes, when the officer in charge of the Police-station is absent therefrom or unable from illness to perform his duties, the Police-officer present at the Police-station who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable, or, when the Local Government so directs, any other Police-officer so present:

"Police-station":

"Officer in charge of a Police-station":

(*p*) "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force:

"Offence":

(*q*) "Cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "cognizable case" means a case in, which a Police-officer, within or without the Presidency-towns, may, in accordance with the second schedule, or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence": "Cognizable case":

"Non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in, which a Police-officer, within or without the Presidency-towns, may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence": "Non-cognizable case":

(*r*) "Bailable offence" means an offence shewn as bailable in the second schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and "non-bailable offence" means any other offence:

"Bailable offence": "Non-bailable offence":

(*s*) "Warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months:

"Warrant-case":

(*t*) "Summons-case" means a case relating to an offence not so punishable:

"Summons-case":

(*u*) "European British subject" means—

"European British subject":

(1) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal;

(2) any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent:

(*v*) "Chapter" means a chapter of this Code, and "Schedule" means a schedule hereto annexed:

"Chapter": "Schedule":

(*w*) "Place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel.

"Place."

Words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions; and

Words referring to acts.

all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.

Words to have same meaning as in Penal Code.

5. All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and all offences under any other law shall be inquired into and tried according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of inquiring into or trying such offences.

Trial of offences under Penal Code.

Trial of offences against other laws.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

A.—Classes of Criminal Courts.

Classes of Criminal Courts.

6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely :—

I.—Courts of Session :
II.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates :
III.—Courts of Magistrates of the first class :
IV.—Courts of Magistrates of the second class :
V.—Courts of Magistrates of the third class.

B.—Territorial Divisions.

Sessions Divisions : Districts.

7. Every Province (excluding the Presidency-towns) shall be a Sessions Division, or shall consist of Sessions Divisions ;

and every Sessions Division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a District or consist of Districts.

Power to alter Divisions and Districts.

The Local Government may alter the limits, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number, of such Divisions and Districts.

Existing Divisions and Districts maintained till altered.

The Sessions Divisions and Districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be Sessions Divisions and Districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

Presidency-towns to be deemed Districts.

Every Presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a District.

Power to divide Districts into Sub-divisions.

8. The Local Government may divide any District outside the Presidency-towns into Sub-divisions, or make any portion of any such District a Sub-division, and may alter the limits of any Sub-division.

Existing Sub-divisions maintained.

All existing Sub-divisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

Court of Session.

9. The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every Sessions Division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

It may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts.

All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

District Magistrate.

10. In every District outside the Presidency-towns, the Local Government shall appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate.

Officers temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of District Magistrate.

11. Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the District, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

Subordinate Magistrates.

12. The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any District outside the Presidency-towns ; and the Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the control of the Local Government, may, from time to time, define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such District.

Power to put Magistrate in charge of Sub-division.

13. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a Sub-division, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

Such Magistrates shall be called Sub-divisional Magistrates.

Delegation of powers to District Magistrate.

The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate.

Special Magistrates.

14. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrible by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the Presidency-towns.

Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates.

With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by the first paragraph of this section.

No powers shall be conferred under this section on any Police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be so conferred except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

Benches of Magistrates.

15. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the Presidency-towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the powers conferred or conferrible by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases, or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit.

Powers exercisable by Bench in absence of special direction.

Except as otherwise provided by any order under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches.

16. The Local Government may, or, subject to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any District respecting the following subjects :—

(*a*) the classes of cases to be tried ;

(*b*) the times and places of sitting ;

(*c*) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials ;

(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to District Magistrate ; to Sub-divisional Magistrate.

17. All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches ; and

every Magistrate (other than a Sub-divisional Magistrate) and every Bench exercising powers in a Sub-division shall be subordinate to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge.

All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter expressly provided.

D.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

18. The Local Government shall, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the Presidency-towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Magistrate for each such town.

Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

19. Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the Presidency-town for which he is appointed and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

20. Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all jurisdiction which, under any law in force immediately before the first day of April, 1877, was exercised in that town by the Court of Petty Sessions :

Provided that appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

Chief Magistrate.

21. Every Chief Magistrate shall exercise within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town ;

(*b*) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit ;

(*c*) the constitution of such Benches ; and

(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

E.—Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace for the Mufassal.

22. The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the Presidency-towns,

and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification

Justices of the Peace for the Presidency-towns.

23. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, so far as regards the town of Calcutta,

and the Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Madras and Bombay,

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom such Governor General in Council or Local Government (as the case may be) thinks fit.

Present Justices of the Peace.

24. Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the said towns.

Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

Ex officio Justices of the Peace.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates.

F.—Suspension and Removal.

Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government:

Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed from office by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed from office by any other authority.

Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him, and the Local Government may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS OF COURTS.

A.—Description of Offences cognizable by each Court.

Offences under Penal Code.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried by the High Court or Court of Session or by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the second schedule to be triable.

Offences under other laws.

29. Any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code: Provided that—

(*a*) no Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed seven years;

(*b*) no Magistrate of the second class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years; and

(*c*) no Magistrate of the third class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Offences not punishable with death.

30. In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Assam, and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.

31. A High Court may pass any sentence authorized by law.

A Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge or Joint Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

32. The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

(*a*) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; Whipping.
(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the second class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; Whipping.
(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorized by law to pass.

No Court of any Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.

33. The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorized by law in case of such default: Provided that the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

Proviso as to certain cases.

Provided also that in no case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

Higher powers of certain District Magistrates.

34. The Court of a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 may pass any sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or of any combination of these punishments authorized by law.

But any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by any such Court shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge.

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

35. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict: such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Maximum term of punishment.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

(*b*) if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

For the purpose of confirmation or appeal, aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

Ordinary powers of Magistrates.

36. All District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers".

Additional powers conferrible on Magistrates.

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any Sub-divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Control of District Magistrates' investing power.

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government.

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

Mode of conferring powers.

39. In conferring powers under this Code, the Local Government may by order empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their office, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred.

Powers may be cancelled.

41. The Local Government may withdraw any powers conferred under this Code on any person by it or by any officer subordinate to it.

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS.

Public when to assist Magistrates and police.

42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the Presidency-towns,

(*a*) in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest;

(*b*) in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property; or

(*c*) in the suppression of a riot or an affray.

Aid to person other than Police-officer, executing warrant.

43. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Public to give information of certain offences.

44. Every person, whether within or without the Presidency-towns, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (namely) 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police-officer of such commission or intention.

Village-headmen, landholders and others bound to report certain matters.

45. Every village-headman, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, watchman or Police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(*b*) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village, of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(*c*) the commission of or intention to commit any non-bailable offence in or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence therein of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances.

EXPLANATION.—In this section "village" includes village-lands.

CHAPTER V.

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

A.—Arrest generally.

Arrest how made.

46. In making an arrest, the Police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such Police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life.

Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any Police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such Police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant, and in any case in which a warrant may issue but cannot be obtained without affording the person to

be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a Police-officer, to enter such place and search therein, and

in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Breaking open zanána.

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or Police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation.

49. Any Police-officer or other person authorized to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

No unnecessary restraint.

50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Search of arrested persons.

51. Whenever a person is arrested by a Police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the Police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing apparel, found upon him.

Mode of searching women.

52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

Power to seize offensive weapons.

53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

When police may arrest without warrant.

54. Any Police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

first—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of housebreaking;

thirdly—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government;

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a Police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody; and

sixthly—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, &c.

55. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested—

(*a*) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(*b*) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(*c*) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

Procedure when Police-officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

56. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

Refusal to give name and residence.

57. When any person in the presence of a Police-officer commits or is accused of committing a non-cognizable offence, and refuses on

demand of a Police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained; and he shall, within twenty-four hours from the arrest, be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate, unless, before the expiration of that time, his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case he shall be released on his executing a bond for his appearance before a Magistrate if so required.

58. A Police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest under this chapter, pursue such person into any place in British India.

Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions.

59. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender;

Arrest by private persons.

and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a Police-officer; or, in the absence of a Police-officer, take such person to the nearest Police-station.

Procedure on such arrest.

If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a Police-officer shall re-arrest him.

If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a Police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once discharged.

60. A Police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

61. No Police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

Person arrested not to be detained more than 24 hours.

62. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Police to report apprehensions.

63. No person who has been arrested by a Police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Discharge of person apprehended.

64. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

65. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate.

66. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

Power, on escape, to pursue and retake.

67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a Police-officer having authority to arrest.

Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrests under section 66.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

A.—Summons.

68. Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing in duplicate signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Form of summons.

Such summons shall be served by a Police-officer; or, subject to such rules consistent with this Code as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it.

Summons by whom served.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

69. The summons shall if practicable be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

Summons how served.

Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Signature of receipt for summons.

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of

Service when person summoned cannot be found.

his family, or, in a Presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

71. If the signature mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be obtained, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Procedure when receipt cannot be obtained.

72. Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court with the endorsement required by that section.

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

Service of summons outside local limits.

74. When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

Proof of service in such cases, and when serving officer not present.

The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

75. Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench; and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Form of warrant of arrest.

Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

Continuance of warrant of arrest.

76. Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

Court may direct security to be taken.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

77. A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more Police-officers, and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed; but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no Police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons; and such person or persons shall execute the same.

Warrants to whom directed.

When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

Warrant to several persons.

78. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or sub-division for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest Police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

79. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Warrant directed to Police-officer.

80. The Police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant.

Notification of substance of warrant.

81. The Police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person.

Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

Where warrant may be executed.

83. When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a Police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Warrant forwarded to Magistrate for execution outside jurisdiction.

The Magistrate or Commissioner to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon, and, if practicable, cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

84. When a warrant directed to a Police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Warrant directed to Police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

85. When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles of the place of arrest, or is nearer than the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

86. Such Magistrate or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court: Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate or Commissioner, or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate or Commissioner shall take such bail or security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Police-officer from taking security under section 76.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

87. If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

Proclamation for person absconding.

The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides, or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

A statement by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

88. The Court may, after issuing a proclamation under section 87, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district, when endorsed by the District Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be debts or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(*a*) by seizure; or

(*b*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*c*) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*d*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(*e*) by taking possession; or

(*f*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*g*) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*h*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

89. If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 88 appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

Restoration of attached property.

D.—Other rules regarding processes.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

Issue of warrant in lieu of or in addition to summons.

(*a*) if, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(*b*) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

91. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such Court.

Power to take bond for appearance.

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.

93. The provisions contained in this chapter relating to a summons and warrant and their issue, service and execution shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

Provisions in this chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED.

A.—Summons to produce.

94. Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a Police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he cause such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, postcard, telegram or other document in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

95. If any document in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require

Procedure as to letters and telegrams.

the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

If any such document is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

96. Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, paragraph one, has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or other thing as required by such summons or requisition,

When search-warrant may be issued.

or where such document or other thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Magistrate, other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, to grant a warrant to search for a document in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Power to restrict warrant.

98. If a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, &c.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale, or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging.

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing them to be taken to such Court.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

C.—Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person if found shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

Search for persons wrongfully confined.

D.—General Provisions relating to searches.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 96, section 98 or section 100.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

102. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

103. Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses, but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

E.—Miscellaneous.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before it under this Code.

Power to impound document, &c., produced.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

106. Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation by threatening injury to person or property, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class,

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other Cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

107. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or do any wrongful act as aforesaid in any place beyond such limits, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

108. When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under section 107, or a Court of Session or High Court, has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case under section 107.

Procedure of Magistrate, &c., not empowered to act under section 107.

A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

(*a*) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such

Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing an offence, or

(*b*) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding six months as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or that he habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury,

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding three years as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

Proviso as to European vagrants.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Order to be made.

113. If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him, or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

114. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him, before the Court:

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Power to dispense with personal attendance.

117. When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113, to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

Inquiry as to truth of information.

Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable, where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials in summons-cases; and where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials in warrant-cases, except that no charge need be framed.

For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

118. If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly:

Order to give security.

Provided—

first—that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112:

secondly—that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive:

thirdly—that when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

119. If, on an inquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

Discharge of person informed against.

C.—Proceedings in all Cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

120. If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118 is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Contents of bond.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety for good behaviour offered under this chapter, on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

Power to reject sureties.

123. If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison, until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate which or who made the order requiring it, or to the officer in charge of the jail in which the person so ordered is detained.

Imprisonment in default of security.

When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Court of Session, or, if such Magistrate be a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit: Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

Kind of imprisonment.

Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

124. Whenever the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

Whenever the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without such hazard, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

125. The District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace executed under this chapter by order of any Court in his District not superior to his Court.

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace.

126. Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Discharge of sureties.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

127. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police-officer.

disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Use of civil force to disperse.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station, whether within or without the Presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law.

Use of military force.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

130. When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any Commissioned or Non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, to disperse such assembly by military force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law.

Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

Power of Commissioned Military officers to disperse assembly.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but, if while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this chapter.

132. No prosecution against any Magistrate, Military officer, Police-officer, soldier or volunteer for any act purporting to be done under this chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and

(*a*) no Magistrate or Police-officer acting under this chapter in good faith,

(*b*) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,

(*c*) no person doing any act in good faith in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, and

(*d*) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which under military law he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

Public Nuisances.

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

133. Whenever a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,—

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or

to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

134. The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

Person to whom order is addressed to obey,

135. The person against whom such order is made shall—

(*a*) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

or show cause or claim jury.

(*b*) appear in accordance with such order, and either show cause against the same, or apply to the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

Consequence of his failing to do so.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code; and the order shall be made absolute.

Procedure where he appears to show cause.

137. If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

Procedure where he claims jury.

138. On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

(*b*) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

(*c*) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

139. If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken.

Procedure on order being made absolute.

140. When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137 or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Consequences of disobedience to order.

If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

Injunction pending inquiry.

142. If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public,

he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury.

In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

143. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

CHAPTER XI.

Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance.

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance.

144. In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or an affray.

An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor in office.

No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

CHAPTER XII.

Disputes as to Immoveable Property.

Procedure where dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of peace.

145. Whenever a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any tangible immoveable property, or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court, in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Inquiry as to possession.

The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject.

Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted.

If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to retain possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed.

Power to attach subject of dispute.

146. If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties is then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them is then in such possession, of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Civil Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

Disputes concerning easements, &c.

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right to do or prevent the doing of anything in or upon any tangible immoveable property situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter; and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done or claiming that such thing may be done obtains the decision of a competent Civil Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exercisable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry; or, where the right is exercisable only at particular seasons, unless the right has been exercised during the season next before such institution.

Local inquiry.

148. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions consistent with the law for the time being in force as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

Order as to costs.

When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this chapter for witnesses' or pleaders' fees, or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

Preventive Action of the Police.

Police to prevent cognizable offences.

149. Every Police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall to the best of his ability prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

150. Every Police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the Police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

151. A Police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Prevention of injury to public property.

152. A Police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Inspection of weights and measures.

153. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures, or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

Information in cognizable cases.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Information in non-cognizable cases.

155. When information is given to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence, he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

No Police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Investigation into non-cognizable cases.

Any Police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a Police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

Investigation into cognizable cases.

156. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court

having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

No proceeding of a Police-officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

157. If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender:

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot:

Where local investigation dispensed with.

(*b*) if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.

Where Police-officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the officer in charge of the Police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of the first paragraph of this section.

158. Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

Reports under section 157 how submitted.

Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold an investigation or preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.

160. Any Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required.

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.

161. Any Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Examination of witnesses by police.

Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

162. No statement, other than a dying declaration, made by any person to a Police-officer in the course of an investigation under this chapter shall, if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it, or be used as evidence against the accused.

Statements to police not to be signed or admitted in evidence.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

163. No Police-officer or person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 24.

No inducement to be offered.

But no Police-officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

164. Any Magistrate not being a Police-officer may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this chapter, or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

Power to record statements and confessions.

Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is in his opinion best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in section 364, and shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and when he records any confession he shall make

a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

"(*Signed*) A. B.,
"*Magistrate.*"

Search by Police-officer.

165. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police-station, or a Police-officer making an investigation, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, and there is reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 has been or might be issued will not or would not produce such document or other thing as directed in the summons or order, or when such document or other thing is not known to be in the possession of any person, such officer may search, or cause search to be made, for the same, in any place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached.

Such officer shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the document or other thing for which search is to be made, and the place to be searched; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

The provisions of this Code as to search-warrants shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section.

When officer in charge of Police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

166. An officer in charge of a Police-station may require an officer in charge of another Police-station, whether in the same or a different District, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.

167. Whenever it appears that any investigation under this chapter cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well-founded, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused to such Magistrate.

The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time authorize the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

A Magistrate authorizing under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Report of investigation by subordinate Police-officer.

168. When any subordinate Police-officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the Police-station.

Release of accused when evidence deficient.

169. If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial.

Case to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.

170. If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the Police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial; or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate, until otherwise directed.

When the officer in charge of a Police-station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant, if any, and so

many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

If the Court of the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate be mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided reasonable notice of such reference be given to such complainant or persons.

The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if security for his appearance has been taken, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with his report.

Complainants and witnesses not to be required to accompany Police-officer.

171. No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a Police-officer,

or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his own bond than his own bond:

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the Police-station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

Diary of proceedings in investigation.

172. Every Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police-officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police-officer, the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

Report of Police-officer.

173. Every investigation under this chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the Police-station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall be submitted through him, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the Police-station to make further investigation.

Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Police to inquire and report on suicide, &c.

174. Every officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving information that a person—

(*a*) has committed suicide, or

(*b*) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(*c*) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the Police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such

putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, investigations under this section may be made by the Head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorized to hold inquests.

The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests; namely, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Power to summon persons.

175. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the Police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

176. When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and, in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), any Magistrate so empowered may, hold an inquiry into the cause of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the Police-officer; and, if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Power to disinter corpse.

Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

Power to order cases to be tried in different Sessions Divisions.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division:

Provided that such direction be not repugnant to any direction previously issued under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, or under this Code, section 526.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Z.

(*b*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into or tried by X, Y or Z.

(*c*) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Y.

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, &c.

181. The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits,

or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

Stealing.

The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who receives or retains the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Place of inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain,

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

or where offence is continuing,

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

Offence committed on a journey.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Acts.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into or tried in a Presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not: Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

185. Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

In British Burma, when the offender is an European British subject, the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Judicial Commissioner, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the High Court.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

186. When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest.

When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

187. If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India.

188. When an European British subject commits an offence in the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, or

when a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

"Political Agent" defined.

190. In sections 188 and 189 the expression "Political Agent" means and includes—

(*a*) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory beyond the limits of British India;

(*b*) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, for any territory not forming part of British India.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

191. Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(*b*) upon a police report of such facts;

(*c*) upon information received from any person other than a Police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed.

The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under clause (*c*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

Transfer of cases by Magistrates.

192. Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case, to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his District who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.

193. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction, unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

Cases to be tried by Additional and Joint Sessions Judges;

Additional Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

by Assistant Sessions Judges.

Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Sessions Judge of the Division by general or special order makes over to them for trial.

Cognizance of offences by High Court.

194. The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104.

195. No Court shall take cognizance—

Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.

(*a*) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned, or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

(*b*) of any offence punishable under section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate;

(*c*) of any offence described in section 463, or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.

Nature of sanction necessary.

When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.

Any sanction given or refused under this section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate; and no such sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given.

For the purposes of this section, every Court, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie.

The Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, and every other Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division within which such Court is situate.

196. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Prosecution for offences against the State.

197. When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

Such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution of such Judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence.

Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498, of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.

Prosecution for adultery or enticing a married woman.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES.

200. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Examination of complainant.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192:

(*b*) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing:

(*c*) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

201. If the complaint has been made in writing and the Magistrate is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper tribunal with an endorsement to that effect.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

202. If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorize in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorized to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or by a Police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or Police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Postponement of issue of process.

If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a Police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred may dismiss the complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding.

Dismissal of complaint.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

204. If in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground for proceeding and the case appears to be one in which according to the fourth column of the second schedule a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which according to that column a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Issue of process.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

205. Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

206. Any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Power to commit for trial.

But save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court, or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

Procedure in inquiries preparatory to commitment.

208. The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

Taking of evidence produced.

If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused, applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

Process for production of further evidence.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

209. When the evidence referred to in section 208, paragraphs 1 and 2, has been taken, and he has examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

210. When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he

When charge is to be framed.

shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

211. The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

Further list.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and, where the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses.

212. The Magistrate may in his discretion summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

Order of commitment.

213. When the accused on being required to give in a list under section 211 has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

Person charged outside Presidency-towns jointly with European British subject.

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him for trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

Quashing commitments under section 213 or 214.

215. A commitment once made under section 213 or section 214 by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed.

216. When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Provided that where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may in his discretion leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made.

Provided also that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of such witness is material, and, if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Bond of complainants and witnesses.

217. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute bond.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Commitment when to be notified.

218. When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge;

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court or Court of Session.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other thing which is to be produced in evidence, to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

English translation to be forwarded to High Court.

When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

219. The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

Custody of accused pending trial.

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail, commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

221. Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charge.

The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

In the Presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; elsewhere it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

222. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

225. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

Effect of errors.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge.

227. Any Court may alter any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

Court may alter charge.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

228. If the charge framed or alteration made under section 226 or section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may in its discretion, after such charge or alteration has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

229. If the new or altered charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

When new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

231. Whenever a charge is altered by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration, any witness who may have been examined.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

232. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

Effect of material error.

If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence which he corruptly used or attempted to use as true or genuine was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

233. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

234. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code, or of any special or local law.

235. I.—If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

I.—Trial for more than one offence.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for each of such offences.

II.—Offence falling within two definitions.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

III.—Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence.

Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with, and tried for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in Illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*j*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*k*) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code.

to paragraph III—

(*m*) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

237. If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

238. When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence although he is not charged with it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b*) A is charged under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code.

239. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit; and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

240. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

241. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

Procedure in summons-cases.

242. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

Substance of accusation to be stated.

243. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate shall convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of accusation.

244. If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

245. If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Sentence.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

Finding not limited by complaint or summons.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day.

Non-appearance of complainant.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

Withdrawal of complaint.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

Power to stop proceedings when no complainant.

250. If, in any case instituted upon complaint, a Magistrate acquits the accused under section 245 or section 247, and is of opinion that the complaint was frivolous or vexatious, he may, in his discretion, by his order of acquittal, direct the complainant to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine: Provided that, if it cannot be realized, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

Recovery of compensation.

At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

252. When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

Evidence for prosecution.

The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

253. If upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and making such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which if unrebutted would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

Discharge of accused.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved.

255. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Plea.

If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon.

256. If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making his defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts.

Defence.

If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

257. If the accused applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness (whether he has or has not been previously examined in the case) for the purposes of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing.

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused.

The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

258. If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Conviction.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

Absence of complainant.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

260. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code,

Power to try summarily.

(1) the District Magistrate,

(2) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and

(3) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

(*a*) Offences not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(*b*) Offences relating to weights and measures, under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code;

(*c*) Hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;

(*d*) Theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*e*) Receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*f*) Assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*g*) Mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;

(*h*) House-trespass, under section 448 of the same Code;

(*i*) Insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code;

(*j*) Abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*k*) An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence:

Provided that no case in which a District Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

(*a*) Offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447;

(*b*) Offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy-clauses of Police Acts, punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(*c*) Abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*d*) An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence.

262. In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Procedure for summons and warrant-cases applicable.

No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this chapter.

Limit of imprisonment.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:—

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

(*a*) the serial number;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*e*) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;

(*f*) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (*d*), clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;

(*g*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*h*) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) the sentence or other final order; and

(*j*) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

264. In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263.

Record in appealable cases.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

265. Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue.

Language of record and judgment.

The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

Bench may be authorized to employ clerk.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION.

A.—Preliminary.

266. In this chapter, except in section 307, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, and includes the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter.

"High Court" defined.

267. All trials under this chapter before a High Court shall be by jury;

Trials before High Court to be by jury.

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so directs, be by jury.

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

Trials before Court of Session to be by jury or with assessors.

269. The Local Government may, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any District, and may revoke or alter such order.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for all such offences.

270. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.

B.—Commencement of Proceedings.

271. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Commencement of trial.

If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Plea of guilty.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case:

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession.

273. In trials before the High Court, when it appears to the High Court at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

Effect of entry.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

274. In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

Number of jury.

In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct.

275. In a trial by jury, before the Court of Session, of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct:

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

Proviso.

Provided that—

first, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

Existing practice maintained.

secondly, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present; and

Persons not summoned when eligible.

Trials before special jurors.

thirdly, in the Presidency-towns—

(*a*) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed.

277. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Names of jurors to be called.

Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated:

Objection to jurors.

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Objection without grounds stated.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

Grounds of objection.

(*a*) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror;

(*b*) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years;

(*c*) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*d*) his holding any office in or under the Court;

(*e*) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police-duties;

(*f*) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

(*g*) his inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted;

(*h*) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

279. Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

Decision of objection.

If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276; or, if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

280. When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors.

If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

281. When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

Swearing of jurors.

282. If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

Procedure when juror ceases to attend, &c.

In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of prisoner.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

Assessors how chosen.

285. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time before the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

286. When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused.

Opening case for prosecution.

The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry admissible.

289. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

Procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution.

If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case; and if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

If the accused or any one of several accused says that he means to adduce evidence and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

If the accused, or any one of several accused says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

Defence.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witnesses.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, has stated, when asked under section 289, that he means to adduce evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

293. Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

View by jury or assessors.

Such officer shall not, except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

When juror or assessor may be examined.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

296. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried by Jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence, and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Charge to jury.

298. In such cases, it is the duty of the Judge—

Duty of Judge.

(*a*) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, and the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of the parties; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

(*b*) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

(*c*) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

(*d*) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case, on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

Duty of jury.

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a*) *A* is tried for the murder of *B*.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts *A* ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point,—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Retirement to consider.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Delivery of verdict.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Procedure where jury differ.

303. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Questions and answers to be recorded.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended.

Amending verdict.

305. When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion.

Verdict in High Court when to prevail.

When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in other cases.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

306. When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly.

Verdict in Court of Session when to prevail.

If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

307. If in any such case the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

Procedure where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict.

Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, but he may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal; but it may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it; and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged, the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Re-trial of accused after discharge of jury.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

309. When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

The Judge shall then give judgment; but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

Judgment.

If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

Procedure in case of previous conviction.

(*a*) The part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(*b*) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge.

(*c*) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be) shall then inquire concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.

311. In each Presidency-town, the jurors' book for the year current when this Code comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this chapter.

Jurors' book.

Those persons whose names are entered in the jurors' book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this chapter during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Exemption of special jurors.

312. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Number of special jurors.

313. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

Lists of common and special jurors.

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists, preliminary and revised.

314. Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned in Presidency-town.

315. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each Presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Summoning jurors outside the Presidency-towns.

316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the Presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

Military jurors.

317. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it thinks needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Failure of jurors to attend.

318. Any person summoned under section 315, section 316 or section 317, who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit; and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

Liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the District in which they reside.

Exemptions.

320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely :—

(*a*) Officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate;

(*b*) Judges;

(*c*) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs;

(*d*) Persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department;

(*e*) Persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty;

(*f*) Persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions;

(*g*) Persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors;

(*h*) Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession;

(*i*) Persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments;

(*j*) Persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641;

(*k*) Other persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

List of jurors and assessors.

321. The Sessions Judge, and the Collector of the District or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (*b*) to (*h*), both inclusive.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is an European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the Court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the list reside.

Objections to list.

323. To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

324. For the hearing of such objections, the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

Annual revision of list.

325. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors.

326. The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily, three days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list as seem to the Sessions Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

Form and service of summons.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

When Government or Railway servant may be excused.

329. Where any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor is in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appears, on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed, that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

330. The Court of Session may for reasonable cause excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

List of jurors and assessors attending.

331. At each session, the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.

332. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable, by order of the Court of Session, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may by order of the Court of Session be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Time of holding sittings.

335. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, or the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

Place of holding sittings.

But it may, from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Notice of sittings.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214, who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

Place of trial of European British subjects.

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

337. In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing; and when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself, although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

339. Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or section 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been withdrawn under this section.

No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader.

Right of accused to be defended.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and, in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

342. For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Power to examine the accused.

The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed.

No oath shall be administered to the accused.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. If, from the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time to time postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody:

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

Remand.

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

EXPLANATION.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Reasonable cause for remand.

345. The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the Table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table:—

Compounding offences.

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words, &c., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt ...	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force ...	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person ...	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
Criminal trespass ...	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass ...	448	

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Criminal Breach of Contract of service ...	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery ...	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman ...	498	
Defamation ...	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory ...	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter ...	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace ...	504	The person insulted.
Criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years ...	506	The person intimidated.

The offence of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, causing hurt by an act which endangers life, or causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life, punishable under section 324, section 335, section 337, or section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused.

When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence.

The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

No offence not mentioned in this section shall be compounded.

Procedure of Provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of.

346. If, in the course of an inquiry or a trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the Presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

Procedure when after commencement of inquiry or trial Magistrate finds case should be committed.

347. If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate before whom he is accused considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be; or, in districts in which the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, placed on his trial before such Magistrate.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

349. Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

350. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) In any trial, the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard:

(*b*) The High Court, or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate, may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

351. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed; and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses re-heard.

Courts to be open.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AND RECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

Manner of recording evidence outside Presidency-towns.

354. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

Record in summons-cases, and in trials of certain offences by first and second class Magistrates.

355. In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in section 260, clauses (*b*) to (*k*), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Record in other cases outside Presidency-towns.

356. In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Evidence given in English.

When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness

proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

Language of record of evidence.

357. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall in the cases referred to in section 356 be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

Option to Magistrate in cases under section 355.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

Mode of recording evidence under section 356 or section 357.

359. Evidence taken under section 356 or section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.

360. As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.

361. Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

362. In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Examination of accused how recorded.

364. Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate, or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Panjáb, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or English; and such record shall be shown or read to him, or, if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of

such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself, he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

Record of evidence in High Court.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Panjáb may from time to time by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

Mode of delivering judgment.

366. The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or at some subsequent time of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders; and the accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or if not in custody shall be required to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of his pleader.

Language of judgment.

367. Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon, and the reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court at the time of pronouncing it.

Contents of judgment.

It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

Judgment in alternative.

When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed:

Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

Sentence of death.

368. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of transportation.

No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Court not to alter judgment.

369. No Court, other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment shall alter or review the same, except as provided in section 395 or to correct a clerical error.

Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

(*a*) the serial number of the case;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*d*) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved;

(*f*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*g*) the final order;

(*h*) the date of such order; and

(*i*) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Judgment to be explained and copy given to accused.

371. The judgment shall be explained to the accused, and on his application a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language, if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.

In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Case of person sentenced to death.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Judgment when to be translated.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session.

375. If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(*c*) may acquit the accused person :

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such examination and hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

380. When a sentence passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge or by a District Magistrate acting under section 34 is submitted to a Sessions Judge for confirmation, such Sessions Judge—

Confirmation of sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate acting under section 34.

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence which the lower Court might have passed; or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the lower Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge; or

(*c*) may acquit the accused; or

(*d*) if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

Unless the Court of Sessions otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or evidence taken; and, when the sentence has been submitted by an Assistant Sessions Judge, such inquiry shall not be made, nor shall such evidence be taken, in the presence of jurors or assessors.

When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the Court of Sessions, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

Execution.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION.

381. When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Execution of order passed under section 376.

382. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is to be confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases.

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Direction of warrant for execution.

385. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Warrant for levy of fine.

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Effect of such warrant.

388. When an offender has been sentenced to fine only, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

Who may issue warrant.

390. When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Execution of sentence of whipping only.

391. When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

Execution of sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment.

The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

392. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

Limit of number of stripes.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments; and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping (namely) :—

Not to be executed by instalments. Exemptions.

(*a*) females;

(*b*) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(*c*) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

394. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

395. In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 394.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

396. When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say :—

Execution of sentences on escaped convicts.

If the new sentence is severer in its quality than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

When the new sentence is not severer in its quality than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

398. Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

Saving as to sections 396 and 397.

399. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES.

401. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Power to suspend or remit sentences.

Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

If the person in whose favour a sentence has been suspended or remitted fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cancel such suspension or remission, whereupon such person may, if at large, be arrested by any Police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

402. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may without the consent of the person sentenced commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it:—

Power to commute punishment.

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

403. A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, paragraph one.

A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused, or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(*e*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

PART VII.

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF APPEALS.

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

406. Any person required by a Magistrate, other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to give security for good behaviour under section 118, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

407. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals shall be presented to such Subordinate Magistrate, or if already presented to the District Magistrate shall be transferred to such Subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session:

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate passes any sentence which is subject to the confirmation of the Court of Session, every appeal in such case shall lie to the High Court, but shall not be presented until the case has been disposed of by the Court of Session;

(*b*) any European British subject so convicted may at his option appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional or Joint Sessions Judge.

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional or a Joint Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from sentence of Court of Session.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or a Presidency Magistrate on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

No appeal in petty cases.

EXPLANATION.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

No appeal from certain summary convictions.

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Proviso to sections 413 and 414.

EXPLANATION.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

416. Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

418. An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only.

Appeal on what matters admissible.

EXPLANATION.—The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a matter of law.

419. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and, in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Petition of appeal.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

421. On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may reject the appeal summarily: Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

Summary rejection of appeal.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

422. If the Appellate Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal;

Notice of appeal.

and, in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

423. The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal.

(*a*) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(*b*) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court, or committed for trial, or (2) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or (3) with or without such reduction, and with or without altering the finding, alter the nature of the sentence, but not so as to enhance the same;

(*c*) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order:

(*d*) Nothing herein contained shall authorize the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

425. Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

Order by High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

426. Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

Release of appellant on bail.

The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

428. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate,

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

Reference and Revision.

or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The taking of evidence under this section shall for the purposes of Chapter XXV be deemed to be an inquiry.

429. When the Judges composing the Court of appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure where Judges of Court of appeal are equally divided.

430. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Finality of orders on appeal.

431. Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter shall finally abate on the death of the appellant.

Abatement of appeals.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION.

432. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

433. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

434. When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail,

Procedure when question reserved.

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

435. The High Court or any Court of Session, or District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of [illegible] his jurisdiction, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court.

Power to call for records of inferior Courts.

If any Sub-divisional Magistrate acting under this section considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Court of Session or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the inferior Court, the Court of Session or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the Court of Session or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

Power to order commitment.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Court or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made:

Reference and Revision.

(*b*) that, if such Court or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such Court or Magistrate may direct the inferior Court to inquire into such offence.

437. On examining any record, under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or Court of Session may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged.

Power to order inquiry.

438. The Court of Session or District Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the results of such examination, and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and if the accused is in confinement that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

Report to High Court.

439. In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself, or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence, and, when the Judges composing the Court of revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

High Court's powers of revision.

No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorize a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

440. No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision: Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, paragraph two.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject, and, if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject.

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Provincial Magistrates.

447. When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life.

449. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment, the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

450. If the Judge of the Sessions Division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject, the case shall be reported by the committing Magistrate for the orders of the highest Court of criminal appeal for the province within which such division is situate.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not an European British subject.

In British Burma the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the highest Court of criminal appeal.

451. In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of the jurors or assessors shall be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Mixed jury for trial of European British subjects.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately:

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 451 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

When native may claim separate trial.

453. When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

Procedure on claim of person to be dealt with as European British subject.

When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall, after such further inquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

When the Court before which any person is tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

454. If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject, and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Right of European British subject unlawfully detained to apply for order to be brought before High Court.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders.

459. Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Application of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or Courts of Session.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace or on any Magistrate or Sessions Judge outside the Presidency-towns not being an European British subject.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American, and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury, or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

462. When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 451 or section 460, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 451 or 460.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained:

Provided that in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects, &c.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

464. When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

465. If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury or the Court with the aid of assessors shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

466. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

If the case is one in which bail may not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

Custody of lunatic.

467. Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

468. If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

When accused appears to have been insane.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

471. Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

certificate of such Inspector General of visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

474. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

Such commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

475. Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.

476. When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law and may, if he is authorized under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

477. Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

478. When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

Power of Civil and Revenue Courts to complete investigation and commit to High Court or Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

479. When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorized to commit for trial; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

480. When any such offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180, or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, 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 simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

Proceedings in case of certain offences affecting Administration of Justice.

Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

Record in such cases.

481. In every such case, the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480.

482. If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 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 such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

484. When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment 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 such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

485. If any witness before a Criminal 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, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Appeals from convictions in contempt-cases.

486. Any person sentenced by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division within which such Court is situate.

An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the Presidency-towns, to the High Court.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

487. Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court, the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Presidency Magistrates, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court, or shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from himself disposing of any case instead of sending it for inquiry to another Magistrate.

Maintenance of Wives and Children.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

488. If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magis-

Maintenance of Wives and Children.

trate, or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her; and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons-cases.

Alteration in allowance.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order of maintenance.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A HABEAS CORPUS.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

491. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

(*a*) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(*b*) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(*c*) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(*d*) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any Commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(*e*) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(*f*) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

Each of the said High Courts may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819 or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Public Prosecutor.

Power to appoint Public Prosecutors.

492. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Pleaders, privately instructed, to be under his direction.

Effect of withdrawal from prosecution.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,

(*a*) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged;

(*b*) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

495. Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person other than an officer of police below the rank of Police Inspector to conduct the prosecution; but no person, other than the Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF BAIL.

Bail to be taken in case of bailable offence.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail: Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

497. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Bond of accused and sureties.

499. Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

Discharge from custody.

500. As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it, and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

Discharge of sureties.

502. All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the person so released be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

503. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limit of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

When the witness resides in the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is, or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency-town.

504. If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the thirty-ninth and fortieth of Victoria, chapter 46, section 3.

Parties may examine witness.

505. The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Power of Provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

Return of commission.

507. After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

508. In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

509. The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Deposition of medical witness.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Power to summon medical witness.

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

(*a*) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(*b*) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

512. If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

CHAPTER XLII.

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond.

Deposit instead of recognizance.

514. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

The Court may at its discretion remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Appeals from, and revision of, orders under section 514.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

517. When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any document or other property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is livestock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Sub-divisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Order may take form of reference to District or Sub-divisional Magistrate.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court; and may modify, alter or annul such order.

Stay of order under section 517, 518 or 519.

521. On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted.

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

The Court may in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed.

522. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immoveable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

523. The seizure by any Police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under section 51 or stolen.

If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

524. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

Power to sell perishable property.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

526. Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

High Court may transfer case, or itself try it.

(*a*) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or

(*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses,

it may order—

(1) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(2) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equa of superior jurisdiction; or

(3) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself.

When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

527. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

528. Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

District or Sub-divisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

The Local Government may authorize the District Magistrate to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

Power to authorize District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant, under section 98;

(*b*) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence;

(*c*) to hold an inquest under section 176;

(*d*) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits;

(*e*) to take cognizance of an offence under section 191, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*);

(*f*) to transfer a case under section 192;

(*g*) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338;

(*h*) to sell property under section 524 or section 525; or

(*i*) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things (namely):—

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.

(*a*) attaches and sells property under section 88;

(*b*) issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department;

(*c*) demands security to keep the peace;

(*d*) demands security for good behaviour;

(*e*) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;

(*f*) cancels a bond to keep the peace;

(*g*) makes an order under section 133 as to a local nuisance;

(*h*) prohibits under section 143 the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance;

(*i*) issues an order under section 144;

(*j*) makes an order under Chapter XII;

(*k*) takes cognizance under section 191, clause (*c*), of an offence;

(*l*) passes a sentence under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;

(*m*) calls under section 435, for proceedings;

(*n*) makes an order for maintenance;

(*o*) revises under section 515, an order passed under section 514;

(*p*) tries an offender;

(*q*) tries an offender summarily; or

(*r*) decides an appeal;

his proceedings shall be void.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong Sessions Division, District, Sub-division or other local area, unless it appears that such error occasioned a failure of justice.

Proceedings in wrong place.

532. If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

533. If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded under section 164 or section 364 is tendered in evidence finds that the provisions of such section have not been fully complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364.

534. An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies shall not affect the validity of any proceeding.

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454, clause 2.

535. No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

536. If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid.

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings.

of any error, omission or irregulariy in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, judgment or

other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceeding under this Code, or

of the want of any sanction required by section 195, or

of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

of any misdirection in any charge to a jury;

unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has occasioned a failure of justice.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect or want of form in proceedings.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

541. Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

542. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or an accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any Criminal Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Power of Court to pay expenses or compensation out of fine.

545. Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may when passing judgment order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(*a*) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Copies of proceedings.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith: Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Delivery to Military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

549. The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act, 1881, or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by Court-martial; and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, 1881, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

Apprehension of such persons.

Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Powers of superior officers of police.

550. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge in Presidency-town.

552. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person in a Presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

553. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,

(*a*) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(*b*) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;

(*c*) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and

(*d*) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines:

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Forms.

554. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

555. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Explanation.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in any case, merely because he is a Municipal Commissioner.

Power to decide language of Courts.

556. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Powers of Governor General in Council and Local Government exercisable from time to time.

557. All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Pending cases.

558. The provisions of this Code shall apply, so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*).—*Statute.*

Year, reign and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III, chapter 63	An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	Section 38.

(*b*).—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIII of 1840 ...	Execution of process	So much as has not been repealed.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code	The illustrations to section 214.
V of 1861 ...	Police Act	Section 6 and the last nine words of section 24. Section 35, down to and including the words "Provided that."
XVIII of 1862 ...	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1864 ...	Whipping	Section 7.
II of 1869 ...	Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1870 ...	Application to European British subjects of Acts conferring summary jurisdiction.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1872 ...	The Code of Criminal Procedure ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1874 ...	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure	The whole.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure ...	The whole Act, except section 144 and so much of section 146 as relates to informations.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

ENACTMENTS REPEALED—(*continued*).

(*b*).—*Acts of the Governor General in Council,*—continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
XVIII of 1876 ...	Oudh Laws	Ditto.
IV of 1877 ...	Presidency Magistrates	The whole Act except section 57.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition	Chapter III.
X of 1881 ...	Coroners	Sections 8 and 9.

(*c*).—*Regulations.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.	Jurisdiction of Courts Martial ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1872 ...	Santhál Parganas Settlement	So far as it relates to Act X of 1872.
IX of 1874 ...	Arakan Hills District Laws	So far as it relates to Acts II of 1869, X of 1872 and XI of 1874.
III of 1877 ...	Ajmer Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.

(*d*).—*Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Police	Section 9.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—(*concluded*).

1 tion.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to scape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Fine of 500 rupees ...	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ..	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ..	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or as above ...	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ...	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term exceeding 7 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years, or lawfully committed to custody.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If charged with a capital offence...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If Queen's coin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Court of Session.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D to ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees ...	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees ...	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees ...	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. ...	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral, with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	[redacted] ...	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of offences affecting Life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of offences affecting Life—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or as above ...	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for one year or fine or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
311	Being a thug ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.—(*continued*).

Of Hurt.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ..	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of Hurt—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.						
341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret ...	May arrest without warrant	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*concluded*).

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves ...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Of Rape.						
376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	Of Unnatural Offences.						
377	Unnatural offences ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Extortion.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life ...	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life ...	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Robbery and Dacoity—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Court of Session.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

406	Criminal breach of trust ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Criminal Breach of Trust—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law, or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	* May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or seamark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.

* See Act XI of 1874, section 4.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Mischief—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.						
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*concluded*).

Of Criminal Trespass—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence is theft ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for forgery ...	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Trade and Property-Marks.						
482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable	Imprisonment of, either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employé is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.
	CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.						
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.						
500	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued*.

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumour, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
506	Criminal intimidation ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	.....	According to the provisions of section 29 of this Code.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Except in cases under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, section 19, which shall be bailable.	Ditto ...	.....	
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable	Ditto ...	.....	
	If punishable with fine only ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	.....	

SCHEDULE III.

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES.

I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

(1) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender; section 65.
(2) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant; sections 83, 84 & 86.
(3) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
(4) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him, section 88.
(5) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
(6) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.
(7) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.
(8) Power to record statements or confessions during a police investigation, section 164.
(9) Power to authorize detention of a person during a police-investigation, section 167.
(10) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
(11) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
(2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.
(3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
(6) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases; sections 145, 146 and 147.
(7) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
(8) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
(9) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
(3) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
(4) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
(5) Power to make orders under section 144.
(6) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
(7) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
(8) Power to entertain complaints, section 191.
(9) Power to receive police-reports, section 191.
(10) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
(11) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
(12) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
(13) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. section 524.
(14) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial; section 528.

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate, being a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in custody of Postal or Telegraph authorities, section 96.
(3) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
(4) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
(5) Power to try summarily, section 260.
(6) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
(7) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour, section 406.
(8) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
(9) Power to call for records, section 435.
(10) Power to revise orders passed under section 514; section 515.

SCHEDULE IV.

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	(1) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110 : (2) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133 : (3) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (4) Power to make orders under section 144 : (5) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (6) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186 : (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 : (8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191 : (9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 191 : (10) Power to try summarily, section 260 : (11) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407 : (12) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c., section 524.
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191 : (6) Power to transfer cases, section 192.
POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	(1) Power to pass sentences of whipping, section 32 : (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (3) Power to make orders under section 144 : (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 : (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191 : (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 191 : (8) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191.

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191 : (6) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191.
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Power to call for records, section 435.

SCHEDULE V.

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(*See section 68.*)

To of

WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or* by pleader, *as the case may be*), before the (*Magistrate*) of , on the day of . Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*See section 75.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said , and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

(*See section 76.*)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to attend before me on the day of and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(*See section 86.*)

I, (*name*), of , being brought before the District Magistrate of (*or, as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of , do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed of , that he shall attend before in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said of is required to appear at (*place*) before this Court (*or* before me) to answer the said complaint within days from this date.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address of the witness*) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (*name of witness*) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (*name*) is required to appear at (*place*) before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock, to be examined touching , the offence complained of.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

VI.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS

pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 88.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of , in the District of , *viz.*, , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

ORDER AUTHORIZING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, but he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of in the District of ;

You are hereby authorized and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(*See section 90.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it appears likely that (*name and description of witness*) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorize and require you to arrest the said (*name*) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(*See section 96.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS information has been laid (*or* complaint has been made) before me of the commission (*or* suspected commission) of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (*specify the thing clearly*) is essential to the inquiry now being made (*or* about to be made) into the said offence (*or* suspected offence);

This is to authorize and require you to search for the said (*the thing specified*) in the (*describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined*), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court; returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(*See section 98.*)

To (*name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable*).

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (*describe the house or other place*) is used as a place for the deposit (*or* sale) of stolen property (*or, if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section*);

This is to authorize and require you to enter the said house (*or other place*) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house (*or other place, or, if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly*) and to seize and take possession of any property (*or* documents, *or* stamps, *or* seals, *or* coins, *as the case may be*)—[Add (*when the case requires it*) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, *or* counterfeit stamps, *or* false seals, *or* counterfeit coin (*as the case may be*)] and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 106.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See sections 109 and 110.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*) We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS.

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(*See section 114.*)

To of .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*) and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or* by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or* by a duly authorized agent) at the Office of the Magistrate of on the day of , 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [*when sureties are required, add* and also to give security by the bond of one (*or* two, *as the case may be*) surety (*or* sureties) in the sum of rupees (*each, if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 123.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (*or* by his authorized agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (*or* a bond with two sureties each in rupees .), that he the said (*name*) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (or sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (*name*) released; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 123.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the District of having no ostensible means of subsistence (*or*, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or* house-breaker, &c., *as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or* two or more sureties, *as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or* each of the said sureties) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order, and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless he shall in the meantime comply

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

with the said order by himself and his surety (*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (*name*) released; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court; this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XV.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See sections 123 and 124.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community;

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVI.—ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

(*See section 133.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (*or* nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (*or other public place*), which, &c. (*describe the road or public place*), by, &c. (*state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance*), and that such obstruction (*or* nuisance) still exists;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of (*state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on*), and that the same is injurious to the public health (*or* comfort) by reason (*state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused*), and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (*or* are in possession of *or* have the control over) a certain tank (*or* well *or* excavation) adjacent to the public way (*describe the thoroughfare*), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (*or* well *or* excavation) being without a fence (*or* insecurely fenced);

or

WHEREAS, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to (*state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance*) or to appear at in the Court of on the day of next, and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, &c.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to put up a sufficient fence (*state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced*), or to appear, &c.

or

I do hereby direct and require you, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS.

XVII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONSTITUTING A JURY.

(*See section 138.*)

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , an order was issued to (*name*) requiring him (*state the effect of the order*), and whereas the said (*name*) has applied to me by a petition bearing date the day of for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper; I do hereby appoint (*the names, &c., of the five or more Jurors*) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within days from the date of this order at my office at .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVIII.—MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING BY A JURY.

(*See section 140.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

I HEREBY give you notice that the Jury duly appointed on the petition presented by you on the day of have found that the order issued on the day of requiring you (*state substantially the requisition in the order*) is reasonable and proper. Such order has been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (*state the time allowed*) on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIX.—INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY BY JURY.

(*See section 142.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS the inquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of , 18 , is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby, under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard*), pending the result of the local inquiry by the Jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XX.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, &C., OF A NUISANCE.

(*See section 143.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, &c. (*state the proper recital, guided by* Form No. XVI or Form No. XXI, *as the case may be*);

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, &c. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXI.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, &C.

(*See section 144.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or* have the management) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along the public

reet, &c. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an fray;

or

WHEREAS, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug rom your land in any part of the said road;

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and njoin you not to take any part in such procession (*or, as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &C., IN DISPUTE.

(*See section 145.*)

IT appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true,

I do decide and declare that he is (*or* they are) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or* their) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, &C.

(*See section 146.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at [*or*, To the Collector of].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [*or* I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorize and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XXIV.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANY THING ON LAND OR WATER.

(*See section 147.*)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or* water) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appearing to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (*or* water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or, if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them*), and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the

institution of the said inquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say* "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*), or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or* retain) possession of the said land (*or* water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or* they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (*or* them) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXV.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE-OFFICER.

(*See section 169.*)

I, (*name*), of , being charged with the offence of , and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of ,

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required,

do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the above-said that he shall attend at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (*or* we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVI.—BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(*See section 170.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), do hereby bind myself to attend at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and, in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

(*See section 218.*)

The Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed one for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, &c. (*state the offence as in the charge*).

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(*See sections 221, 222, 223.*)

(I).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian

On Penal Code, section 121.

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for* Court of Session *substitute* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*) :—]

(2) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 124.

(3) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*], for another party [*state the name*], a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 161.

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , did [*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*] such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 166.

(5) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ," which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 193.

(6) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 304.

(7) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 306.

(8) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 325.

(9) That you, on or about the day of , at , robbed [*state the name*] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 392.

(10) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 395.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* "within my cognizance" *for* "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II).—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 241.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS.

genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*) :—]

(2) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(3) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " ", and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ", one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Alternative charges on section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* "within my cognizance" *for* "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court."]

(III).—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER A PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I (*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*) hereby charge you (*name of accused person*) as follows:—

That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* { High Court, Magistrate, } *as the case may be.*]

And you the said (*name of accused*) stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the day of , had been convicted by the (*state Court by which conviction was had*) at of an offence punishable under

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (*describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted*), which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, &c,

XXIX.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 245 and 258.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 18 , was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences concisely*) under section (*or* sections) of the Indian Penal Code (*or* of Act), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(*See section 250.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*), and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (*or* vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees as amends; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (*name of complainant*) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in jail for the period of days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XXXI.—SUMMONS TO A WITNESS.

(*See sections 68 and 269.*)

To of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*or* I suspected to have) committed the offence of (*state the offence concisely, with time and place*), and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(*See section 326.*)

To the District Magistrate of

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at on the day of next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court; you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A. M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(*Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR.

(*See section 328.*)

To (*name*) of (*place*).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of requiring your attendance as an Assessor (*or* a Juror) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (*place*) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the day of next.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 374.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 381.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the day of , 18 , has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the day of , committed to your custody under sentence of death, and whereas the order of the Court of confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVI.—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.

(*See sections 381 and 382.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at a Session held on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to , and was thereupon committed to your custody; and whereas by the order of the Court of (a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (*or, as the case may be*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), safely to keep the said (*prisoner's name*) in your custody in the said jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority, and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order,

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words "custody in the said jail," "and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVII.—WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 386.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person, or persons, who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of the offender*) was on the day of 18 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof;

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the District of , and, if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine; returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS

XXXVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED.

(*See section 480.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or* view) of the Court committed wilful contempt;

And whereas for such contempt the said (*name of offender*) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees , or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of (*state the number of months or days*);

This is to authorize and require you, the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (*name of offender*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

(*See section 485.*)

To (*name and designation of officer of Court*)

WHEREAS (*name and description*), being summoned (*or* brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (*or* certain questions) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (*term of detention adjudged*);

This is to authorize and require you to take the said (*name*) into custody, and him safely keep in your custody for the space of days unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

(*See section 488.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (*name*) [*or* his child (*name*), who is by reason of (*state the reason*) unable to maintain herself (*or* himself)] and to have neglected (*or* refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees ; and whereas it has been further proved that the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of : And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple (*or* rigorous) imprisonment in the said jail for the period of ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

order into execution according to law; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 488.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of ;

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of , and if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 496 and 499.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), being brought before the Magistrate of (*as the case may be*) charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Court of Session, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the said charge, and should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the said (*name*) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against him, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, that he shall be, and appear, before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (*or* we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIII.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See section 500.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since with his surety (*or* sureties) duly executed a bond under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS.

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIV.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO ENFORCE A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address of person*) has failed to appear on (*mention the occasion*) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*); and whereas the said (*name of person*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him.

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) that you may find within the District of , by seizure and detention, and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLV.—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BREACH OF A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety for (*name*) of (*place*) that he should appear before this Court on the day of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees ;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLVI.—NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety by a bond for (*name*) of (*place*) that he would be of good behaviour for the period of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has been convicted of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) committed since you became such surety, whereby your security-bond has become forfeited;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause within days why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLVII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY.

(*See section 514.*)

To .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (*mention the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*);

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) which you may find within the District of , by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and description of surety*) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (*state the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name of surety*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his imprisonment in the Civil Jail for (*specify the period*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said (*term of imprisonment*), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIX.—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you entered into a bond not to commit, &c. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause before me within days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

L.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name and designation of Police-officer*) at the Police-station of .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) did on the day of , 18 , enter into a bond for the sum of rupees , binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, &c. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS.

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the same; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LI.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See Section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS proof has been given before me and duly recorded that (*name and description*) has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the Civil Jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), of the said Civil Jail to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*); and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AND SALE ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See Section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, &c., of the principal*), and proof has been given before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said (*name*) of the offence of , whereby the said bond has been forfeited; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LIII.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See Section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, &c., of the principal*), and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

recorded, whereby the said (*name*) has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the Civil Jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*) ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) ; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India.

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 10th March, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XI OF 1882.

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1882.

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SCHEDULE I.—ACTS REPEALED.

SCHEDULE II.—IMPORT TARIFF.

SCHEDULE III.—EXPORT TARIFF.

An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the duties of customs on goods imported and exported by sea, and to provide for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain Foreign European Settlements in India and of the territories of certain Native Chiefs and for fixing a maximum duty of excise on spirit manufactured in British India ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Tariff Act, 1882"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India except Aden ;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts. 2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein :

Saving clause. But all notifications published, and rules and orders made, under any of such Acts, and now in force, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively published and made hereunder :

All references made to the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, in Acts or Regulations passed before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be made to this Act :

And nothing herein contained authorizes the levy of duties of customs on any article carried from one port in British India to another, except salt, opium and spirit.

Duties specified in schedules to be levied. 3. There shall be levied and collected, in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the second and third schedules hereto annexed.

Export of pepper from Cochin. 4. On all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin there shall be levied such duty not exceeding nine rupees per khandí as the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council from time to time determines ; and at the close of each year, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the Customs-collector at the said port shall, after deducting the expenses of collection, pay the duty collected under this section to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin in such proportion and in such manner as the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council from time to time directs.

Duties on goods crossing frontiers 5. Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second and third schedules hereto annexed on goods passing by land out of or into—

of Foreign European Settlements in Presidency of Madras, (*a*) Foreign European Settlements situate on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Fort Saint George ;

of foreign territory. (*b*) any territory declared, under the power next hereinafter conferred, to be foreign territory.

Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, respectively declare that the territory of any Native Chief, situate within, or bordering on, the territories respectively administered by such Governors, but not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil authorities of such territories, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

Power to declare territory foreign.

The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the territory of any other Native Chief, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

6. And whereas it is expedient that the duty of excise on spirit distilled in British India should bear a due proportion to the customs-duty on spirit imported into British India, it is hereby further enacted as follows :—

Excise-duty on spirit distilled in British India.

Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix the duty of excise leviable on spirit manufactured in all or any of the distilleries situate in the territories under its administration, or in any part of such territories, at any rate not exceeding the rate fixed for imported spirit by the second schedule hereto annexed;

and all provisions now in force as to the levy of duty now chargeable on spirit shall apply to spirit upon which the duty declared under this section has not been paid.

In Act No. XVI of 1863, section one, for the words "calculated at ten" the words "not exceeding five" shall be substituted.

7. Spirit, opium and salt imported from any port in British India, and protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, are chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon under the second schedule hereto annexed exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect thereof.

Duty on spirit, opium and salt when protected by a certificate.

The amount, if any, paid to the Government as the price of such opium or salt is not duty within the meaning of this section.

8. So far as regards the Presidency of Fort St. George, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. VI of 1844, and so far as regards the Presidency of Bombay, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. XXIX of 1857, relating to the levy of duties and to dutiable goods, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to duties levied and goods liable to duty under or by virtue of section five, clause (*b*).

Application of certain provisions as to duties and goods.

9. All notifications published hereunder may be cancelled by the authority publishing the same.

Power to cancel notifications.

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ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XI of 1869 ...	The Land Customs (Madras and Bombay) Act, 1869	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1875 ...	The Indian Tariff Act, 1875	Ditto.
XI of 1878 ...	The Indian Arms Act, 1878	Section 8 and the second Schedule.

SCHEDULE II.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES—			
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—			Rs. As.
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	.....	.....	50 0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	.....	.....	30 0
	3. Pistols, for each	.....	.....	15 0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	.....	.....	10 0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each	.....	.....	8 0
	6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	.....	.....	5 0
	7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry ...	.....	.....	2 8

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	.....	.....	Rs. As. 1 8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	.....	.....	10 0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	.....	.....	2 8
	Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free.			
	Exception II.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.			
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common ...	lb.	Rs. A. 0 5	10 per cent.
	,, sporting ...	lb.	1 0	
	All other sorts	.....	*Ad valorem*	
	LIQUORS—			
	Ale, beer and porter, except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles ...	.....	One anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors			
	Liqueurs	Ditto ...	.....	Rs. 4.
	Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	.....	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof	.....	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	.....	Rs. 4, and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in flasks, or in bottles containing less than four ounces ...	Ditto ...	.....	
	Spirit, when ...	Ditto ...	.....	

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines ..	Impl. gallon or six quart bottles.	.....	Rs. 2-8.
	All other sorts of wines ...	Ditto ...	.....	Re. 1.
3	OPIUM NOT COVERED BY A GOVERNMENT PASS	Ser of 80 tolas	.....	Rs. 24.
4	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	.....	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.

SCHEDULE III.

EXPORT TARIFF.

Name of Article.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Rate of Duty.
RICE whether husked or unhusked	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	...	3 annas.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th March, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1882.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882.

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An Act 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, 1882"; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1882.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, section 151, or the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before that day.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the said day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made and securities given under any of the said enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made and given under this Act.

All references to any enactment hereby repealed made in Acts passed prior to the said day shall be read, so far as may be practicable, as if made to this Act or the corresponding provisions hereof.

References in previous Acts.

Amendment of Acts.

3. In Act No. XXIII of 1850 *(for securing the Land-revenue of Calcutta)*, section 3, for the word and figures "Act VII. 1847," the words and figures "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, Chapter VIII," shall be substituted; the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for 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, 1882," 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.

Court to be deemed under superintendence, &c., 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; and the High Court shall have, in respect of the Small Cause Court, the same powers as it has under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, in respect of Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction.

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 a person to be Chief Judge, and so many other persons as it thinks fit to be Judges, of the Small Cause Court: Provided that not less than one-third of the persons so appointed, including the Chief Judge, shall be advocates of one of the said High Courts.

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.

All barristers who when this Act comes into force are, or are acting as, Judges of the Small Cause Court shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be advocates of a High Court.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The Chief Judge shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Power to make rules.

9. Except as otherwise provided by this or any other law for the time being in force, 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 all matters not specially provided for by this Act, and 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.

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.

Chief Judge to distribute business of Court.

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 Judge first in rank and precedence of the Judges so differing, shall have the casting voice.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

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.

Seal to be used.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint an officer to be called the Registrar of the Court, and to be the chief ministerial officer of the Court;

Appointment of Registrar and ministerial officers.

and the Chief Judge may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Local Government, appoint as many 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.

The Registrar and other officers so appointed shall exercise such powers, and discharge such duties, of a ministerial nature as the Chief Judge may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The Chief Judge may suspend or remove any Registrar or other officer so appointed; but the removal of any Registrar or officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

14. The Local Government may invest the Registrar with the powers of a Judge under this Act for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees. And, subject to the orders of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Small Cause Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer from his own file to the file of the Registrar any suit which the latter is competent to try.

Registrar may be invested with powers of a Judge in suits not exceeding twenty rupees.

15. 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.

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.

LAW ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT.

16. 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.

CHAPTER IV.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

17. 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.

18. Subject to the exceptions in section nineteen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature—

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees: and

(*a*) the cause of action has arisen, either wholly or in part, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and the leave of the Court has, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, been given before the institution of the suit; or

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, within such local limits; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such local limits, and either the leave of the Court has been given before the institution of the suit, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by a set-off admitted by both parties, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Explanation II.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation III.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India, or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

19. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction in—

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

(*a*) suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) 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 the Local Government;

(*c*) 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 or any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*d*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property;

(*e*) suits for the partition of immoveable property;

(*f*) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property;

(*g*) suits for the determination of any other right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*h*) suits for the specific performance or rescission of contracts;

(*i*) suits to obtain an injunction;

(*j*) suits for the cancellation or rectification of instruments;

(*k*) suits to enforce a trust;

(*l*) suits for a general average loss and suits on policies of insurance on sea-going vessels;

(*m*) suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas;

(*n*) suits for compensation for the infringement of a patent, copyright or trademark;

(*o*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership-transactions;

(*p*) suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*q*) suits for compensation for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*r*) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, for the recovery of a wife, or for a divorce;

(*s*) suits for declaratory decrees;

(*t*) suits for possession of a hereditary office;

(*u*) suits against Sovereign Princes or Ruling Chiefs, or against Ambassadors or Envoys of Foreign States;

(*v*) suits on any judgment of a High Court;

(*w*) suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

20. 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.

21. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is, as such, a party, except suits in respect of property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be instituted 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.

22. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court, other than a suit to which section twenty-one applies, is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains, in the case of a suit founded on contract, a decree for any matter of an amount or value less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit a decree for any matter of an amount or value of less than three hundred rupees, no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff;

Costs when plaintiff sues in High Court in other cases cognizable by Small Cause Court.

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.

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.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

23. The portions of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend, and shall,

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Court, be applicable, be applied, 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:

Provided that the Court may, subject to the control of the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any of the said portions of the said Code shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that any of such portions shall so extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to the control aforesaid, may think fit.

24. 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.

25. When a period of eight days from the decision of a suit has expired without any application for a new trial or re-hearing of such suit having been made, or when any such application has been made within such period and such application has been refused, or the new trial or re-hearing (as the case may be) has ended, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be entitled to receive back the same:

Return of documents admitted in evidence.

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before any of such events on such terms as the Court may direct: Provided also that no document shall be returned which by force of the decree has become void or useless.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given, by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

26. In any suit in which the defendant appears and does not admit the claim, and the plaintiff does not obtain a decree for the full amount of his claim, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant, by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it thinks fit.

Compensation payable by plaintiff to defendant in certain cases.

When any claim preferred, or objection made, under section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure is disallowed, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the person preferring or making such claim or objection to pay to the decree-holder, or to the judgment-debtor, or to both, by way of satisfaction as aforesaid, such sum or sums as it thinks fit.

And when any claim or objection is allowed the Court may award such compensation by way of damages to the claimant or objector as it thinks fit; and the order of the Court awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the attachment.

Any order under this section may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person in whose favour it is made against the person against whom it is made as if it were a decree of the Court.

27. Whenever the Small Cause Court issues a warrant for the arrest of a judgment-debtor or the attachment of his property, the decree-holder, or some other person on his behalf, shall accompany the officer of the Court entrusted with the execution of such warrant, and shall point out to such officer the judgment-debtor or the property to be attached, as the case may be.

Decree-holder to accompany officer executing warrant.

28. When the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court is a tenant of immoveable property, anything attached to such property, and which he might before the termination of his tenancy lawfully remove without the permission of his landlord, shall, for the purpose of the execution of such decree, be deemed to be moveable property, and may, if sold in such execution, be severed by the purchaser, but shall not be removed by him from the property until he has done to the property whatever the judgment-debtor would have been bound to do to it if he had removed such thing.

Things attached to immoveable property and removeable by tenant to be deemed moveable in execution.

29. Whenever any judgment-debtor, who has been arrested or whose property has been seized 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 or the property to be released.

Discharge of judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

30. Whenever it appears to the Small Cause Court that any judgment-debtor under its decree is unable, from sickness, poverty 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 and discharge the debtor, or make such order as it thinks fit.

Court may in certain cases suspend execution of decree.

31. 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

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

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 the local limits of whose 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.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, any minor may institute a suit for any sum of money, not exceeding five hundred rupees, which may be due to him under section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, for wages or piece-work or for work as a servant, in the same manner as if he were of full age.

Minors may sue in certain cases as if of full age.

33. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code as so applied, may be done by the Registrar of the Small Cause Court or by such other officer of that Court as that Court may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Power to delegate non-judicial duties.

The High Court may, from time to time, by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

34. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under section fourteen shall be heard and determined by him in like manner in all respects as a Judge of the Court might hear and determine the same:

Registrar to hear and determine suits like a Judge.

Provided that, subject to the control of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar.

Proviso.

35. The Registrar may receive applications for the execution of decrees of any value passed by the Court, and may commit and discharge judgment-debtors, and make any order in respect thereof which a Judge of the Court might make under this Act.

Registrar may execute all decrees with the same powers as a Judge.

36. Every decree and order made by the Registrar in any suit or proceeding shall be subject to the same provisions in regard to new trial as if made by a Judge of the Court.

Decrees and orders of Registrar to be subject to new trial as if made by a Judge.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW TRIALS AND RE-HEARING.

37. Save as is herein specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit (not being a decree passed under section 522 of the Code of Civil Procedure), order a new trial to be held, or alter, set aside or reverse the decree or order, 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 in Small Cause Court.

38. Any party may, within eight days after the judgment in any suit in the Small Cause Court in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees, apply to the High Court for an order that such suit may be re-heard in the High Court.

Such application shall be supported by affidavits, and, in case the applicant has appeared in the Small Cause Court by advocate, vakil, attorney or pleader, by a certificate from such advocate, vakil, attorney or pleader that in his opinion there are good grounds for re-hearing the suit, and if, on hearing such application, the High Court is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage or failure of justice, or that there are other good grounds for such re-hearing, the Court shall make an order *ex parte*, on such terms as it thinks fit, for such re-hearing, and fix a day for the same, whereof notice shall be given to the opposite party.

Application for re-hearing in High Court.

The rules contained in sections 545, 546 and 547 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to staying and executing decrees under appeal, shall apply in the case of applications under this section as if such applications were appeals from the decisions of the Small Cause Court.

39. On the day fixed under section thirty-eight or on any other day to which the re-hearing may be adjourned, the High Court, or some Judge thereof, shall proceed to re-hear and determine the case as if the same were a suit brought in such High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, in which the plaintiff in the Small Cause Court was plaintiff, and the defendant in such Court was defendant, and in which written statements had not been ordered to be filed; and, except as herein otherwise provided, all the practice and procedure of such High Court in respect of suits brought in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be followed in suits re-heard under this section: Provided that there shall not be any appeal from any judgment, decree or order under this section.

Procedure at re-hearing.

40. Every decree or order made by any High Court upon any such re-hearing may either be executed by such High Court in the same manner as other decrees or orders of such Court or may, in the

Execution of decree of High Court.

discretion of the High Court, be remitted to the Small Cause Court for execution.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

41. 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 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.

Service of summons.

42. 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.

Order for possession.

43. 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 forty-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 thinks 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.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

44. 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.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings.

45. 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.

when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and when 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 case certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

46. 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.

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 application for such order, though no possession is taken thereunder, shall be deemed to be an act of trespass committed by the applicant against the occupant.

Stay of proceedings on occupant giving security to bring a suit against the applicant.

47. Whenever on an application being made under section forty-one 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 against the applicant for compensation for trespass 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 forty-three.

Nothing contained in section twenty-two shall apply to suits under this section.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

48. 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.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

49. 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 VIII.

DISTRESSES.

Local extent of chapter.

50. This chapter extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay. But nothing contained in this chapter applies—

Saving of certain rents.

(*a*) to any rent due to Government;

(*b*) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section fifty-three.

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

51. The Judges of the Small Cause Court may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this chapter, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Security to be given by appointees.

52. The persons so appointed shall give security, to be approved by the said Judges, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Application for distress-warrant.

53. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this chapter extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Small Cause Court, or to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, for such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Issue of distress-warrant.

54. The Judge or Registrar may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form (marked B), contained in the same schedule addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

The Judge or Registrar may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

Time for distress.

55. Every distress under this chapter shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

What places bailiff may force open.

56. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, outhouse or other building, and 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 seizing property liable to be seized under this chapter:

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanáná or residence of women, which by the usage of the country is considered private.

Property which may be seized.

57. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress:

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(*a*) things in actual use; or

(*b*) tools and implements not in use, where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(*d*) goods in the custody of the law.

Impounding distress.

58. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Inventory.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

59. On seizing any property under section fifty-seven the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property, and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the form (marked C) in the third schedule hereto annexed to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Small Cause Court copies of the said inventory and notice.

Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

60. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this chapter, or the duly constituted attorney of such debtor or other person, may, at any time within five days from such

seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application, the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

61. If any claim is made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this chapter, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Small Cause Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Small Cause Courts in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

62. In any case under section sixty or section sixty-one the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage caused by the distress.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

63. In any case under section sixty or section sixty-one, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court, on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Small Cause Court, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment of, or giving security for, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit for the recovery of compensation for any damage caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

Appraisement. Notice of sale.

64. In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Small Cause Court or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this chapter, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the form (marked D) in the third schedule hereto annexed.

The bailiffs shall file in the Small Cause Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

Sale. Application of proceeds.

65. In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court; and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

Costs of distresses.

66. No costs of any distress under this chapter shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part (marked E) of the third schedule hereto annexed.

The Judges of the Small Cause Court may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs, as appears to the said Judges expedient.

Account of costs and proceeds.

67. The Registrar of the Small Cause Court shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this chapter, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses, shall be duly entered.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this chapter.

Bar of distresses except under this chapter.

68. No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this chapter;

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

And any person, except a bailiff appointed under section fifty-one, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, be liable to be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

CHAPTER IX.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Reference when compulsory.

69. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under Chapter VII 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,

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,

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.

Security to be furnished on such reference by party against whom contingent judgment given.

70. When judgment is given under section sixty-nine 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:

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.

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 X.

FEES AND COSTS.

Institution-fee.

71. 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 sixty-two rupees eight annas, and one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value, over five hundred rupees,

shall be paid on the plaint in every suit, and every application under section thirty-eight or section forty-one; and no such plaint or application shall be received until such fee has been paid.

An additional fee of ten rupees shall be paid on the filing of every agreement under section twenty.

Fees for processes.

72. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be paid previous to the issue in any suit or in any proceeding under Chapter VII of this Act 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.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

73. 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.

Fees and costs of poor persons.

74. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register suits instituted, and applications under section forty-one made, by poor persons, and may issue processes on behalf of such persons, without payment or on a part-payment of the fees mentioned in sections seventy-one and seventy-two.

Power to vary fees.

75. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under sections seventy-one and seventy-two:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

76. 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 VII of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, in which suit or pro-

ceeding the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

77. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCONDUCT OF INFERIOR MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Power to fine officers.

78. The Chief Judge may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

Default of bailiff or other officer in execution of order or warrant.

79. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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 Chief Judge, 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 Chief Judge, represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Extortion or default of officers.

80. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

81. 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.

Enforcement of order.

82. 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 XII.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.

83. 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 punish the offender with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to one month unless such fine is sooner paid.

Record in such cases.

84. 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.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 83.

85. If the Court considers that a person accused of any offence referred to in section eighty-three 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 eighty-three, 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.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

86. When the Court has, under section eighty-three or section eighty-five, punished an offender, 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.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

87. 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 such questions 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 eighty-three or section eighty-five.

Appeal from orders under sections 83 and 87.

88. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section eighty-three or section eighty-seven 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 XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Persons by whom process may be served.

89. 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 such persons as the Court, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Registers and returns.

90. 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.

Court to furnish records, &c., called for by Local Government or High Court.

91. 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.

Holidays and vacations.

92. 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.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

93. 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 twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of the Small Cause Court.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

94. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

95. 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.

Tender in suit for anything done under Act.

96. 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.

Limitation of prosecutions.

97. All prosecutions for anything purporting to be done under this Act must be commenced within three months after the offence was 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.
I of 1875 ...	To regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency-towns.	The whole.
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 23.*)

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 to 19 (both inclusive), section 20, paragraph 4, sections 22, 23 and 24 and section 25, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (*b*), and the 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 53, clause (*e*), section 55, section 57, clause (*b*), and sections 58 and 62.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words "and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed," and sections 65, 66 and 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.—Sending for Records and Production, &c., of Documents, sections 137 (except paragraph 2), 138, 140 (except the proviso and the last six words), 141 (except the third sentence), 142, 143 and 145.

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except sections 154 and 155.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (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 308 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).

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.

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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 XXXV.—Interlocutory orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.

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 XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 651 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

A.

[*See section 53.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

*A. B.*_____(Plaintiff),

versus

*C. D.*_____(Defendant).

A. B. of_____, in the town of_____, maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.*_____, of_____, is justly indebted to_____in the sum of Rs._____for arrears of rent of the house and premises No._____, situated at_____, in the town of_____, due for_____months, to wit from_____ to_____, at the rate of Rs._____per mensem.

Sworn [*or* affirmed] before me the_____day of_____188 .

Judge [or *Registrar.*]

B.

[*See section 54.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at No._____, in the town of_____, for the sum of_____Rs. and the costs of the distress, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated day of

(*Signed and sealed*).

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

C.

[*See section 59.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of property seized*).

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of_____Rs., being the amount of_____months' rent due to *A. B.* at_____last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges or the Registrar of the Small Cause Court to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated the day of 188 .

(Signed) *E. F.,*
Bailiff and Appraiser.

To *C. D.*

D.

[*See section 64.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the_____day of_____, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, of which seizure and property a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon_____on your behalf, *as the case may be*] under date the_____, and that the said property will be sold on the_____ [*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at_____pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this_____day of_____188—.

(Signed) *E. F.,*
G. H.,
Bailiffs and Appraisers.

To *C. D.*

E.

[*See section 66.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE-RENT.

Sums sued for.	Affidavit and warrant to distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 and under 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
5 „ 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
10 „ 15	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
15 „ 20	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
20 „ 25	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 4 0
25 „ 30	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
30 „ 35	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
35 „ 40	1 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
40 „ 45	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
45 „ 50	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
50 „ 60	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
60 „ 80	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	11 8 0
80 to 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
Upwards of 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 per centum	...

The above scale includes all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons are kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 72.*)

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 6 0	10 8 0
1,100	1,200	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,200	1,300	3 10 0	11 8 0
1,300	1,400	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,400	1,500	3 14 0	12 8 0
1,500	1,600	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,600	1,700	4 2 0	13 8 0
1,700	1,800	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,800	1,900	4 6 0	14 8 0
1,900	2,000	4 8 0	15 0 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

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

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th May, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVI OF 1882.

THE JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1882.

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An Act to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble. WHEREAS many zamíndárs in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to encumbrances, and it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title: 1. This Act may be called the Jhánsí Encumbered Estates Act, 1882:

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—

"land": "land" means land assessed to revenue:

"zamíndár": "zamíndár" means a proprietor of land or of any share in land, and includes an ubáridár:

"sír-land": "sír-land" means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement or revision of settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated for twelve years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, or treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

"public debt": "public debt" means a debt due or liability incurred to Government: and

"private debt": "private debt" means any debt or liability other than a public debt.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Power to appoint a special Judge. 3. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, for any local area in the Jhánsí Division, a special Judge, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on him by this Act.

Power to suspend or remove special Judge. The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, suspend or remove any special Judge so appointed.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act. 4. (1) At any time within twelve months after a special Judge is appointed for any local area, any zamíndár owning land in that area may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, stating that the zamíndár is subject to, or that his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered with, private debts, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to him.

(2) The like application may be made with respect to any such zamíndár by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government:

(3) Provided that, where the zamíndár is a disqualified proprietor within the meaning of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, the application shall be made—

(*a*) if his property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards—by the manager of his property, with the consent of that Court; and

(*b*) if his property is not under such superintendence—by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the property is situate.

Power to extend time for making applications. (4) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the time prescribed for making applications under this section.

Order to inquire. 5. When any such application is made in the case of any zamíndár, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by the special Judge—

(*a*) into the nature and amount of the zamíndár's private debts, and

(*b*) into the sufficiency of his property, whether moveable or immoveable (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), to discharge his private debts.

Written statement to be submitted. 6. (1) When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the special Judge a written statement containing, so far as may be practicable,—

(*a*) such particulars as the special Judge may require respecting the private debts to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered;

(*b*) the nature and value of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure); and

(*c*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, the zamíndár.

Verification of statement. (2) The statement must be verified by the applicant or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and if it contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code:

Proviso. (3) Provided that, when the application is made by an officer appointed under section four, clause (2), or by the Deputy Commissioner, it shall not be necessary to verify the statement; but the zamíndár shall, so far as may be practicable, within a period to be fixed by the special Judge, furnish such information regarding the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section, as the Judge may require.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND PROCEDURE OF SPECIAL JUDGE.

Publication of notice to claimants against zamíndár. 7. (1) When the statement or information referred to in section six has been submitted or furnished, the special Judge shall publish in the official Gazette a notice in the vernacular language of the district, calling upon all persons having claims against the person or the property of the zamíndár by or with respect to whom the application was made under section four, to present to the special Judge, within two months from the date of the publication, a written statement of their claims.

Copies of notice to be exhibited. (2) The special Judge shall also cause copies of the notice to be exhibited at his own office, at the offices of the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land of the zamíndár is situate, and at some conspicuous place in the village where the zamíndár resides.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of two months. (3) The statement must be presented within the period specified in the notice, unless the claimant satisfies the special Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the statement within that period, in which case the special Judge may receive the statement within a further period of two months from the expiration of the period so specified.

Consequences of notice. 8. After the publication of the notice, the following consequences shall ensue (namely):—

(*a*) all proceedings pending at the date of the publication, in any civil or revenue Court in British India in respect of any private debt to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property is encumbered, shall be for ever stayed; and all processes, executions and attachments issued by any such Court, and then in force, in respect of any such debt shall become null and void;

(*b*) in respect of any such debt no fresh proceeding, process, execution or attachment shall, except as hereinafter provided, be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India;

(*c*) until the Commissioner has declared, as hereinafter provided, that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in this clause—

(1) the zamíndár shall be incompetent to sell, mortgage, exchange, give, or, without the consent of the Commissioner, lease his proprietary rights in land or any part thereof; and

(2) no proceeding, process, execution or attachment shall be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India against those rights, in respect of any private debt contracted by the zamíndár after the publication of the notice.

Claim to contain full particulars. 9. (1) Every claimant referred to in section seven shall, in the written statement of his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up. (2) Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the special Judge along with the written statement.

Entries in books. (3) If the document is an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the special Judge together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The special Judge shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced. (4) If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him, as required by this section, the special Judge may refuse to receive that document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be deemed discharged. 10. Every claim against the zamíndár in respect of a private debt shall, unless made within the time and in the manner required by this Act, be deemed, for all purposes, and on all occasions, to have been duly discharged.

Order appointing time for inquiry. 11. The special Judge shall, by an order in writing, appoint a time for inquiring into each claim made as aforesaid, and a copy of that order shall be served on the claimant and on the zamíndár, or, when the application has been made on behalf of a disqualified proprietor, on the manager of his property, or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

History of transactions with zamíndár to be investigated. At the time so appointed, or at any subsequent time to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the special Judge shall hear such of the parties as appear, and, if the amount of any claim (other than a claim decreed by a competent Court) is disputed, shall inquire into the history and merits of that claim from the commencement of the

transactions between the parties, and shall, as hereinafter provided, determine the amount (if any) justly due to the claimant.

Explanation.—Subject to the right of appeal and power of revision hereinafter conferred, the effect of this determination is to extinguish the previously existing right (if any) of the claimant, together with all rights (if any) of mortgage or lien by which the same is secured, and, where any amount is determined to be due to him, to substitute for those rights a right to recover that amount in the manner and to the extent hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

Mode of taking account.

12. When the special Judge inquires, under section eleven, into the history and merits of a claim, he shall—

notwithstanding any agreement between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest, or as to setting off the profits of mortgaged property in lieu of interest without an account, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account, and

notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account from the commencement of the transactions between the parties, and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken;

(*b*) in the account of principal, there shall be debited to the zamíndár such money as may, from time to time, have been actually received by him, or on his account, from the claimant, and the price of goods (if any) sold to him by the claimant as part of the transactions between them;

(*c*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any money which he may have agreed to pay in contravention of section 257A of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*d*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account, or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the special Judge, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable;

(*e*) in the account of interest, there shall be debited to the zamíndár, monthly, simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the special Judge as hereinafter provided;

(*f*) all money paid by, or on account of, the zamíndár to the claimant, or on his account, and all profits, service or other advantages of every description received by the claimant in the course of the transactions, shall be credited first in the account of interest, and, when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of that payment shall be credited to the zamíndár in the account of principal:

Explanation.—The advantages mentioned in this clause shall be estimated, if necessary, at such money-value as the special Judge may determine in his discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by him;

(*g*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of making the claim; and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both the accounts against the zamíndár at that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date, except when the balance appearing due on the account of interest exceeds that appearing due on the account of principal, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

Interest to be allowed.

13. The interest to be awarded in taking an account, according to the rules set forth in section twelve, shall be—

(*a*) the rate (if any) agreed upon between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, unless that rate is deemed by the special Judge to be unreasonable; or

(*b*) if that rate is deemed by the special Judge unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or, when any agreement to set off profits in lieu of interest without an account, entered into between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, has been set aside by the special Judge, such rate as the special Judge deems reasonable.

Proceedings when amount determined to be due is paid into court.

14. If, on the termination of the inquiries by the special Judge, the zamíndár forthwith pays into court the aggregate amount of the claims determined to be due, together with the aggregate of such costs (if any) as the special Judge may in each case award against the zamíndár, the special Judge shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner, and shall, on the application of each claimant, pay to him such portions (if any) of the said aggregate amounts as may be due to him.

Power to rank debts and fix future interest.

15. If the zamíndár does not pay the said amounts under section fourteen, and these amounts cannot, in the opinion of the special Judge, be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), the special Judge shall make an order ranking the claims and costs according to the order in which they shall be paid or discharged, and fixing the interest (if any) to be paid on the amounts thereof respectively from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment or discharge thereof.

Power to eject mortgagee, &c.

16. When any person whose claim has been determined by the special Judge, or whose claim is, under section ten, to be deemed to be discharged, has, as mortgagee or otherwise, obtained possession of any land of the zamíndár as security for his claim and continues in possession of that land, the special Judge may order him to be ejected therefrom.

Any order passed under this section shall be executed as nearly as may be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees.

Report to be submitted by special Judge in certain cases.

17. When the proceedings hereinbefore prescribed have been concluded otherwise than under section fourteen, the special Judge shall submit a report to the Commissioner, showing the nature and amount of the claims and costs as determined and awarded by him, the nature and amount of all the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure) which may be available for the payment or discharge of the same, and, when an order has been made under section fifteen, the particulars of such order.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE OF COMMISSIONER AND MODE OF LIQUIDATION.

On report of special Judge, Commissioner to sell property reported by special Judge, and, if necessary, to direct valuation of proprietary rights.

18. On receiving a report under section seventeen, the Commissioner shall direct that the property reported by the special Judge as available for the payment or discharge of the claims and costs determined and awarded by him, or any specified portion of that property, be sold by public auction, and, from the proceeds thereof, shall pay or discharge, so far as practicable, the amount of the said claims and costs.

If those proceeds are not sufficient to pay or discharge in full that amount, the Commissioner shall direct the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land to be ascertained in the manner following :—

For the purposes of a loan, the value of those rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to six times the nett annual profits of the zamíndár.

For the purposes of purchase by Government, the value of those rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to ten times those nett annual profits.

"Nett annual profits."

Explanation.—The expression "nett annual profits" means the balance left, after deducting the amount of the annual Government revenue and the rates payable annually by the zamíndár under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or any other Act for the time being in force, from the aggregate amount of—

(*a*) the rents which he is entitled to receive annually from his tenants;

(*b*) the rent which he would have to pay annually for his sír-land (if any), if he were an ex-proprietary tenant thereof;

(*c*) all other profits annually receivable by him as zamíndár; and

(*d*) in the case of profits occasionally receivable or varying in amount from year to year, the average annual amount of such profits during the ten years next preceding the valuation.

Proceedings in liquidation.

19. When the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights has been ascertained as directed in section eighteen, the Commissioner shall proceed as follows :—

(*a*) If the sum at which the rights have been valued for the purposes of a loan is sufficient to pay or discharge the unpaid balance of the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge, together with the zamíndár's public debts, the Commissioner may, with the consent of the zamíndár, direct such sum as may be necessary, not being more than the amount of such valuation, to be advanced from the public treasury as a loan to the zamíndár, repayable, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by instalments, within a term not exceeding ten years, and shall, from the sum so advanced, pay or discharge in full the said balance and the said public debts.

(*b*) If the zamíndár does not consent to accept such loan, or if the sum at which his proprietary rights in land have been valued for the purposes of a loan is not sufficient to discharge the said balance and the said public debts, the Commissioner may order that any portion, or, if necessary, the whole, of those rights shall be sold in the manner hereinafter prescribed in order to discharge such balance and debts.

Attachment of proprietary rights.

20. When an order for the sale of the proprietary rights of any zamíndár has been made under section nineteen, the Commissioner may order those rights to be attached and taken under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, who shall have, for this purpose, the same powers as are conferred, for the management of a mahál, on a Collector by the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, section 155.

The management shall continue until the rights are sold under this Act.

Mode of selling proprietary rights.

21. (1) All sales under this Act of proprietary rights in land shall be made by public auction in the manner prescribed by the said North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, for the sale of immoveable property for arrears of land-revenue.

(2) If, at the public auction of any zamíndár's proprietary rights in land, any bid is made for those rights above the sum at which they have been valued for the purposes of purchase by Government, the rights shall be sold to the highest bidder; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as the Commissioner may direct.

(3) If no such bid is made, the Commissioner shall direct a sum of money equal to the amount of that valuation to be paid from the public treasury to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer.

Duty of Deputy Commissioner.

22. The Deputy Commissioner or such officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, subject to the control of the Commissioner,—

first, pay, from the money which he has received under section twenty-one, the zamíndár's public debts;

secondly, out of the balance of that money, pay or discharge, so far as may be practicable, the unpaid balances of the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge, in the order in which they are ranked under section fifteen by that Judge;

thirdly, pay the surplus (if any) to the zamíndár.

When the whole of a zamíndár's proprietary rights in land have been sold in execution of an order passed under section nineteen, clause (*b*), and the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to discharge in full the amounts referred to in this section, the unpaid balance of those amounts shall nevertheless be deemed to have been duly discharged.

Consequences of loan.

23. When a sum of money has been lent, under section nineteen, clause (*a*), to a zamíndár, and applied as provided in that clause, and he fails to pay any instalment of principal or interest on the day fixed for the payment thereof, the whole sum remaining unpaid on account of principal or interest, or both, shall be recoverable at once as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him in respect of the land comprised in the valuation made under section eighteen.

Conditions of purchase by Government.

24. When a sum of money has been paid from the public treasury in respect of any proprietary rights of a zamíndár as provided in section twenty-one, and has been applied as provided in section twenty-two, the following consequences shall ensue (namely) :—

(*a*) all such proprietary rights shall vest in Her Majesty;

(*b*) in respect of any of his sír-land, the proprietary rights in which are, under this section, vested in Her Majesty, the zamíndár shall be deemed to be an ex-proprietary tenant holding the land directly under the Government.

Power to declare that zamíndár has ceased to be subject to disabilities.

25. In each of the following cases (namely),—

(*a*) when a report has been submitted to the Commissioner under section fourteen, or

(*b*) when the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge have been paid or discharged in full under section eighteen, or

(*c*) when the amount lent, under section nineteen, to a zamíndár has been repaid, together with the interest due thereon, or

(*d*) when the amount so lent, with interest, has been recovered from him as an arrear of land-revenue, or the balance thereof remaining unpaid has been remitted by the Local Government, or

(*e*) when the whole, or, where it is necessary to sell only a portion, that portion, of his proprietary rights in land has been sold under this Act to the highest bidder, or those rights have vested in Her Majesty under section twenty-four,

the Commissioner shall declare that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in section eight, clause (*c*) :

Provided that, in cases coming under clause (*d*) of this section, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeals.

26. An appeal against any decision or order of the special Judge, under this Act, shall lie to the Commissioner if preferred within one month from the date of the decision or order, and not later, unless the appellant satisfies the Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

Subject to the power of revision next hereinafter provided, the decision of the Commissioner on an appeal under this section shall be final.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

27. The Board of Revenue or the Commissioner may, of its or his own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, call for and revise the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions herein contained, as it or he thinks fit :

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Commissioner to pass any order reversing or modifying an order passed by the Board of Revenue.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of zamíndár during proceedings.

28. If a zamíndár with regard to whom a notice has been published under section seven dies before a declaration has been made in respect of him under section twenty-five,

(*a*) the proceedings under this Act shall be continued as nearly as may be possible in all respects as if the zamíndár were still living; and

(*b*) any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land shall become subject in respect of those rights to the disabilities imposed by section eight, clause (*c*), and shall continue so subject until a declaration has been made in respect of him under section twenty-five.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

29. Every investigation conducted by the special Judge with reference to any claim made to him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and the special Judge shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of that Code.

Special Judge deemed public servant within meaning of Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses, compel production of documents and award costs.

30. For the purposes of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and of awarding costs, the special Judge shall have the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

31. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith pursuant to this Act.

Power to make rules.

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*b*) to declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the vernacular language of any specified district; and

(*c*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and, when so published, shall have the force of law.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

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

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th May, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVI OF 1882.

THE JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1882.

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An Act to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many zamíndárs in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to encumbrances, and it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title:

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Jhánsí Encumbered Estates Act, 1882:

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"land":

"land" means land assessed to revenue:

"zamíndár":

"zamíndár" means a proprietor of land or of any share in land, and includes an ubáridár:

"sír-land":

"sír-land" means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement or revision of settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated for twelve years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, or treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

"public debt":

"public debt" means a debt due or liability incurred to Government: and

"private debt."

"private debt" means any debt or liability other than a public debt.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Power to appoint a special Judge.

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, for any local area in the Jhánsí Division, a special Judge, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on him by this Act.

Power to suspend or remove special Judge.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, suspend or remove any special Judge so appointed.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act.

4. (1) At any time within twelve months after a special Judge is appointed for any local area, any zamíndár owning land in that area may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, stating that the zamíndár is subject to, or that his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered with, private debts, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to him.

(2) The like application may be made with respect to any such zamíndár by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government:

(3) Provided that, where the zamíndár is a disqualified proprietor within the meaning of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, the application shall be made—

(*a*) if his property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards—by the manager of his property, with the consent of that Court; and

(*b*) if his property is not under such superintendence—by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the property is situate.

Power to extend time for making applications.

(4) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the time prescribed for making applications under this section.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made in the case of any zamíndár, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by the special Judge—

(*a*) into the nature and amount of the zamíndár's private debts, and

(*b*) into the sufficiency of his property, whether moveable or immoveable (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), to discharge his private debts.

Written statement to be submitted.

6. (1) When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the special Judge a written statement containing, so far as may be practicable,—

(*a*) such particulars as the special Judge may require respecting the private debts to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered;

(*b*) the nature and value of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure); and

(*c*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, the zamíndár.

Verification of statement.

(2) The statement must be verified by the applicant or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and if it contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code:

Proviso.

(3) Provided that, when the application is made by an officer appointed under section four, clause (2), or by the Deputy Commissioner, it shall not be necessary to verify the statement; but the zamíndár shall, so far as may be practicable, within a period to be fixed by the special Judge, furnish such information regarding the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section, as the Judge may require.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND PROCEDURE OF SPECIAL JUDGE.

Publication of notice to claimants against zamíndár.

7. (1) When the statement or information referred to in section six has been submitted or furnished, the special Judge shall publish in the official Gazette a notice in the vernacular language of the district, calling upon all persons having claims against the person or the property of the zamíndár by or with respect to whom the application was made under section four, to present to the special Judge, within two months from the date of the publication, a written statement of their claims.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

(2) The special Judge shall also cause copies of the notice to be exhibited at his own office, at the offices of the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land of the zamíndár is situate, and at some conspicuous place in the village where the zamíndár resides.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of two months.

(3) The statement must be presented within the period specified in the notice, unless the claimant satisfies the special Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the statement within that period, in which case the special Judge may receive the statement within a further period of two months from the expiration of the period so specified.

Consequences of notice.

8. After the publication of the notice, the following consequences shall ensue (namely):—

(*a*) all proceedings pending at the date of the publication, in any civil or revenue Court in British India in respect of any private debt to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property is encumbered, shall be for ever stayed; and all processes, executions and attachments issued by any such Court, and then in force, in respect of any such debt shall become null and void;

(*b*) in respect of any such debt no fresh proceeding, process, execution or attachment shall, except as hereinafter provided, be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India;

(*c*) until the Commissioner has declared, as hereinafter provided, that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in this clause—

(1) the zamíndár shall be incompetent to sell, mortgage, exchange, give, or, without the consent of the Commissioner, lease his proprietary rights in land or any part thereof; and

(2) no proceeding, process, execution or attachment shall be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India against those rights, in respect of any private debt contracted by the zamíndár after the publication of the notice.

Claim to contain full particulars.

9. (1) Every claimant referred to in section seven shall, in the written statement of his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

(2) Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the special Judge along with the written statement.

Entries in books.

(3) If the document is an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the special Judge together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The special Judge shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

(4) If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him, as required by this section, the special Judge may refuse to receive that document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be deemed discharged.

10. Every claim against the zamíndár in respect of a private debt shall, unless made within the time and in the manner required by this Act, be deemed, for all purposes, and on all occasions, to have been duly discharged.

Order appointing time for inquiry.

11. The special Judge shall, by an order in writing, appoint a time for inquiring into each claim made as aforesaid, and a copy of that order shall be served on the claimant and on the zamíndár, or, when the application has been made on behalf of a disqualified proprietor, on the manager of his property, or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

History of transactions with zamíndár to be investigated.

At the time so appointed, or at any subsequent time to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the special Judge shall hear such of the parties as appear and, if the amount of any claim (other than a claim decreed by a competent Court) is disputed, shall inquire into the history and merits of that claim from the commencement of the

transactions between the parties, and shall, as hereinafter provided, determine the amount (if any) justly due to the claimant.

Explanation.—Subject to the right of appeal and power of revision hereinafter conferred, the effect of this determination is to extinguish the previously existing right (if any) of the claimant, together with all rights (if any) of mortgage or lien by which the same is secured, and, where any amount is determined to be due to him, to substitute for those rights a right to recover that amount in the manner and to the extent hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

Mode of taking account.

12. When the special Judge inquires, under section eleven, into the history and merits of a claim, he shall—

notwithstanding any agreement between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest, or as to setting off the profits of mortgaged property in lieu of interest without an account, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account, and

notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account from the commencement of the transactions between the parties, and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken;

(*b*) in the account of principal, there shall be debited to the zamíndár such money as may, from time to time, have been actually received by him, or on his account, from the claimant, and the price of goods (if any) sold to him by the claimant as part of the transactions between them;

(*c*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any money which he may have agreed to pay in contravention of section 257A of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*d*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account, or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the special Judge, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable;

(*e*) in the account of interest, there shall be debited to the zamíndár, monthly, simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the special Judge as hereinafter provided;

(*f*) all money paid by, or on account of, the zamíndár to the claimant, or on his account, and all profits, service or other advantages of every description received by the claimant in the course of the transactions, shall be credited first in the account of interest, and, when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of that payment shall be credited to the zamíndár in the account of principal:

Explanation.—The advantages mentioned in this clause shall be estimated, if necessary, at such money-value as the special Judge may determine in his discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by him;

(*g*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of making the claim; and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both the accounts against the zamíndár at that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date, except when the balance appearing due on the account of interest exceeds that appearing due on the account of principal, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

Interest to be allowed.

13. The interest to be awarded in taking an account, according to the rules set forth in section twelve, shall be—

(*a*) the rate (if any) agreed upon between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, unless that rate is deemed by the special Judge to be unreasonable; or

(*b*) if that rate is deemed by the special Judge unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or when any agreement to set off profits in lieu of interest without an account, entered into between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, has been set aside by the special Judge, such rate as the special Judge deems reasonable.

Proceedings when amount determined to be due is paid into court.

14. If, on the termination of the inquiries by the special Judge, the zamíndár forthwith pays into court the aggregate amount of the claims determined to be due, together with the aggregate of such costs (if any) as the special Judge may in each case award against the zamíndár, the special Judge shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner, and shall, on the application of each claimant, pay to him such portions (if any) of the said aggregate amounts as may be due to him.

Power to rank debts and fix future interest.

15. If the zamíndár does not pay the said amounts under section fourteen, and these amounts cannot, in the opinion of the special Judge, be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), the special Judge shall make an order ranking the claims and costs according to the order in which they shall be paid or discharged, and fixing the interest (if any) to be paid on the amounts thereof respectively from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment or discharge thereof.

Power to eject mortgagee, &c.

16. When any person whose claim has been determined by the special Judge, or whose claim is, under section ten, to be deemed to be discharged, has, as mortgagee or otherwise, obtained possession of any land of the zamíndár as security for his claim and continues in possession of that land, the special Judge may order him to be ejected therefrom.

Any order passed under this section shall be executed as nearly as may be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees.

Report to be submitted by special Judge in certain cases.

17. When the proceedings hereinbefore prescribed have been concluded otherwise than under section fourteen, the special Judge shall submit a report to the Commissioner, showing the nature and amount of the claims and costs as determined and awarded by him, the nature and amount of all the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure) which may be available for the payment or discharge of the same, and, when an order has been made under section fifteen, the particulars of such order.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE OF COMMISSIONER AND MODE OF LIQUIDATION.

On report of special Judge, Commissioner to sell property reported by special Judge, and, if necessary, to direct valuation of proprietary rights.

18. On receiving a report under section seventeen, the Commissioner shall direct that the property reported by the special Judge as available for the payment or discharge of the claims and costs determined and awarded by him, or any specified portion of that property, be sold by public auction, and, from the proceeds thereof, shall pay or discharge, so far as practicable, the amount of the said claims and costs.

If those proceeds are not sufficient to pay or discharge in full that amount, the Commissioner shall direct the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land to be ascertained in the manner following :—

For the purposes of a loan, the value of those rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to six times the nett annual profits of the zamíndár.

For the purposes of purchase by Government, the value of those rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to ten times those nett annual profits.

"Nett annual profits."

Explanation.—The expression "nett annual profits" means the balance left, after deducting the amount of the annual Government revenue and the rates payable annually by the zamíndár under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or any other Act for the time being in force, from the aggregate amount of—

(*a*) the rents which he is entitled to receive annually from his tenants;

(*b*) the rent which he would have to pay annually for his sír-land (if any), if he were an ex-proprietary tenant thereof;

(*c*) all other profits annually receivable by him as zamíndár; and

(*d*) in the case of profits occasionally receivable or varying in amount from year to year, the average annual amount of such profits during the ten years next preceding the valuation.

Proceedings in liquidation.

19. When the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights has been ascertained as directed in section eighteen, the Commissioner shall proceed as follows :—

(*a*) If the sum at which the rights have been valued for the purposes of a loan is sufficient to pay or discharge the unpaid balance of the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge, together with the zamíndár's public debts, the Commissioner may, with the consent of the zamíndár, direct such sum as may be necessary, not being more than the amount of such valuation, to be advanced from the public treasury as a loan to the zamíndár, repayable, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by instalments, within a term not exceeding ten years, and shall, from the sum so advanced, pay or discharge in full the said balance and the said public debts.

(*b*) If the zamíndár does not consent to accept such loan, or if the sum at which his proprietary rights in land have been valued for the purposes of a loan is not sufficient to discharge the said balance and the said public debts, the Commissioner may order that any portion, or, if necessary, the whole, of those rights shall be sold in the manner hereinafter prescribed in order to discharge such balance and debts.

Attachment of proprietary rights.

20. When an order for the sale of the proprietary rights of any zamíndár has been made under section nineteen, the Commissioner may order those rights to be attached and taken under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, who shall have, for this purpose, the same powers as are conferred, for the management of a mahál, on a Collector by the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, section 155.

The management shall continue until the rights are sold under this Act.

Mode of selling proprietary rights.

21. (1) All sales under this Act of proprietary rights in land shall be made by public auction in the manner prescribed by the said North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, for the sale of immoveable property for arrears of land-revenue.

(2) If, at the public auction of any zamíndár's proprietary rights in land, any bid is made for those rights above the sum at which they have been valued for the purposes of purchase by Government, the rights shall be sold to the highest bidder; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as the Commissioner may direct.

(3) If no such bid is made, the Commissioner shall direct a sum of money equal to the amount of that valuation to be paid from the public treasury to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer.

Duty of Deputy Commissioner.

22. The Deputy Commissioner or such officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, subject to the control of the Commissioner,—

first, pay, from the money which he has received under section twenty-one, the zamíndár's public debts;

secondly, out of the balance of that money, pay or discharge, so far as may be practicable, the unpaid balances of the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge, in the order in which they are ranked under section fifteen by that Judge;

thirdly, pay the surplus (if any) to the zamíndár.

When the whole of a zamíndár's proprietary rights in land have been sold in execution of an order passed under section nineteen, clause (*b*), and the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to discharge in full the amounts referred to in this section, the unpaid balance of those amounts shall nevertheless be deemed to have been duly discharged.

Consequences of loan.

23. When a sum of money has been lent, under section nineteen, clause (*a*), to a zamíndár, and applied as provided in that clause, and he fails to pay any instalment of principal or interest on the day fixed for the payment thereof, the whole sum remaining unpaid on account of principal or interest, or both, shall be recoverable at once as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him in respect of the land comprised in the valuation made under section eighteen.

Conditions of purchase by Government.

24. When a sum of money has been paid from the public treasury in respect of any proprietary rights of a zamíndár as provided in section twenty-one, and has been applied as provided in section twenty-two, the following consequences shall ensue (namely) :—

(*a*) all such proprietary rights shall vest in Her Majesty ;

(*b*) in respect of any of his sír-land, the proprietary rights in which are, under this section, vested in Her Majesty, the zamíndár shall be deemed to be an ex-proprietary tenant holding the land directly under the Government.

Power to declare that zamíndár has ceased to be subject to disabilities.

25. In each of the following cases (namely),—

(*a*) when a report has been submitted to the Commissioner under section fourteen, or

(*b*) when the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge have been paid or discharged in full under section eighteen, or

(*c*) when the amount lent, under section nineteen, to a zamíndár has been repaid, together with the interest due thereon, or

(*d*) when the amount so lent, with interest, has been recovered from him as an arrear of land-revenue, or the balance thereof remaining unpaid has been remitted by the Local Government, or

(*e*) when the whole, or, where it is necessary to sell only a portion, that portion, of his proprietary rights in land has been sold under this Act to the highest bidder, or those rights have vested in Her Majesty under section twenty-four,

the Commissioner shall declare that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in section eight, clause (*c*) :

Provided that, in cases coming under clause (*d*) of this section, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeals.

26. An appeal against any decision or order of the special Judge, under this Act, shall lie to the Commissioner if preferred within one month from the date of the decision or order, and not later, unless the appellant satisfies the Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within [illegible] period.

Subject to the power of revision next hereinafter provided, the decision of the Commissioner on an appeal under this section shall be final

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

27. The Board of Revenue or the Commissioner may, of its or his own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, call for and revise the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions herein contained, as it or he thinks fit :

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Commissioner to pass any order reversing or modifying an order passed by the Board of Revenue.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of zamíndár during proceedings.

28. If a zamíndár with regard to whom a notice has been published under section seven dies before a declaration has been made in respect of him under section twenty-five,

(*a*) the proceedings under this Act shall be continued as nearly as may be possible in all respects as if the zamíndár were still living ; and

(*b*) any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land shall become subject in respect of those rights to the disabilities imposed by section eight, clause (*c*), and shall continue so subject until a declaration has been made in respect of him under section twenty-five.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

Special Judge deemed public servant within meaning of Indian Penal Code.

29. Every investigation conducted by the special Judge with reference to any claim made to him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code ; and the special Judge shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of that Code.

Power to summon witnesses, compel production of documents and award costs.

30. For the purposes of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and of awarding costs, the special Judge shall have the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

31. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith pursuant to this Act.

Power to make rules.

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act ;

(*b*) to declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the vernacular language of any specified district ; and

(*c*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and, when so published, shall have the force of law.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

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

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th May, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVI OF 1882.

THE JHÁNSÍ ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1882.

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An Act to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble. WHEREAS many zamíndárs in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to encumbrances, and it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title: **1.** This Act may be called the Jhánsí Encumbered Estates Act, 1882:

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause. **2.** In this Act—

"land": "land" means land assessed to revenue:

"zamíndár": "zamíndár" means a proprietor of land or of any share in land, and includes an ubáridár:

"sír-land": "sír-land" means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement or revision of settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated for twelve years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, or treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

"public debt": "public debt" means a debt due or liability incurred to Government: and

"private debt.": "private debt" means any debt or liability other than a public debt.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Power to appoint a special Judge. **3.** The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, for any local area in the Jhánsí Division, a special Judge, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, on him by this Act.

Power to suspend or remove special Judge. The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, suspend or remove any special Judge so appointed.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for benefit of Act. **4.** (1) At any time within twelve months after a special Judge is appointed for any local area, any zamíndár owning land in that area may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, stating that the zamíndár is subject to, or that his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered with, private debts, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to him.

(2) The like application may be made with respect to any such zamíndár by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government:

(3) Provided that, where the zamíndár is a disqualified proprietor within the meaning of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, the application shall be made—

(*a*) if his property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards—by the manager of his property, with the consent of that Court; and

(*b*) if his property is not under such superintendence—by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the property is situate.

Power to extend time for making applications. (4) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the time prescribed for making applications under this section.

Order to inquire. **5.** When any such application is made in the case of any zamíndár, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by the special Judge—

(*a*) into the nature and amount of the zamíndár's private debts, and

(*b*) into the sufficiency of his property, whether moveable or immoveable (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), to discharge his private debts.

Written statement to be submitted. **6.** (1) When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the special Judge a written statement containing, so far as may be practicable,—

(*a*) such particulars as the special Judge may require respecting the private debts to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered;

(*b*) the nature and value of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure); and

(*c*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, the zamíndár.

Verification of statement. (2) The statement must be verified by the applicant or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and if it contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code:

Proviso. (3) Provided that, when the application is made by an officer appointed under section four, clause (2), or by the Deputy Commissioner, it shall not be necessary to verify the statement; but the zamíndár shall, so far as may be practicable, within a period to be fixed by the special Judge, furnish such information regarding the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section, as the Judge may require.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND PROCEDURE OF SPECIAL JUDGE.

Publication of notice to claimants against zamíndár. **7.** (1) When the statement or information referred to in section six has been submitted or furnished, the special Judge shall publish in the official Gazette a notice in the vernacular language of the district, calling upon all persons having claims against the person or the property of the zamíndár by or with respect to whom the application was made under section four, to present to the special Judge, within two months from the date of the publication, a written statement of their claims.

Copies of notice to be exhibited. (2) The special Judge shall also cause copies of the notice to be exhibited at his own office, at the offices of the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land of the zamíndár is situate, and at some conspicuous place in the village where the zamíndár resides.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of two months. (3) The statement must be presented within the period specified in the notice, unless the claimant satisfies the special Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the statement within that period, in which case the special Judge may receive the statement within a further period of two months from the expiration of the period so specified.

Consequences of notice. **8.** After the publication of the notice, the following consequences shall ensue (namely):—

(*a*) all proceedings pending at the date of the publication, in any civil or revenue Court in British India in respect of any private debt to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property is encumbered, shall be for ever stayed; and all processes, executions and attachments issued by any such Court, and then in force, in respect of any such debt shall become null and void;

(*b*) in respect of any such debt no fresh proceeding, process, execution or attachment shall, except as hereinafter provided, be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India;

(*c*) until the Commissioner has declared, as hereinafter provided, that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in this clause—

(1) the zamíndár shall be incompetent to sell, mortgage, exchange, give, or, without the consent of the Commissioner, lease his proprietary rights in land or any part thereof; and

(2) no proceeding, process, execution or attachment shall be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India against those rights, in respect of any private debt contracted by the zamíndár after the publication of the notice.

Claim to contain full particulars. **9.** (1) Every claimant referred to in section seven shall, in the written statement of his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up. (2) Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the special Judge along with the written statement.

Entries in books. (3) If the document is an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the special Judge together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The special Judge shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced. (4) If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him, as required by this section, the special Judge may refuse to receive that document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be deemed discharged. **10.** Every claim against the zamíndár in respect of a private debt shall, unless made within the time and in the manner required by this Act, be deemed, for all purposes, and on all occasions, to have been duly discharged.

Order appointing time for inquiry. **11.** The special Judge shall, by an order in writing, appoint a time for inquiring into each claim made as aforesaid, and a copy of that order shall be served on the claimant and on the zamíndár, or, when the application has been made on behalf of a disqualified proprietor, on the manager of his property, or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

History of transactions with zamíndár to be investigated. At the time so appointed, or at any subsequent time to which the proceedings may be adjourned, the special Judge shall hear such of the parties as appear, and, if the amount of any claim (other than a claim decreed by a competent Court) is disputed, shall inquire into the history and merits of that claim from the commencement of the

transactions between the parties, and shall, as hereinafter provided, determine the amount (if any) justly due to the claimant.

Explanation.—Subject to the right of appeal and power of revision hereinafter conferred, the effect of this determination is to extinguish the previously existing right (if any) of the claimant, together with all rights (if any) of mortgage or lien by which the same is secured, and, where any amount is determined to be due to him, to substitute for those rights a right to recover that amount in the manner and to the extent hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

Mode of taking account.

12. When the special Judge inquires, under section eleven, into the history and merits of a claim, he shall—

notwithstanding any agreement between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest, or as to setting off the profits of mortgaged property in lieu of interest without an account, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account, and

notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account from the commencement of the transactions between the parties, and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken;

(*b*) in the account of principal, there shall be debited to the zamíndár such money as may, from time to time, have been actually received by him, or on his account, from the claimant, and the price of goods (if any) sold to him by the claimant as part of the transactions between them;

(*c*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any money which he may have agreed to pay in contravention of section 257A of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*d*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account, or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the special Judge, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable;

(*e*) in the account of interest, there shall be debited to the zamíndár, monthly, simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the special Judge as hereinafter provided;

(*f*) all money paid by, or on account of, the zamíndár to the claimant, or on his account, and all profits, service or other advantages of every description received by the claimant in the course of the transactions, shall be credited first in the account of interest, and, when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of that payment shall be credited to the zamíndár in the account of principal:

Explanation.—The advantages mentioned in this clause shall be estimated, if necessary, at such money-value as the special Judge may determine in his discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by him;

(*g*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of making the claim; and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both the accounts against the zamíndár at that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date, except when the balance appearing due on the account of interest exceeds that appearing due on the account of principal, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

Interest to be allowed.

13. The interest to be awarded in taking an account, according to the rules set forth in section twelve, shall be—

(*a*) the rate (if any) agreed upon between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, unless that rate is deemed by the special Judge to be unreasonable; or

(*b*) if that rate is deemed by the special Judge unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or, when any agreement to set off profits in lieu of interest without an account, entered into between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, has been set aside by the special Judge, such rate as the special Judge deems reasonable.

Proceedings when amount determined to be due is paid into court.

14. If, on the termination of the inquiries by the special Judge, the zamíndár forthwith pays into court the aggregate amount of the claims determined to be due, together with the aggregate of such costs (if any) as the special Judge may in each case award against the zamíndár, the special Judge shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner, and shall, on the application of each claimant, pay to him such portions (if any) of the said aggregate amounts as may be due to him.

Power to rank debts and fix future interest.

15. If the zamíndár does not pay the said amounts under section fourteen, and these amounts cannot, in the opinion of the special Judge, be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), the special Judge shall make an order ranking the claims and costs according to the order in which they shall be paid or discharged, and fixing the interest (if any) to be paid on the amounts thereof respectively from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment or discharge thereof.

Power to eject mortgagee, &c.

16. When any person whose claim has been determined by the special Judge, or whose claim is, under section ten, to be deemed to be discharged, has, as mortgagee or otherwise, obtained possession of any land of the zamíndár as security for his claim and continues in possession of that land, the special Judge may order him to be ejected therefrom.

Any order passed under this section shall be executed as nearly as may be in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of decrees.

Report to be submitted by special Judge in certain cases.

17. When the proceedings hereinbefore prescribed have been concluded otherwise than under section fourteen, the special Judge shall submit a report to the Commissioner, showing the nature and amount of the claims and costs as determined and awarded by him, the nature and amount of all the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure) which may be available for the payment or discharge of the same, and, when an order has been made under section fifteen, the particulars of such order.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE OF COMMISSIONER AND MODE OF LIQUIDATION.

On report of special Judge, Commissioner to sell property reported by special Judge, and, if necessary, to direct valuation of proprietary rights.

18. On receiving a report under section seventeen, the Commissioner shall direct that the property reported by the special Judge as available for the payment or discharge of the claims and costs determined and awarded by him, or any specified portion of that property, be sold by public auction, and, from the proceeds thereof, shall pay or discharge, so far as practicable, the amount of the said claims and costs.

If those proceeds are not sufficient to pay or discharge in full that amount, the Commissioner shall direct the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land to be ascertained in the manner following :—

For the purposes of a loan, the value of those rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to six times the nett annual profits of the zamíndár.

For the purposes of purchase by Government, the value of those rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to ten times those nett annual profits.

"Nett annual profits."

Explanation.—The expression "nett annual profits" means the balance left, after deducting the amount of the annual Government revenue and the rates payable annually by the zamíndár under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or any other Act for the time being in force, from the aggregate amount of—

(*a*) the rents which he is entitled to receive annually from his tenants;

(*b*) the rent which he would have to pay annually for his sír-land (if any), if he were an ex-proprietary tenant thereof;

(*c*) all other profits annually receivable by him as zamíndár; and

(*d*) in the case of profits occasionally receivable or varying in amount from year to year, the average annual amount of such profits during the ten years next preceding the valuation.

Proceedings in liquidation.

19. When the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights has been ascertained as directed in section eighteen, the Commissioner shall proceed as follows :—

(*a*) If the sum at which the rights have been valued for the purposes of a loan is sufficient to pay or discharge the unpaid balance of the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge, together with the zamíndár's public debts, the Commissioner may, with the consent of the zamíndár, direct such sum as may be necessary, not being more than the amount of such valuation, to be advanced from the public treasury as a loan to the zamíndár, repayable, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by instalments, within a term not exceeding ten years, and shall, from the sum so advanced, pay or discharge in full the said balance and the said public debts.

(*b*) If the zamíndár does not consent to accept such loan, or if the sum at which his proprietary rights in land have been valued for the purposes of a loan is not sufficient to discharge the said balance and the said public debts, the Commissioner may order that any portion, or, if necessary, the whole, of those rights shall be sold in the manner hereinafter prescribed in order to discharge such balance and debts.

Attachment of proprietary rights.

20. When an order for the sale of the proprietary rights of any zamíndár has been made under section nineteen, the Commissioner may order those rights to be attached and taken under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, who shall have, for this purpose, the same powers as are conferred, for the management of a mahál, on a Collector by the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, section 155.

The management shall continue until the rights are sold under this Act.

Mode of selling proprietary rights.

21. (1) All sales under this Act of proprietary rights in land shall be made by public auction in the manner prescribed by the said North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, for the sale of immoveable property for arrears of land-revenue.

(2) If, at the public auction of any zamíndár's proprietary rights in land, any bid is made for those rights above the sum at which they have been valued for the purposes of purchase by Government, the rights shall be sold to the highest bidder; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as the Commissioner may direct.

(3) If no such bid is made, the Commissioner shall direct a sum of money equal to the amount of that valuation to be paid from the public treasury to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer.

Duty of Deputy Commissioner.

22. The Deputy Commissioner or such officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, subject to the control of the Commissioner,—

first, pay, from the money which he has received under section twenty-one, the zamíndár's public debts;

secondly, out of the balance of that money, pay or discharge, so far as may be practicable, the unpaid balances of the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge, in the order in which they are ranked under section fifteen by that Judge;

thirdly, pay the surplus (if any) to the zamíndár.

When the whole of a zamíndár's proprietary rights in land have been sold in execution of an order passed under section nineteen, clause (*b*), and the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to discharge in full the amounts referred to in this section, the unpaid balance of those amounts shall nevertheless be deemed to have been duly discharged.

Consequences of loan.

23. When a sum of money has been lent, under section nineteen, clause (*a*), to a zamíndár, and applied as provided in that clause, and he fails to pay any instalment of principal or interest on the day fixed for the payment thereof, the whole sum remaining unpaid on account of principal or interest, or both, shall be recoverable at once as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due by him in respect of the land comprised in the valuation made under section eighteen.

Conditions of purchase by Government.

24. When a sum of money has been paid from the public treasury in respect of any proprietary rights of a zamíndár as provided in section twenty-one, and has been applied as provided in section twenty-two, the following consequences shall ensue (namely) :—

(*a*) all such proprietary rights shall vest in Her Majesty ;

(*b*) in respect of any of his sír-land, the proprietary rights in which are, under this section, vested in Her Majesty, the zamíndár shall be deemed to be an ex-proprietary tenant holding the land directly under the Government.

Power to declare that zamíndár has ceased to be subject to disabilities.

25. In each of the following cases (namely),—

(*a*) when a report has been submitted to the Commissioner under section fourteen, or

(*b*) when the claims and costs determined and awarded by the special Judge have been paid or discharged in full under section eighteen, or

(*c*) when the amount lent, under section nineteen, to a zamíndár has been repaid, together with the interest due thereon, or

(*d*) when the amount so lent, with interest, has been recovered from him as an arrear of land-revenue, or the balance thereof remaining unpaid has been remitted by the Local Government, or

(*e*) when the whole, or, where it is necessary to sell only a portion, that portion, of his proprietary rights in land has been sold under this Act to the highest bidder, or those rights have vested in Her Majesty under section twenty-four,

the Commissioner shall declare that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in section eight, clause (*c*) :

Provided that, in cases coming under clause (*d*) of this section, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeals.

26. An appeal against any decision or order of the special Judge, under this Act, shall lie to the Commissioner if preferred within one month from the date of the decision or order, and not later, unless the appellant satisfies the Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

Subject to the power of revision next hereinafter provided, the decision of the Commissioner on an appeal under this section shall be final.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

27. The Board of Revenue or the Commissioner may, of its or his own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, call for and revise the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions herein contained, as it or he thinks fit :

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Commissioner to pass any order reversing or modifying an order passed by the Board of Revenue.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of zamíndár during proceedings.

28. If a zamíndár with regard to whom a notice has been published under section seven dies before a declaration has been made in respect of him under section twenty-five,

(*a*) the proceedings under this Act shall be continued as nearly as may be possible in all respects as if the zamíndár were still living ; and

(*b*) any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land shall become subject in respect of those rights to the disabilities imposed by section eight, clause (*c*), and shall continue so subject until a declaration has been made in respect of him under section twenty-five.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

29. Every investigation conducted by the special Judge with reference to any claim made to him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code ;

Special Judge deemed public servant within meaning of Indian Penal Code.

and the special Judge shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of that Code.

Power to summon witnesses, compel production of documents and award costs.

30. For the purposes of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and of awarding costs, the special Judge shall have the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

31. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith pursuant to this Act.

Power to make rules.

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act ;

(*b*) to declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the vernacular language of any specified district ; and

(*c*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and, when so published, shall have the force of law.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

☞ 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 7th June, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1882.

An Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-eight, that no vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in any port to which that section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master on board ; and that no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority ;

And whereas it is expedient to exempt Native vessels when moved in the Port of Bombay from the provisions of the recited section ;

And whereas it is also expedient to exempt pleasure-yachts throughout British India from the levy of port-dues ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 1882 ; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 38 of Act XII of 1875 as to Native vessels in Port of Bombay.

2. To the recited section the following words shall be added :—

"Nothing in this section shall apply to Native vessels when they are moved in the Port of Bombay.

"If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a Native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive."

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

3. After section fifty-eight of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Port-dues not chargeable on pleasure-yachts.

"58A. No port-dues shall be chargeable in respect of any pleasure-yacht."

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

☞ 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 7th June, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1882.

An Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-eight, that no vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in any port to which that section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master on board; and that no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority;

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It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 38 of Act XII of 1875 as to Native vessels in Port of Bombay.

2. To the recited section the following words shall be added :—

"Nothing in this section shall apply to Native vessels when they are moved in the Port of Bombay.

"If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a Native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive."

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

☞ 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 7th June, 1882, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVII OF 1882.

An Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-eight, that no vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in any port to which that section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master on board; and that no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority;

And whereas it is expedient to exempt Native vessels when moved in the Port of Bombay from the provisions of the recited section;

And whereas it is also expedient to exempt pleasure-yachts throughout British India from the levy of port-dues;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 38 of Act XII of 1875 as to Native vessels in Port of Bombay.

2. To the recited section the following words shall be added :—

"Nothing in this section shall apply to Native vessels when they are moved in the Port of Bombay.

"If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a Native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive."

Addition to Act XII of 1875.

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Port-dues not chargeable on pleasure-yachts.

"58A. No port-dues shall be chargeable in respect of any pleasure-yacht."

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

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 5th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1882.

A Bill to provide for the levy of Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the levy on land of rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Local Rates Act, 1882":

Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:

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 by notification in the local official Gazette direct.

Commencement.

II.—Assessment.

Sec. 4, Act III of 1878.

2. When the term of settlement of any estate expires, such estate shall be liable to the payment of such rate, not exceeding five per cent. on its gross rental, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

Assessment of rate on expiry of settlement.

Such rate shall be paid by the landlord of such estate in addition to any land-revenue for the time being assessed thereon.

The officer assessing such rate on any estate shall determine what for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be the gross rental of such estate; Provided that if the Chief Commissioner so directs, the gross rental of any estate shall for such purposes be deemed to be—

(*a*) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on such estate;

(*b*) in cases in which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, double the amount which if the settlement were liable to such revision would be assessable as land-revenue on such estate.

Sec. 10, Act III of 1878, modified.

3. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

Rates to be carried to general fund.

Sec. 11, Act III of 1878, modified.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied for the benefit of each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

Allotments from general fund.

(*a*) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication:

(*b*) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships:

(*c*) The maintenance of the rural police and district-post:

(*d*) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and

(*e*) any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for the benefit of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the total sum levied under this Act in such district for such year.

Sec. 12, Act III of 1878.

5. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Chief Commissioner may determine what proportion of the expense of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby; and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid for the benefit of such districts respectively.

Works benefiting several districts.

Sec. 13, Act III of 1878, modified.

6. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure for the benefit of the same district, or may be expended for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section four in such district as the Chief Commissioner directs.

Unexpended portion of assignment.

Sec. 14, Act III of 1878, modified.

7. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act and of the receipts and expenditure of such allotment shall be kept in each district in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Accounts.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint in any district a Committee of not less than six persons for the purpose of determining how the allotment mentioned in section four shall be applied, and for the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotment.

Local Committees.

Not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, who own or occupy land in such district and reside therein.

III.—Miscellaneous.

9. In all matters connected with the assessment and collection of any rate leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of the officer assessing or collecting such rate.

Appeals from orders of assessment.

The Commissioner's decision on such appeal shall be final; but may be reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

10. No appeal shall lie after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of; and in computing such period of limitation the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply.

Limitation of appeals.

Sec. 19, Act III of 1878.

11. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land on which the rate is payable.

Recovery of rates.

12. All cesses which before this Act comes into force have been imposed on land for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district-post and which are now payable, shall be deemed to be rates imposed hereunder.

Saving of existing cesses.

13. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time—

Act III of 1878, sec. 1

Supplementary powers of Chief Commissioner.

(*a*) prescribe by what instalments and at what times rates imposed hereunder shall be payable, and by whom they shall be respectively assessed, collected and paid;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the members of any Committee under section eight shall be appointed or removed, and define consistently with this Act the functions and authority of such Committee:

(*c*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement; and

(*d*) exempt any portion of the territories under his administration from the operation of this Act; or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act; and vary or cancel such exemptions.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill provision was made for the levy of rates on land in the Central Provinces. The Select Committee, however, were of opinion that it was not expedient to make such a provision in an enactment relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and that it was better to dissociate the local rates from land-revenue, and to provide for their assessment by a separate enactment.

2. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared on the lines of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878. It provides for the assessment and collection of local rates on land in the Central Provinces, and for the expenditure of the receipts from those rates on works of public utility in those Provinces. No change is made by the Bill in the rates at present payable by the owners of land. Such rates are maintained and made leviable under the Bill, but they cannot be altered until the period of the existing settlement expires.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

The 29th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1882:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill No. II and the papers noted in the margin, and to submit this our report.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th May, 1881 [Papers No. 9].
Extract from Note from the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1283, dated 29th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
" Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3540, dated 7th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
" Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1503, dated 11th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
" Shamarav Vithal, Secretary, Vakils' Association, Western India, dated 25th June, 1881 [Paper No 13].
" Mr. B. R. Kotewal, Bombay, No. 98, dated 7th September, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
" Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5189, dated 8th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
" Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6016, dated 13th September, 1881 [Papers No. 15].
" Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6146, dated 19th September, 1881, and enclosures Papers No. 16].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3368J., dated 20th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
" Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2524, dated 9th December, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No.].

2. To the saving clause of section 1 of the Bill, we have added a provision that the Act shall not affect the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before the Act comes into force.

3. In section 9, we have given the Small Cause Court power, with the previous sanction of the High Court, to make rules providing, for all matters not specially provided for by the Act.

4. It has been represented that petty claims in respect of collisions occurring in the harbour are brought in the Bombay Small Cause Court, and that it will cause inconvenience to the public if the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases is held to be excluded by section 19, clause (*m*). We have therefore made that clause run thus:—"Suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas."

5. It is, we think, inexpedient to permit a defendant to oust the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court by raising questions as to religious rites or ceremonies, and we have therefore omitted clause (*l*) of section 9 of the Bill as re-published.

6. The provisions of section 23 of the Bill, which extend certain portions of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Small Cause Courts, have been generally objected to. It is said that the procedure thus applied will cause delay in the trial of suits and defeat the object for which those Courts are established. We consider that the procedure prescribed in the section is not requisite in suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, but that it is expedient that it should be followed in suits for a greater amount or value. We have therefore added a clause giving the Court power, subject to the control of the Local Government, to declare that, in the case of suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, the whole or any part of that procedure shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that it shall extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to such control, may think fit. We have also omitted Chapter X of the Code of Civil Procedure (Discovery and Admission of Documents) from the second schedule, as its provisions do not appear to us to be suitable for a Small Cause Court.

7. We have also modified section 24, which declares what shall be deemed to be a *res judicata*. We have limited the application of the section to Courts other than the Small Cause Court, and have omitted the illustrations.

8. Section 28 of the Bill as re-published, which bars applications for the execution of decrees if presented after three years from the date of the decree, contained the rule in force in the

Calcutta Small Cause Court. We consider that a special enactment on this subject is unnecessary, and we have accordingly omitted the section, and left the period of limitation in the case of such applications to be determined by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

9. It is objected that the provisions of section 40 of the Bill as re-published (now section 39), which allow an application for re-hearing to be made to the High Court, will deprive the decisions of the Small Cause Court of their finality, and give rise to increased litigation and expense. We think that in the case of suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees the judgment of the Small Cause Court should not be absolutely final. There should be no appeal in such cases, but the parties should have the power, on certain conditions, of obtaining a re-hearing. In suits for a lesser amount, we think the judgment should be final as it is at present, and we have therefore amended the section so as to permit applications under it to be made only in suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees.

10. We think that it will be convenient to have all the law peculiar to the Presidency Small Cause Courts within the compass of a single enactment, and we have therefore repealed the Distress Act, 1875, and re-enacted it with such amendments as seemed necessary to make it harmonize with the rest of the measure.

11. Section 72 of the Bill as re-published now section 90) prohibited attornies of the High Court from addressing the Court or examining witnesses in suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees. This prohibition has been very generally objected to and we have withdrawn it. At the same time we see no reason for giving this privilege to pleaders of the Small Cause Court. The Small Cause Court never had jurisdiction in such suits before, and the pleaders consequently never have had the privilege of addressing a Court in cases of such importance.

12. The Bill has been duly published, and we consider that the amendments now made are of sufficient importance to require its re-publication. We have accordingly altered the date of its commencement from the first of January, 1882, to the first of March, 1882, and recommend that it now be re-published.

W. STOKES.
J. GIBBS.
JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

I agree that the amendments and changes made by the Select Committee are improvements, and I agree that the Bill should be re-published, but I am not prepared to vote for its being passed.

G. H. P. EVANS.

The 28th December, 1881.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1882.

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No. III.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

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:— (Preamble.)

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

(Short title.) (Commencement.) 1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882"; and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, section 151, or the rights or liabilities of any person under any been respectively constituted, made and given 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, for the word and figures "Act VII. 1847," the words and figures "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, Chapter VIII," shall be substituted; the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for 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, 1882," 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.

(Court to be deemed under superintendence, &c., 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; and the High Court shall have, in respect of the Small Cause Court, the same powers as it has under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, in respect of Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction. New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59, and sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

(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 a person to be Chief Judge, and so many other persons as it thinks fit to be Judges, of the Small Cause Court: Pro- See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13; Act IX of 1850, s. 8.

tion, be deemed to be advocates of a High Court.

See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14. (Rank and precedence of Judges.) 8. The Chief Judge 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 as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.) (Power to make rules.) 9. Except as otherwise provided by this or any other law for the time being in force, 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 all matters not specially provided for by this Act, and 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 1869, 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 Judge first in rank and precedence of the Judges 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 Registrar and ministerial officers.) 13. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint an officer to be called the Registrar of the Court, and to be the chief ministerial officer of the Court;

and the Chief Judge may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Local Government, appoint as many 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 Registrar and other officers so appointed shall exercise such powers, and discharge such duties, of a ministerial nature as the Chief Judge may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70. The Chief Judge may suspend or remove any Registrar or other officer so appointed; but the removal of any Registrar or officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

the file of the Registrar any suit which the latter is competent to try.

(Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.) 15. 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. Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

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.

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.

LAW ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT.

(Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.) 16. 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. Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

CHAPTER IV.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

(Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.) 17. 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, s. 5.

(Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.) 18. Subject to the exceptions in section nineteen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature— Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32: Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24.

when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees: and

(*a*) the cause of action has arisen, either wholly or in part, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and the leave of the Court has, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, been given before the institution of the suit; or Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within such local limits; or

Explanation I.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by a set-off admitted by both parties, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Explanation II.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation III.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

19. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction in—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) 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 the Local Government;

(*c*) 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 or any such Judge or judicial officer;

(*d*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property;

(*e*) suits for the partition of immoveable property;

(*f*) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property;

(*g*) suits for the determination of any other right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*h*) suits for the specific performance or rescission of contracts;

(*i*) suits to obtain an injunction;

(*j*) suits for the cancellation or rectification of instruments;

(*k*) suits to enforce a trust;

(*l*) suits for a general average loss and suits on policies of insurance on sea-going vessels;

(*m*) suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas;

(*n*) suits for compensation for the infringement of a patent, copyright or trademark;

(*o*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership-transactions;

(*p*) suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*q*) suits for compensation for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*r*) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, for the recovery of a wife, or for a divorce;

(*s*) suits for declaratory decrees;

(*t*) suits for possession of a hereditary office;

(*u*) suits against Sovereign Princes or Ruling Chiefs, or against Ambassadors or Envoys of Foreign States;

(*v*) suits on any judgment of a High Court;

(*w*) suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI, 1864, s. 3.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

20. 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.

21. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is, as such, a party, except suits in respect of property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be instituted in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

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.

22. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court, other than a suit to which section twenty-one applies, is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains, in the case of a suit founded on contract, a decree for any matter of an amount or value less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit a decree for any matter of 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.

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.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

23. The portions of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend, and shall, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Court, be applicable, be applied, 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.

Provided that, in the case of all or any suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, the Court may, subject to the control of the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any of the said portions of the said Code shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that any of such portions shall so extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to the control aforesaid, may think fit.

w.

Res judicata.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, no decision passed under the provisions of this Act shall in any Court other than the Small Cause Court be conclusive as to anything except the right at the time of such decision to the relief granted thereby, or the absence of a right at such time to any relief claimed by the plaintiff and withheld by such decision.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

25. 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.

Act X of 1877, s. 144.

Return of documents admitted in evidence.

26. When a period of eight days from the decision of a suit has expired without any application for a new trial or re-hearing of such suit having been made, or when any such application has been made within such period and such application has been refused, or the new trial or re-hearing (as the case may be) has ended, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be entitled to receive back the same:

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before any of such events if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original: Provided also that no document shall be returned which by force of the decree has become void or useless.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

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 plaintiff does not obtain a decree for the full amount of his claim, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant, by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it thinks fit.

When any claim preferred, or objection made, under section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure is disallowed, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the person preferring or making such claim or objection to pay to the decree-holder, or to the judgment-debtor, or to both, by way of satisfaction as aforesaid, such sum or sums as it thinks fit.

Any order under this section may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person in whose favour it is made against the person against whom it is made as if it were a decree of the Court.

Decree-holder to accompany officer executing warrant.

28. Whenever the Small Cause Court issues a warrant for the arrest of a judgment-debtor or the attachment of his property, the decree-holder, or some other person on his behalf, shall accompany the officer of the Court entrusted with the execution of such warrant, and shall point out to such officer the judgment-debtor or the property to be attached, as the case may be.

Things attached to immoveable property and removeable by tenant to be deemed moveable in execution.

29. When the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court is a tenant of immoveable property, anything attached to such property, and which he might before the termination of his tenancy lawfully remove without the permission of his landlord, shall, for the purpose of the execution of such decree, be deemed to be moveable property, and may, if sold in such execution, be severed by the purchaser, but shall not be removed by him from the property until he has done to the property whatever the judgment-debtor would have been bound to do to it if he had removed such thing.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

Discharge of judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

30. 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.

31. 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 or make such order as it thinks fit.

Act XI of 1865, s. 20.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

32. 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 the local limits of whose 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. 31.

Minors may sue in certain cases as if of full age.

33. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, any minor may institute a suit for any sum of money, not exceeding five hundred rupees, which may be due to him under section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, for wages or piece-work or for work as a servant, in the same manner as if he were of full age.

Act X of 1877, s. 637.

Power to delegate non-judicial duties.

34. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by

a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code as so applied, may be done by the Registrar of the Small Cause Court or by such other officer of that Court as that Court may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

The High Court may, from time to time, by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

New.

Registrar to hear and determine suits like a Judge.

35. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under section fourteen shall be heard and determined by him in like manner in all respects as a Judge of the Court might hear and determine the same:

Proviso.

Provided that, subject to the control of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar.

New.

Registrar may execute all decrees with the same powers as a Judge.

36. The Registrar may receive applications for the execution of decrees of any value passed by the Court, and may commit and discharge judgment-debtors, and make any order in respect thereof which a Judge of the Court might make under this Act.

New.

Decrees and orders of Registrar to be subject to new trial as if made by a Judge.

37. Every decree and order made by the Registrar in any suit or proceeding shall be subject to the same provisions in regard to new trial as if made by a Judge of the Court.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW TRIALS AND RE-HEARING.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 21.) Cls., rule 23.

Judgments and orders of Court final.

38. Save as is herein specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit (not being a decree passed under section 522 of the Code of Civil Procedure) order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may, in the meantime, stay the proceedings.

Power to order new trial in Small Cause Court.

39. Any party may, within eight days after the judgment in any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees, apply to the High Court for an order that such suit may be re-heard.

Application for re-hearing in High Court.

Such application shall be supported by affidavits, and, in case the applicant has appeared by advocate, vakil or attorney, by a certificate from the leading counsel at the hearing that in his opinion there are good grounds for re-hearing the suit, and if, on hearing such application, the High Court is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage or failure of justice, or that there are other good grounds for such re-hearing, the Court shall make an order *ex parte*, on such terms as it thinks fit, for such re-hearing and fix a day for the same, whereof notice shall be given to the opposite party.

The rules contained in sections 545, 546 and 547 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to staying and executing decrees under appeal, shall apply in the case of applications under this section as if such applications were appeals from the decisions of the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Kennedy's draft, s. 96.

Procedure at re-hearing.

40. On the day fixed under section thirty-nine or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the High Court, or some Judge thereof, shall proceed to hear and determine the case as if the same were a suit brought in such High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, in which the plaintiff in the Small Cause Court was plaintiff, and the defendant in such Court was defendant, and in which written statements had not been ordered to be filed; and, except as herein otherwise provided, all the practice and procedure of such High Court in respect of suits brought in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be followed in suits re-heard under this section: Provided that there shall not be any appeal from any judgment, decree or order under this section.

Mr. Kennedy's draft, s. 97.

Execution of decree of High Court.

41. Every decree or order made by any High Court upon any such re-hearing may either be executed by such High Court in the same manner as other decrees or orders of such Court or may, in the discretion of the High Court, be remitted to the Small Cause Court for execution.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

42. 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 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 summons.

43. 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.

44. 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 forty-two, 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 thinks 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.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

45. 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.

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.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings.

46. 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.

when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and when 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 case certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

t IX of 50, s. 93.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

47. 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.

t IX of 50, 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 application for 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.

48. Whenever on an application being made under section forty-two 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 against the applicant for compensation for trespass 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 forty-four.

Nothing contained in section twenty-two shall apply to suits under this section.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

49. 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.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

50. 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 VIII.

DISTRESSES.

Local extent of chapter.

51. This chapter extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay. But nothing contained in this chapter applies—

Saving of certain rents.

(*a*) to any rent due to Government;

(*b*) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section fifty-four.

Act I of 1875, s. 4.

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

52. The Judges of the Small Cause Court may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this chapter, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Act I of 1875, s. 5.

Security to be given by appointees.

53. The persons so appointed shall give security, to be approved by the said Judges, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act I of 1875, s. 6.

Application for distress-warrant.

54. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this chapter extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Small Cause Court, or to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, for such warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Act I of 1875, s. 7.

55. The Judge or Registrar may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form contained in the same schedule (marked B) addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

Issue of distress-warrant.

The Judge may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

Act I of 1875, s. 8.

56. Every distress under this chapter shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

Time for distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 9.

57. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, outhouse or other building, and 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 seizing property liable to be seized under this chapter:

What places bailiff may force open.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanána or residence of women, which by the usage of the country is considered private.

Act I of 1875, s. 10.

58. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress:

Property which may be seized.

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(*a*) things in actual use; or

(*b*) tools and implements not in use, where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(*d*) goods in the custody of the law.

Act I of 1875, s. 11.

59. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Impounding distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 12.

60. On seizing any property under section fifty-eight the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property, and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the form in the third schedule hereto annexed (marked C) to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Inventory.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Small Cause Court copies of the said inventory and notice.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

Act I of 1875, s. 19.

61. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this chapter, or the duly constituted attorney of such debtor or other person, may, at any time within five days from such seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application, the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

Act I of 1875, s. 14.

62. If any claim be made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this chapter, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Small Cause Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Small Cause Courts in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

Act I of 1875, s. 15.

63. In any case under section sixty-one or section sixty-two the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 16.

64. In any application under section sixty-one or any claim under section sixty-two, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court, on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Small Cause Court, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment of, or giving security for, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

Act I of 1875, s. 17.

65. In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Small Cause Court or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this chapter, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the form in the third schedule hereto annexed (marked D).

Appraisement.

Notice of sale.

The bailiffs shall file in the same Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

Act I of 1875, s. 18.

66. In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Sale.

Application of proceeds.

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

Act I of 1875, s. 19.

67. No costs of any distress under this chapter shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part of the third schedule hereto annexed (marked E).

Costs of distresses.

The Judges of the Small Cause Court may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs, as appears to the said Judges expedient.

Act I of 1875, s. 20.

68. The Registrar of the Small Cause Court shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered.

Account of costs and proceeds.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this chapter.

Act I of 1875, s. 21.

69. No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this chapter;

Bar of distresses except under this chapter.

And any person, except a bailiff appointed under section fifty-two, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, be liable to be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

CHAPTER IX.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

70. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter VII 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.

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,

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

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.

(Ordinary references provided for by ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

71. When judgment is given under section seventy 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 X.

FEES AND COSTS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20. Mr. Kennedy's Bill, s. 92.

72. 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 sixty-two rupees eight annas, and one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value, over five hundred rupees,

shall be paid on the plaint in every suit, and every application under section thirty-nine or section forty-two; and no such plaint or application shall be received until such fee has been paid.

A fee of ten rupees shall be paid on the filing of every agreement under Chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

73. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be

Fees for processes.

paid previous to the issue in any suit or in any proceeding under Chapter VII of this Act 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.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

74. 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.

75. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register suits instituted, and applications under section forty-two made, by poor persons, and may issue processes on behalf of such persons, without payment of the fees mentioned in sections seventy-two and seventy-three, or on a part-payment of such fees.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Power to vary fees.

76. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under sections seventy-two and seventy-three:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

77. 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 VII of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

78. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCONDUCT OF INFERIOR MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

79. The Chief Judge may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

80. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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 Chief Judge, 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 Chief Judge, represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Extortion or default of officers.

81. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

82. 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.

83. 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 XII.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Act X of 1872, s. 485: Act IV of 1877, s. 205. Cf. also draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 480.

Procedure of Court in certain cases of contempt.

84. 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.

Record in such cases.

85. 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.

Act X of 1872, s. 486: 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 84.

86. If the Court considers that a person accused of any offence referred to in section eighty-four 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 eighty-four, 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. 4, 7: Act IV of 1877, s. 207. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 484.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

87. When the Court has, under section eighty-four or section eighty-six, 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 1877, 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.

88. 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 eighty-four or eighty-six.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 84 and 88.

89. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section eighty-four or section eighty-eight 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 XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Who may appear, &c.

90. No person other than an advocate, vakíl or attorney of the High Court, or a person who is at the time this Act comes into force a pleader of the Small Cause Court, shall appear, plead or act in any suit or proceeding in the Small Cause Court under this Act, and

no person other than—

(*a*) an advocate of the High Court instructed by a vakíl or attorney of such Court or by a pleader of the Small Cause Court, or

(*b*) a vakíl or attorney of the High Court,

shall address the Court or examine witnesses at the hearing of any such suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees.

Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any party to conduct his own case or that of any other party to the suit, or the right of any recognized agent of a party under the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act.

Act X of 1877 s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

91. 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 such persons as the Court, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Registers and returns.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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: Act IX of

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

95. 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 twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of the Small Cause Court.

I. L. R. 5 Calc., p. 224.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

96. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.
I of 1875 ...	To regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency-towns.	The whole.
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 23.)

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 to 19 (both inclusive), section 20, paragraph 4 sections 22, 23 and 24 and section 25, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (*b*), and the 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 53, clause (*e*), section 55, section 57, clause (*b*), and sections 58 and 62.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words "and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed," and sections 65, 66 and 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 XI.—Settlement of issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except sections 154 and 155.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.

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 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (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 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).

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 XXVII.—Suits by or against Government, or public officers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except section 433.

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 XXXV.—Interlocutory orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.

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 XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 651 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

A.

[*See section 54.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

*A. B.*_____(Plaintiff),

versus

*C. D.*_____(Defendant).

A. B. of _____, in the town of _____, maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.* _____, of _____, is justly indebted to _____ in the sum of Rs. _____ for arrears of rent of the house and premises No. _____, situated at _____, in the town of _____, due for _____ months, to wit from _____ to _____, at the rate of Rs. _____ per mensem.

Sworn [*or* affirmed] before me the _____ day of _____ 188 .

Judge [or *Registrar.*]

B.

[*See section 55.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at No. _____, in the town of _____, for the sum of _____ Rs. and the costs of the distress, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated day of

(*Signed and sealed*).

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

C.

[*See section 60.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of property seized*).

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of _____ Rs., being the amount of _____ months' rent due to *A. B.* at _____ last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges or the Registrar of the Small Cause Court to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated the day of 188

(Signed) *E. F.,*
Bailiff and Appraiser.

To *C. D.*

D.

[*See section 65.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the_____ day of_____, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, of which a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon_____on your behalf, *as the case may be*] under date the_____, and that the said property will be sold on the_____[*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at_____pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this_____day of_____188—.

(Signed) *E. F.*,
G. H.,
Bailiffs and Appraisers.

To *C. D.*

E.

[*See section 67.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE-RENT.

Sums sued for.	Affidavit and warrant to distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 and under 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
5 „ 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 6	2 0 0
10 „ 15	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
15 „ 20	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
20 „ 25	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 4 0
25 „ 30	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
30 „ 35	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
35 „ 40	1 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
40 „ 45	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
45 „ 50	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
50 „ 60	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
60 „ 80	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	11 8 0
80 to 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
Upwards of 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 per centum	...

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 73.*)

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 6 0	10 8 0
1,100	1,200	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,200	1,300	3 10 0	11 8 0
1,300	1,400	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,400	1,500	3 14 0	12 8 0
1,500	1,600	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,600	1,700	4 2 0	13 8 0
1,700	1,800	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,800	1,900	4 6 0	14 8 0
1,900	2,000	4 8 0	15 0 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1882.

☞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 5th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1882.

A Bill to provide for the levy of Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the levy on land of rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Local Rates Act, 1882": Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces: 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 by notification in the local official Gazette direct. Commencement.

II.—Assessment.

Sec. 4. Act III of 1878.

2. When the term of settlement of any estate expires, such estate shall be liable to the payment of such rate, not exceeding five per cent. on its gross rental, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes. Assessment of rate on expiry of settlement.

Such rate shall be paid by the landlord of such estate in addition to any land-revenue for the time being assessed thereon.

The officer assessing such rate on any estate shall determine what for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be the gross rental of such estate; Provided that if the Chief Commissioner so directs, the gross rental of any estate shall for such purposes be deemed to be—

(*a*) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on such estate;

(*b*) in cases in which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, double the amount which if the settlement were liable to such revision would be assessable as land-revenue on such estate.

3. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund. Rates to be carried to general fund. Sec. 10, Act III of 1878, modified.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied for the benefit of each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes, namely:— Allotments from general fund. Sec. 11, Act III of 1878, modified.

(*a*) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication:

(*b*) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships:

(*c*) The maintenance of the rural police and district-post:

(*d*) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and

(*e*) any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for the benefit of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the total sum levied under this Act in such district for such year.

Sec. 12, Act III of 1878.

5. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Chief Commissioner may determine what proportion of the expense of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby; and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid for the benefit of such districts respectively.

Works benefiting several districts.

Sec. 13, Act III of 1878, modified.

6. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure for the benefit of the same district, or may be expended for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section four in such district as the Chief Commissioner directs.

Unexpended portion of assignment.

Sec. 14, Act III of 1878, modified.

7. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act and of the receipts and expenditure of such allotment shall be kept in each district in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Accounts.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint in any district a Committee of not less than six persons for the purpose of determining how the allotment mentioned in section four shall be applied, and for the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotment.

Local Committees.

Not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, who own or occupy land in such district and reside therein.

III.—Miscellaneous.

9. In all matters connected with the assessment and collection of any rate leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of the officer assessing or collecting such rate.

Appeals from orders of assessment.

The Commissioner's decision on such appeal shall be final; but may be reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

10. No appeal shall lie after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of; and in computing such period of limitation the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply.

Limitation of appeals.

Sec. 19, Act III of 1878.

11. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land on which the rate is payable.

Recovery of rates.

12. All cesses which before this Act comes into force have been imposed on land for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district-post and which are now payable, shall be deemed to be rates imposed hereunder.

Saving of existing cesses.

13. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time—

Supplementary powers of Chief Commissioner.

Act III of 1878, sec. 2

(*a*) prescribe by what instalments and at what times rates imposed hereunder shall be payable, and by whom they shall be respectively assessed, collected and paid;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the members of any Committee under section eight shall be appointed or removed, and define consistently with this Act the functions and authority of such Committee:

(*c*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement; and

(*d*) exempt any portion of the territories under his administration from the operation of this Act; or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act; and vary or cancel such exemptions.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill provision was made for the levy of rates on land in the Central Provinces. The Select Committee, however, were of opinion that it was not expedient to make such a provision in an enactment relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and that it was better to dissociate the local rates from land-revenue, and to provide for their assessment by a separate enactment.

2. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared on the lines of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878. It provides for the assessment and collection of local rates on land in the Central Provinces, and for the expenditure of the receipts from those rates on works of public utility in those Provinces. No change is made by the Bill in the rates at present payable by the owners of land. Such rates are maintained and made leviable under the Bill, but they cannot be altered until the period of the existing settlement expires.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

The 29th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1882 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill No. II and the papers noted in the margin, and to submit this our report.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th May, 1881 [Papers No. 9].
Extract from Note from the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1283, dated 29th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3540, dated 7th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
„ Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1503, dated 11th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
„ Shamarav Vithal, Secretary, Vakils' Association, Western India, dated 25th June, 1881 [Paper No. 13].
„ Mr. B. R. Kotewal, Bombay, No. 98, dated 7th September, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5189, dated 8th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6016, dated 13th September, 1881 [Papers No. 15].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6146, dated 19th September, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3368J., dated 20th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2524, dated 9th December, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No.].

2. To the saving clause of section 1 of the Bill, we have added a provision that the Act shall not affect the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before the Act comes into force.

3. In section 9, we have given the Small Cause Court power, with the previous sanction of the High Court, to make rules providing for all matters not specially provided for by the Act.

4. It has been represented that petty claims in respect of collisions occurring in the harbour are brought in the Bombay Small Cause Court, and that it will cause inconvenience to the public if the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases is held to be excluded by section 19, clause (*m*). We have therefore made that clause run thus :—" Suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas."

5. It is, we think, inexpedient to permit a defendant to oust the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court by raising questions as to religious rites or ceremonies, and we have therefore omitted clause (*t*) of section 9 of the Bill as re-published.

6. The provisions of section 23 of the Bill, which extend certain portions of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Small Cause Courts, have been generally objected to. It is said that the procedure thus applied will cause delay in the trial of suits and defeat the object for which those Courts are established. We consider that the procedure prescribed in the section is not requisite in suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, but that it is expedient that it should be followed in suits for a greater amount or value. We have therefore added a clause giving the Court power, subject to the control of the Local Government, to declare that, in the case of suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, the whole or any part of that procedure shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that it shall extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to such control, may think fit. We have also omitted Chapter X of the Code of Civil Procedure (Discovery and Admission of Documents) from the second schedule, as its provisions do not appear to us to be suitable for a Small Cause Court.

7. We have also modified section 24, which declares what shall be deemed to be a *res judicata*. We have limited the application of the section to Courts other than the Small Cause Court, and have omitted the illustrations.

8. Section 28 of the Bill as re-published, which bars applications for the execution of decrees if presented after three years from the date of the decree, contained the rule in force in the

Calcutta Small Cause Court. We consider that a special enactment on this subject is unnecessary and we have accordingly omitted the section, and left the period of limitation in the case of such applications to be determined by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

9. It is objected that the provisions of section 40 of the Bill as re-published (now section 39), which allow an application for re-hearing to be made to the High Court, will deprive the decisions of the Small Cause Court of their finality, and give rise to increased litigation and expense. We think that in the case of suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees the judgment of the Small Cause Court should not be absolutely final. There should be no appeal in such cases, but the parties should have the power, on certain conditions, of obtaining a re-hearing. In suits for a lesser amount, we think the judgment should be final as it is at present, and we have therefore amended the section so as to permit applications under it to be made only in suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees.

10. We think that it will be convenient to have all the law peculiar to the Presidency Small Cause Courts within the compass of a single enactment, and we have therefore repealed the Distress Act, 1875, and re-enacted it with such amendments as seemed necessary to make it harmonize with the rest of the measure.

11. Section 72 of the Bill as re-published (now section 96) prohibited attornies of the High Court from addressing the Court or examining witnesses in suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees. This prohibition has been very generally objected to and we have withdrawn it. At the same time we see no reason for giving this privilege to pleaders of the Small Cause Court. The Small Cause Court never had jurisdiction in such suits before, and the pleaders consequently never have had the privilege of addressing a Court in cases of such importance.

12. The Bill has been duly published, and we consider that the amendments now made are of sufficient importance to require its re-publication. We have accordingly altered the date of its commencement from the first of January, 1882, to the first of March, 1882, and recommend that it now be re-published.

W. STOKES.
J. GIBBS.
JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

I agree that the amendments and changes made by the Select Committee are improvements, and I agree that the Bill should be re-published, but I am not prepared to vote for its being passed.

G. H. P. EVANS.

The 28th December, 1881.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1882.

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No. III.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns.

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:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882"; and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, section 151, or the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before that date.

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, appointments made and securities given under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made and given 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, for the word and figures "Act VII. 1847," the words and figures "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, Chapter VIII," shall be substituted; the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for 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, 1882," 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.

Court to be deemed under superintendence, &c., 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; and the High Court shall have, in respect of the Small Cause Court, the same powers as it has under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, in respect of Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction. New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59, and sec. 652 of Act X of 1877.

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 a person to be Chief Judge, and so many other persons as it thinks fit to be Judges, of the Small Cause Court: Provided that not less than one-third of the persons so appointed, including the Chief Judge, shall be advocates of one of the said High Courts. 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.

All barristers who when this Act comes into force are, or are acting as, Judges of the Small Cause Court shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be advocates of a High Court.

See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14. Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The Chief Judge 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 as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.) Power to make rules.

9. Except as otherwise provided by this or any other law for the time being in force, 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 all matters not specially provided for by this Act, and 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 1869, 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 Judge first in rank and precedence of the Judges 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 Registrar and ministerial officers.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint an officer to be called the Registrar of the Court, and to be the chief ministerial officer of the Court;

and the Chief Judge may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Local Government, appoint as many 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 Registrar and other officers so appointed shall exercise such powers, and discharge such duties, of a ministerial nature as the Chief Judge may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 7(*c*).

The Chief Judge may suspend or remove any Registrar or other officer so appointed; but the removal of any Registrar or officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

New. Registrar may be invested with powers of a Judge in suits not exceeding twenty rupees.

14. The Local Government may invest the Registrar with the powers of a Judge under this Act for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees. And, subject to the orders of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Small Cause Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer from his own file to the file of the Registrar any suit which the latter is competent to try.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade. Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

15. 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.

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.

LAW ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court. Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

16. 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.

CHAPTER IV.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court. Act IX of 1850, s. 5.

17. 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.

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction. Act IX of 1850, ss. and 32: Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24.

18. Subject to the exceptions in section nineteen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature—

when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees: and

(*a*) the cause of action has arisen, either wholly or in part, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and the leave of the Court has, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, been given before the institution of the suit; or Letters Patent of 1865 s. 12.

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within such local limits; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such local limits, and either the leave of the Court has been given before the institution of the suit, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation I.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by a set-off admitted by both parties, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Explanation II.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation III.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

19. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction in—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) 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 the Local Government;

(*c*) 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 or any such Judge or judicial officer;

Act X of 1877, s. 16, cls. (*a*) to (*d*).

(*d*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property;

(*e*) suits for the partition of immoveable property;

( ) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property;

(*g*) suits for the determination of any other right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*h*) suits for the specific performance or rescission of contracts;

(*i*) suits to obtain an injunction;

(*j*) suits for the cancellation or rectification of instruments;

(*k*) suits to enforce a trust;

(*l*) suits for a general average loss and suits on policies of insurance on sea-going vessels;

(*m*) suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas;

(*n*) suits for compensation for the infringement of a patent, copyright or trademark;

(*o*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership-transactions;

(*p*) suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*q*) suits for compensation for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*r*) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, for the recovery of a wife, or for a divorce;

(*s*) suits for declaratory decrees;

(*t*) suits for possession of a hereditary office;

(*u*) suits against Sovereign Princes or Ruling Chiefs, or against Ambassadors or Envoys of Foreign States;

9 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*v*) suits on any judgment of a High Court;

(*w*) suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI, 1864, s. 3.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

20. 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.

21. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is, as such, a party, except suits in respect of property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be instituted in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

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.

22. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court, other than a suit to which section twenty-one applies, is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains, in the case of a suit founded on contract, a decree for any matter of an amount or value less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit a decree for any matter of 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.

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.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

23. The portions of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend, and shall, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Court, be applicable, be applied, 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.

Provided that, in the case of all or any suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, the Court may, subject to the control of the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any of the said portions of the said Code shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that any of such portions shall so extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to the control aforesaid, may think fit.

Res judicata.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, no decision passed under the provisions of this Act shall in any Court other than the Small Cause Court be conclusive as to anything except the right at the time of such decision to the relief granted thereby, or the absence of a right at such time to any relief claimed by the plaintiff and withheld by such decision.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

25. 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.

Act X of 1877, s. 144.

Return of documents admitted in evidence.

26. When a period of eight days from the decision of a suit has expired without any application for a new trial or re-hearing of such suit having been made, or when any such application has been made within such period and such application has been refused, or the new trial or re-hearing (as the case may be) has ended, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be entitled to receive back the same:

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before any of such events if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original: Provided also that no document shall be returned which by force of the decree has become void or useless.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

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 plaintiff does not obtain a decree for the full amount of his claim, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant, by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it thinks fit.

When any claim preferred, or objection made, under section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure is disallowed, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the person preferring or making such claim or objection to pay to the decree-holder, or to the judgment-debtor, or to both, by way of satisfaction as aforesaid, such sum or sums as it thinks fit.

Any order under this section may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person in whose favour it is made against the person against whom it is made as if it were a decree of the Court.

Decree-holder to accompany officer executing warrant.

28. Whenever the Small Cause Court issues a warrant for the arrest of a judgment-debtor or the attachment of his property, the decree-holder, or some other person on his behalf, shall accompany the officer of the Court entrusted with the execution of such warrant, and shall point out to such officer the judgment-debtor or the property to be attached, as the case may be.

Things attached to immoveable property and removeable by tenant to be deemed moveable in execution.

29. When the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court is a tenant of immoveable property, anything attached to such property, and which he might before the termination of his tenancy lawfully remove without the permission of his landlord, shall, for the purpose of the execution of such decree, be deemed to be moveable property, and may, if sold in such execution, be severed by the purchaser, but shall not be removed by him from the property until he has done to the property whatever the judgment-debtor would have been bound to do to it if he had removed such thing.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

Discharge of judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

30. 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.

31. 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 or make such order as it thinks fit.

Act XI of 1865, s. 20.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

32. 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 the local limits of whose 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. 31.

Minors may sue in certain cases as if of full age.

33. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, any minor may institute a suit for any sum of money, not exceeding five hundred rupees, which may be due to him under section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, for wages or piece-work or for work as a servant, in the same manner as if he were of full age.

Act X of 1877, s. 637.

Power to delegate non-judicial duties.

34. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by

a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code as so applied, may be done by the Registrar of the Small Cause Court or by such other officer of that Court as that Court may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

The High Court may, from time to time, by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

New.

Registrar to hear and determine suits like a Judge.

35. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under section fourteen shall be heard and determined by him in like manner in all respects as a Judge of the Court might hear and determine the same:

Proviso.

Provided that, subject to the control of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar.

New.

Registrar may execute all decrees with the same powers as a Judge.

36. The Registrar may receive applications for the execution of decrees of any value passed by the Court, and may commit and discharge judgment-debtors, and make any order in respect thereof which a Judge of the Court might make under this Act.

New.

Decrees and orders of Registrar to be subject to new trial as if made by a Judge.

37. Every decree and order made by the Registrar in any suit or proceeding shall be subject to the same provisions in regard to new trial as if made by a Judge of the Court.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW TRIALS AND RE-HEARING.

(Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 21.) Cls., rule 23.

Judgments and orders of Court final.

38. Save as is herein specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit (not being a decree passed under section 522 of the Code of Civil Procedure) order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may, in the meantime, stay the proceedings.

Power to order new trial in Small Cause Court.

39. Any party may, within eight days after the judgment in any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees, apply to the High Court for an order that such suit may be re-heard.

Application for re-hearing in High Court.

Such application shall be supported by affidavits, and, in case the applicant has appeared by advocate, vakíl or attorney, by a certificate from the leading counsel at the hearing that in his opinion there are good grounds for re-hearing the suit, and if, on hearing such application, the High Court is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage or failure of justice, or that there are other good grounds for such re-hearing, the Court shall make an order *ex parte*, on such terms as it thinks fit, for such re-hearing and fix a day for the same, whereof notice shall be given to the opposite party.

The rules contained in sections 545, 546 and 547 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to staying and executing decrees under appeal, shall apply in the case of applications under this section as if such applications were appeals from the decisions of the Small Cause Court.

Mr. Kennedy's draft, s. 96.

Procedure at re-hearing.

40. On the day fixed under section thirty-nine or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the High Court, or some Judge thereof, shall proceed to hear and determine the case as if the same were a suit brought in such High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, in which the plaintiff in the Small Cause Court was plaintiff, and the defendant in such Court was defendant, and in which written statements had not been ordered to be filed; and, except as herein otherwise provided, all the practice and procedure of such High Court in respect of suits brought in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be followed in suits re-heard under this section: Provided that there shall not be any appeal from any judgment, decree or order under this section.

Mr. Kennedy's draft, s. 97.

Execution of decree of High Court.

41. Every decree or order made by any High Court upon any such re-hearing may either be executed by such High Court in the same manner as other decrees or orders of such Court or may, in the discretion of the High Court, be remitted to the Small Cause Court for execution.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

42. 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 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 summons.

43. 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.

44. 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 forty-two, 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 thinks 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.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

45. 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

Act IX of 1850, s. 95.

Bar to proceedings against Judge or officer for issuing, &c., order or summons.

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 to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings.

46. 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.

when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and when 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 case certifies that in his opinion full costs should be awarded to the plaintiff.

Act IX of 1850, s. 93.

Liability of applicant obtaining order when not entitled.

47. 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 application for 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.

48. Whenever on an application being made under section forty-two 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 against the applicant for compensation for trespass 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 forty-four.

Nothing contained in section twenty-two shall apply to suits under this section.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

49. 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.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

50. 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 VIII.

DISTRESSES.

Local extent of chapter.

51. This chapter extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay. But nothing contained in this chapter applies—

Saving of certain rents.

(*a*) to any rent due to Government;

(*b*) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section fifty-four.

Act I of 1875, s. 4.

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

52. The Judges of the Small Cause Court may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this chapter, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Act I of 1875, s. 5.

Security to be given by appointees.

53. The persons so appointed shall give security, to be approved by the said Judges, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act I of 1875, s. 6.

Application for distress-warrant.

54. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this chapter extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Small Cause Court, or to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, for such warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Act I of 1875, s. 7.

55. The Judge or Registrar may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form contained in the same schedule (marked B) addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

Issue of distress-warrant.

The Judge may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

Act I of 1875, s. 8.

56. Every distress under this chapter shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

Time for distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 9.

57. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, outhouse or other building, and 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 seizing property liable to be seized under this chapter:

What places bailiff may force open.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanána or residence of women, which by the usage of the country is considered private.

Act I of 1875, s. 10.

58. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress:

Property which may be seized.

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(*a*) things in actual use; or

(*b*) tools and implements not in use, where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(*d*) goods in the custody of the law.

ct I of 1875, 11.

59. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Impounding distress.

t I of 1875, 12.

60. On seizing any property under section fifty-eight the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property, and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the form in the third schedule hereto annexed (marked C) to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Inventory.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Small Cause Court copies of the said inventory and notice.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

I of 1875,).

61. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this chapter, or the duly constituted attorney of such debtor or other person, may, at any time within five days from such seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

Application to discharge or suspend warrant.

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application, the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

62. If any claim be made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this chapter, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

Act I of 18 s. 14.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Small Cause Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Small Cause Courts in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

63. In any case under section sixty-one or section sixty-two the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

Act I of 1875, s. 15.

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress.

64. In any application under section sixty-one or any claim under section sixty-two, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court, on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Small Cause Court, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Act I of 1875, s. 16.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment

of, or giving security for, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

st I of 1875, 17.

65. In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Small Cause Court or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this chapter, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the form in the third schedule hereto annexed (marked D).

Appraisement.

Notice of sale.

The bailiffs shall file in the same Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

ct I of 1875, 18.

66. In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Sale.

Application of proceeds.

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

ct I of 1875, 19.

67. No costs of any distress under this chapter shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part of the third schedule hereto annexed (marked E).

Costs of distresses.

The Judges of the Small Cause Court may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs, as appears to the said Judges expedient.

ct I of 1875, 20.

68. The Registrar of the Small Cause Court shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered.

Account of costs and proceeds.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this chapter.

ct I of 1875, 21.

69. No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this chapter;

Bar of distresses except under this chapter.

And any person, except a bailiff appointed under section fifty-two, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, be liable to be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

CHAPTER IX.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

70. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter VII 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.

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,

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 7.

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.

(Ordinary references provided for by ch. XLVI, C. P. Code.)

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

71. When judgment is given under section seventy 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 X.

FEES AND COSTS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20. Mr. Kennedy's Bill, s. 92.

72. 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 sixty-two rupees eight annas, and one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value, over five hundred rupees,

shall be paid on the plaint in every suit, and every application under section thirty-nine or section forty-two; and no such plaint or application shall be received until such fee has been paid.

A fee of ten rupees shall be paid on the filing of every agreement under Chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

73. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be

Fees for processes.

paid previous to the issue in any suit or in any proceeding under Chapter VII of this Act 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.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

74. 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.

75. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register suits instituted, and applications under section forty-two made, by poor persons, and may issue processes on behalf of such persons, without payment of the fees mentioned in sections seventy-two and seventy-three, or on a part-payment of such fees.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Power to vary fees.

76. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under sections seventy-two and seventy-three:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

77. 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 VII of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

78. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCONDUCT OF INFERIOR MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

79. The Chief Judge may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

80. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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 Chief Judge, 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 Chief Judge, represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 85.

Extortion or default of officers.

81. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

82. 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.

83. 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 XII.

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.

84. 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.

Record in such cases.

85. 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.

Act X of 1872, s. 436: Act IV of 1877, s. 206. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 488.

Procedure where Court considers that the case should not be dealt with under section 84.

86. If the Court considers that a person accused of any offence referred to in section eighty-four 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 eighty-four, 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.

87. When the Court has, under section eighty-four or section eighty-six, 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 1877, 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.

88. 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 eighty-four or eighty-six.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 84 and 88.

89. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section eighty-four or section eighty-eight 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 XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Who may appear, &c.

90. No person other than an advocate, vakíl or attorney of the High Court, or a person who is at the time this Act comes into force a pleader of the Small Cause Court, shall appear, plead or act in any suit or proceeding in the Small Cause Court under this Act, and

no person other than—

(*a*) an advocate of the High Court instructed by a vakíl or attorney of such Court or by a pleader of the Small Cause Court, or

(*b*) a vakíl or attorney of the High Court,

shall address the Court or examine witnesses at the hearing of any such suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees.

Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any party to conduct his own case or that of any other party to the suit, or the right of any recognized agent of a party under the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

91. 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 such persons as the Court, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Registers and returns.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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. 25: Act XVII of 1875, s. 72.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

95. 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 twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of the Small Cause Court.

I. L. R. 5 Calc., p. 224.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

96. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.
I of 1875 ...	To regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency-towns.	The whole.
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 23.*)

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 to 19 (both inclusive), section 20, paragraph 4, sections 22, 23 and 24 and section 25, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (*b*), and the 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 53, clause (*e*), section 55, section 57, clause (*b*), and sections 58 and 62.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words "and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed," and sections 65, 66 and 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 XI.—Settlement of issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except sections 154 and 155.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.

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 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (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 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).

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 XXVII.—Suits by or against Government, or public officers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except section 463.

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 XXXV.—Interlocutory orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.

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 XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 651 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

A.

[*See section 54.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

*A. B.*_____ (Plaintiff),

versus

*C. D.*_____ (Defendant).

A. B. of _____, in the town of _____, maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.*_____, of _____, is justly indebted to _____ in the sum of Rs._____ for arrears of rent of the house and premises No. _____, situated at _____, in the town of _____, due for _____ months, to wit from _____ to _____, at the rate of Rs._____ per mensem.

Sworn [*or* affirmed] before me the _____ day of _____ 188 .

Judge [or *Registrar.*]

B.

[*See section 55.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at No. _____, in the town of _____, for the sum of _____ Rs. and the costs of the distress, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated day of

(*Signed and sealed*).

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

C.

[*See section 60.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of property seized*).

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of _____ Rs., being the amount of _____ months' rent due to *A. B.* at _____ last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges or the Registrar of the Small Cause Court to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated the day of 188

(Signed) *E. F.*,
Bailiff and Appraiser.

To *C. D.*

D.

[*See section 65.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the _____ day of _____, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, of which a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon _____ on your behalf, *as the case may be*] under date the _____, and that the said property will be sold on the _____ [*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at _____ pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this _____ day of _____ 188—.

(Signed) *E. F.*,
G. H.,
Bailiffs and Appraisers.

To *C. D.*

E.

[*See section 67.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE-RENT.

Sums sued for.	Affidavit and warrant to distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 and under 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
5 „ 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 6	2 0 0
10 „ 15	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
15 „ 20	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
20 „ 25	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 4 0
25 „ 30	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
30 „ 35	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
35 „ 40	1 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
40 „ 45	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
45 „ 50	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
50 „ 60	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
60 „ 80	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	11 8 0
80 to 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
Upwards of 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 per centum	...

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 73.*)

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 6 0	10 8 0
1,100	1,200	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,200	1,300	3 10 0	11 8 0
1,300	1,400	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,400	1,500	3 14 0	12 8 0
1,500	1,600	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,600	1,700	4 2 0	13 8 0
1,700	1,800	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,800	1,900	4 6 0	14 8 0
1,900	2,000	4 8 0	15 0 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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 12th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 2 OF 1882.

A Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section 38.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-eight, that no vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in any port to which the said section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master on board; and that no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority;

And whereas the said recited section has been specially extended to the Port of Bombay;

and whereas it is expedient to exempt Native vessels when moved in the said Port from the provisions of the said recited section; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to section 38 of Act XII of 1875. 1. To the said section the following shall be added:—

Native vessels in the Port of Bombay exempted from the provisions of the section. "Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to Native vessels when they are moved in the Port of Bombay.

Cf. Act XI of 1881, s. 1, para. 2. "If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a Native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, which has been extended to the Port of Bombay, provides that no vessel of the burden of one hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in port without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or other officer on board. The Trustees of the Port and the Government of Bombay are of opinion that the pilotage of Native vessels in that port is both undesirable and impossible; and the Government of India has therefore decided to legislate so as to exempt such vessels, when moved in the Port of Bombay, from the prohibition contained in section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875. With this object the present Bill has been prepared.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 31st December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

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 5th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 1 OF 1882.

A Bill to provide for the levy of Rates on Land in the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the levy on land of rates to be applied to local purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Local Rates Act, 1882":

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official Gazette direct.

II.—Assessment.

Sec. 4, Act III of 1878.

Assessment of rate on expiry of settlement.

2. When the term of settlement of any estate expires, such estate shall be liable to the payment of such rate, not exceeding five per cent. on its gross rental, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes.

Such rate shall be paid by the landlord of such estate in addition to any land-revenue for the time being assessed thereon.

The officer assessing such rate on any estate shall determine what for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be the gross rental of such estate; Provided that if the Chief Commissioner so directs, the gross rental of any estate shall for such purposes be deemed to be—

(*a*) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on such estate;

(*b*) in cases in which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, double the amount which if the settlement were liable to such revision would be assessable as land-revenue on such estate.

Sec. 10, Act III of 1878, modified.

Rates to be carried to general fund.

3. The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

Sec. 11, Act III of 1878, modified.

Allotments from general fund.

4. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied for the benefit of each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication:

(*b*) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships:

(*c*) The maintenance of the rural police and district-post:

(*d*) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and

(*e*) any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for the benefit of any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the total sum levied under this Act in such district for such year.

Sec. 12, Act III of 1878.

Works benefiting several districts.

5. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Chief Commissioner may determine what proportion of the expense of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby; and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid for the benefit of such districts respectively.

Sec. 13, Act III of 1878, modified.

Unexpended portion of assignment.

6. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure for the benefit of the same district, or may be expended for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section four in such district as the Chief Commissioner directs.

Sec. 14, Act III of 1878, modified.

Accounts.

7. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act and of the receipts and expenditure of such allotment shall be kept in each district in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Local Committees.

8. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint in any district a Committee of not less than six persons for the purpose of determining how the allotment mentioned in section four shall be applied, and for the supervision and control of the expenditure of such allotment.

Not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, who own or occupy land in such district and reside therein.

III.—Miscellaneous.

Appeals from orders of assessment.

9. In all matters connected with the assessment and collection of any rate leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of the officer assessing or collecting such rate.

The Commissioner's decision on such appeal shall be final; but may be reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

Limitation of appeals.

10. No appeal shall lie after the expiration of ninety days from the date of the order complained of; and in computing such period of limitation the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply.

Recovery of rates.

11. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue payable directly to Government and due on the land on which the rate is payable.

Saving of existing cesses.

12. All cesses which before this Act comes into force have been imposed on land for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district-post and which are now payable, shall be deemed to be rates imposed hereunder.

Act III of 1878, sec. 1

Supplementary powers of Chief Commissioner.

13. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time—

(*a*) prescribe by what instalments and at what times rates imposed hereunder shall be payable, and by whom they shall be respectively assessed, collected and paid;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the members of any Committee under section eight shall be appointed or removed, and define consistently with this Act the functions and authority of such Committee:

(*c*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement; and

(*d*) exempt any portion of the territories under his administration from the operation of this Act; or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act; and vary or cancel such exemptions.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill provision was made for the levy of rates on land in the Central Provinces. The Select Committee, however, were of opinion that it was not expedient to make such a provision in an enactment relating to the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and that it was better to dissociate the local rates from land-revenue, and to provide for their assessment by a separate enactment.

2. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared on the lines of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878. It provides for the assessment and collection of local rates on land in the Central Provinces, and for the expenditure of the receipts from those rates on works of public utility in those Provinces. No change is made by the Bill in the rates at present payable by the owners of land. Such rates are maintained and made leviable under the Bill, but they cannot be altered until the period of the existing settlement expires.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

The 29th December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th January, 1882:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill No. II and the papers noted in the margin, and to submit this our report.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 8th May, 1881 [Papers No. 9].
Extract from Note from the Hon'ble Sir R. Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1283, dated 29th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3540, dated 7th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].
„ Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1503, dated 11th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
„ Shamarav Vithal, Secretary, Vakils' Association, Western India, dated 25th June, 1881 [Paper No. 13].
„ Mr. B. R. Kotewal, Bombay, No. 98, dated 7th September, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5189, dated 8th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6016, dated 13th September, 1881 [Papers No. 15].
„ Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6146, dated 19th September, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3368J., dated 20th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2524, dated 9th December, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No.].

2. To the saving clause of section 1 of the Bill, we have added a provision that the Act shall not affect the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before the Act comes into force.

3. In section 9, we have given the Small Cause Court power, with the previous sanction of the High Court, to make rules providing for all matters not specially provided for by the Act.

4. It has been represented that petty claims in respect of collisions occurring in the harbour are brought in the Bombay Small Cause Court, and that it will cause inconvenience to the public if the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases is held to be excluded by section 19, clause (*m*). We have therefore made that clause run thus:—"Suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas."

5. It is, we think, inexpedient to permit a defendant to oust the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court by raising questions as to religious rites or ceremonies, and we have therefore omitted clause (*t*) of section 9 of the Bill as re-published.

6. The provisions of section 23 of the Bill, which extend certain portions of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Small Cause Courts, have been generally objected to. It is said that the procedure thus applied will cause delay in the trial of suits and defeat the object for which those Courts are established. We consider that the procedure prescribed in the section is not requisite in suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, but that it is expedient that it should be followed in suits for a greater amount or value. We have therefore added a clause giving the Court power, subject to the control of the Local Government, to declare that, in the case of suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, the whole or any part of that procedure shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that it shall extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to such control, may think fit. We have also omitted Chapter X of the Code of Civil Procedure (Discovery and Admission of Documents) from the second schedule, as its provisions do not appear to us to be suitable for a Small Cause Court.

7. We have also modified section 24, which declares what shall be deemed to be a *res judicata*. We have limited the application of the section to Courts other than the Small Cause Court, and have omitted the illustrations.

8. Section 28 of the Bill as re-published, which bars applications for the execution of decrees if presented after three years from the date of the decree, contained the rule in force in the

Calcutta Small Cause Court. We consider that a special enactment on this subject is unnecessary and we have accordingly omitted the section, and left the period of limitation in the case of such applications to be determined by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

9. It is objected that the provisions of section 40 of the Bill as re-published (now section 39), which allow an application for re-hearing to be made to the High Court, will deprive the decisions of the Small Cause Court of their finality, and give rise to increased litigation and expense. We think that in the case of suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees the judgment of the Small Cause Court should not be absolutely final. There should be no appeal in such cases, but the parties should have the power, on certain conditions, of obtaining a re-hearing. In suits for a lesser amount, we think the judgment should be final as it is at present, and we have therefore amended the section so as to permit applications under it to be made only in suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees.

10. We think that it will be convenient to have all the law peculiar to the Presidency Small Cause Courts within the compass of a single enactment, and we have therefore repealed the Distress Act, 1875, and re-enacted it with such amendments as seemed necessary to make it harmonize with the rest of the measure.

11. Section 72 of the Bill as re-published (now section 90) prohibited attornies of the High Court from addressing the Court or examining witnesses in suits for an amount or value exceeding one thousand rupees. This prohibition has been very generally objected to and we have withdrawn it. At the same time we see no reason for giving this privilege to pleaders of the Small Cause Court. The Small Cause Court never had jurisdiction in such suits before, and the pleaders consequently never have had the privilege of addressing a Court in cases of such importance.

12. The Bill has been duly published, and we consider that the amendments now made are of sufficient importance to require its re-publication. We have accordingly altered the date of its commencement from the first of January, 1882, to the first of March, 1882, and recommend that it now be re-published.

W. STOKES.
J. GIBBS.
JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

I agree that the amendments and changes made by the Select Committee are improvements, and I agree that the Bill should be re-published, but I am not prepared to vote for its being passed.

G. H. P. EVANS.

The 28th December, 1881.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1882.

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No. III.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency towns.

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:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882"; and it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1882.

But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, section 151, or the rights or liabilities of any person under any decree passed before that date.

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, appointments made and securities given under any of the said enactments shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made and given 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 reference 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, for the word and figures "Act VII. 1847," the words and figures "The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, Chapter VIII," shall be substituted; the words "as provided by the said Act" shall be repealed; and for each of the expressions "a Commissioner of the Court for 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, 1882," 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.

Court to be deemed under superintendence, &c., 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; and the High Court shall have, in respect of the Small Cause Court, the same powers as it has under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, in respect of Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction. New. See 8 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 59, and sec. 652 of Act X of 1877

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 a person to be Chief Judge, and so many other persons as it thinks fit to be Judges, of the Small Cause Court: Provided that not less than one-third of the persons so appointed, including the Chief Judge, shall be advocates of one of the said High Courts. 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.

All barristers who when this Act comes into force are, or are acting as, Judges of the Small Cause Court shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be advocates of a High Court.

See Act XXVI of 1864, s. 14. Act XVII of 1877, s. 6.

Rank and precedence of Judges.

8. The Chief Judge shall be the first of the Judges in rank and precedence.

The other Judges shall have rank and precedence as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct.

Act XVII of 1877, s. 119. (Cf. Act IX of 1850, s. 23.)

Power to make rules.

9. Except as otherwise provided by this or any other law for the time being in force, 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 all matters not specially provided for by this Act, and 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 1869, s. 88.

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 Judge first in rank and precedence of the Judges 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 Registrar and ministerial officers.

13. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint an officer to be called the Registrar of the Court, and to be the chief ministerial officer of the Court;

and the Chief Judge may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Local Government, appoint as many 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. 28. Act XVII of 1875, s. 70.

Powers and duties of such officers.

The Registrar and other officers so appointed shall exercise such powers, and discharge such duties, of a ministerial nature as the Chief Judge may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

The Chief Judge may suspend or remove any Registrar or other officer so appointed; but the removal of any Registrar or officer drawing a monthly salary of one hundred rupees or upwards shall be subject to the orders of the Local Government.

Registrar may be invested with powers of a Judge in suits not exceeding twenty rupees.

14. The Local Government may invest the Registrar with the powers of a Judge under this Act for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees. And, subject to the orders of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Small Cause Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer from his own file to the file of the Registrar any suit which the latter is competent to try.

Judge or other officer not to practise or trade.

15. 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. Act IX of 1850, ss. 9 and 17.

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.

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.

LAW ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT.

Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be decided according to law administered by High Court.

16. 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. Cf. Act XVII of 1875. See s. 37 of Act IX of 1850.

CHAPTER IV.

JURISDICTION IN RESPECT OF SUITS.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Court.

17. 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, s. 5.

Suits in which Court has jurisdiction.

18. Subject to the exceptions in section nineteen, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature— Act IX of 1850, ss. 25 and 32: Cf. Act X of 1877, s. 11. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 106, s. 24.

when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand rupees: and

(*a*) the cause of action has arisen, either wholly or in part, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and the leave of the Court has, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, been given before the institution of the suit; or Letters Patent of 1865, s. 12.

(*b*) all the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain within such local limits; or

(*c*) any of the defendants, at the time of the institution of the suit, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within such local limits, and either the leave of the Court has been given before the institution of the suit, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution.

Explanation 1.—When in any suit the sum claimed is, by a set-off admitted by both parties, reduced to a balance not exceeding two thousand rupees, the Small Cause Court shall have jurisdiction to try such suit.

Explanation II.—Where a person has a permanent dwelling at one place and also a lodging at another place for a temporary purpose only, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary lodging.

Explanation III.—A Corporation or Company shall be deemed to carry on business at its sole or principal office in British India or, in respect of any cause of action arising at any place where it has also a subordinate office, at such place.

Act IX of 1850, s. 25.

Suits in which Court has no jurisdiction.

19. The Small Cause Court shall have no jurisdiction in—

See 5 Bom. H. C. Rep. (O. C. J.) 1.

(*a*) suits concerning the assessment or collection of the revenue;

(*b*) 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 the Local Government;

(*c*) 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 or any such Judge or judicial officer;

Act X of 1877, s. 16, cls. (*a*) to (*d*).

(*d*) suits for the recovery of immoveable property;

(*e*) suits for the partition of immoveable property;

(*f*) suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a mortgage of immoveable property;

(*g*) suits for the determination of any other right to or interest in immoveable property;

(*h*) suits for the specific performance or rescission of contracts;

(*i*) suits to obtain an injunction;

(*j*) suits for the cancellation or rectification of instruments;

(*k*) suits to enforce a trust;

(*l*) suits for a general average loss and suits on policies of insurance on sea-going vessels;

(*m*) suits for compensation in respect of collisions on the high seas;

(*n*) suits for compensation for the infringement of a patent, copyright or trademark;

(*o*) suits for a dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership-transactions;

(*p*) suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court;

(*q*) suits for compensation for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, adultery or breach of promise of marriage;

(*r*) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, for the recovery of a wife, or for a divorce;

(*s*) suits for declaratory decrees;

(*t*) suits for possession of a hereditary office;

(*u*) suits against Sovereign Princes or Ruling Chiefs, or against Ambassadors or Envoys of Foreign States;

19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 27.

(*v*) suits on any judgment of a High Court;

(*w*) suits the cognizance whereof by the Small Cause Court is barred by any law for the time being in force.

Act XXVI, 1864, s. 3.

Court may by consent try suits beyond pecuniary limits of jurisdiction.

20. 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.

21. All suits to which an officer of the Small Cause Court is, as such, a party, except suits in respect of property taken in execution of its process, or the proceeds or value thereof, may be instituted in the High Court at the election of the plaintiff as if this Act had not been passed.

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.

22. If any suit cognizable by the Small Cause Court, other than a suit to which section twenty-one applies, is instituted in the High Court, and if in such suit the plaintiff obtains, in the case of a suit founded on contract, a decree for any matter of an amount or value less than two thousand rupees, and in the case of any other suit a decree for any matter of 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.

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.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE IN SUITS.

Portions of Civil Procedure Code extending to the Court.

23. The portions of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall extend, and shall, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Court, be applicable, be applied, 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:

Provided that, in the case of all or any suits for an amount or value not exceeding one thousand rupees, the Court may, subject to the control of the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any of the said portions of the said Code shall not extend and be applied to the Small Cause Court, or that any of such portions shall so extend and be applied with such modifications as the Court, subject to the control aforesaid, may think fit.

Res judicata.

24. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, no decision passed under the provisions of this Act shall in any Court other than the Small Cause Court be conclusive as to anything except the right at the time of such decision to the relief granted thereby, or the absence of a right at such time to any relief claimed by the plaintiff and withheld by such decision.

No written statement except in cases of set-off.

25. 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.

Act X of 1877, s. 144.

Return of documents admitted in evidence.

26. When a period of eight days from the decision of a suit has expired without any application for a new trial or re-hearing of such suit having been made, or when any such application has been made within such period and such application has been refused, or the new trial or re-hearing (as the case may be) has ended, any person, whether a party to the suit or not, desirous of receiving back any document produced by him in the suit and placed on the record, shall, unless the document is impounded under section 143 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be entitled to receive back the same:

Provided that a document may be returned at any time before any of such events if the person applying for such return delivers to the proper officer a certified copy of such document to be substituted for the original: Provided also that no document shall be returned which by force of the decree has become void or useless.

On the return of a document which has been admitted in evidence, a receipt shall be given by the party receiving it, in a receipt-book to be kept for the purpose.

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 plaintiff does not obtain a decree for the full amount of his claim, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the plaintiff to pay to the defendant, by way of satisfaction for his trouble and attendance, such sum as it thinks fit.

When any claim preferred, or objection made, under section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure is disallowed, the Small Cause Court may in its discretion order the person preferring or making such claim or objection to pay to the decree-holder, or to the judgment-debtor, or to both, by way of satisfaction as aforesaid, such sum or sums as it thinks fit.

Any order under this section may, in default of payment of the amount payable thereunder, be enforced by the person in whose favour it is made against the person against whom it is made as if it were a decree of the Court.

Decree-holder to accompany officer executing warrant.

28. Whenever the Small Cause Court issues a warrant for the arrest of a judgment-debtor or the attachment of his property, the decree-holder, or some other person on his behalf, shall accompany the officer of the Court entrusted with the execution of such warrant, and shall point out to such officer the judgment-debtor or the property to be attached, as the case may be.

Things attached to immoveable property and removeable by tenant to be deemed moveable in execution.

29. When the judgment-debtor under any decree of the Small Cause Court is a tenant of immoveable property, anything attached to such property, and which he might before the termination of his tenancy lawfully remove without the permission of his landlord, shall, for the purpose of the execution of such decree, be deemed to be moveable property, and may, if sold in such execution, be severed by the purchaser, but shall not be removed by him from the property until he has done to the property whatever the judgment-debtor would have been bound to do to it if he had removed such thing.

Act IX of 1850, s. 66.

Discharge of judgment-debtor on sufficient security.

30. 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.

31. 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 or make such order as it thinks fit.

Act IX of 1865, s. 20.

Execution of decree of Small Cause Court by other Courts.

32. 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 the local limits of whose 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. 31.

Minors may sue in certain cases as if of full age.

33. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, any minor may institute a suit for any sum of money, not exceeding five hundred rupees, which may be due to him under section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, for wages or piece-work or for work as a servant, in the same manner as if he were of full age.

Act X of 1877, s. 637.

Power to delegate non-judicial duties.

34. Any non-judicial or quasi-judicial act which the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act requires to be done by a Judge, and any act which may be done by

a Commissioner appointed to examine and adjust accounts under section 394 of that Code as so applied, may be done by the Registrar of the Small Cause Court or by such other officer of that Court as that Court may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

The High Court may, from time to time, by rule declare what shall be deemed to be non-judicial and quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of this section.

Registrar to hear and determine suits like a Judge.

35. The suits cognizable by the Registrar under section fourteen shall be heard and determined by him in like manner in all respects as a Judge of the Court might hear and determine the same:

Proviso.

Provided that, subject to the control of the Chief Judge, any Judge of the Court may, whenever he thinks fit, transfer to his own file any suit on the file of the Registrar.

Registrar may execute all decrees with the same powers as a Judge.

36. The Registrar may receive applications for the execution of decrees of any value passed by the Court, and may commit and discharge judgment-debtors, and make any order in respect thereof which a Judge of the Court might make under this Act.

Decrees and orders of Registrar to be subject to new trial as if made by a Judge.

37. Every decree and order made by the Registrar in any suit or proceeding shall be subject to the same provisions in regard to new trial as if made by a Judge of the Court.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW TRIALS AND RE-HEARING.

Cf. Act XI of 1865, s. 21.) Rs., rule 23.

Judgments and orders of Court final.

38. Save as is herein specially provided, every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive; but the Court may, on application of either party, made within eight days from the date of the decree or order in any suit (not being a decree passed under section 522 of the Code of Civil Procedure) order a new trial to be held upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, and may, in the meantime, stay the proceedings.

Power to order new trial in Small Cause Court.

Application for re-hearing in High Court.

39. Any party may, within eight days after the judgment in any suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees, apply to the High Court for an order that such suit may be re-heard.

Such application shall be supported by affidavits, and, in case the applicant has appeared by advocate, vakil or attorney, by a certificate from the leading counsel at the hearing that in his opinion there are good grounds for re-hearing the suit, and if, on hearing such application, the High Court is of opinion that there has been a miscarriage or failure of justice, or that there are other good grounds for such re-hearing, the Court shall make an order *ex parte*, on such terms as it thinks fit, for such re-hearing and fix a day for the same, whereof notice shall be given to the opposite party.

The rules contained in sections 545, 546 and 547 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to staying and executing decrees under appeal, shall apply in the case of applications under this section as if such applications were appeals from the decisions of the Small Cause Court.

Procedure at re-hearing.

Mr. Kennedy's draft, s. 6.

40. On the day fixed under section thirty-nine or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the High Court, or some Judge thereof, shall proceed to hear and determine the case as if the same were a suit brought in such High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, in which the plaintiff in the Small Cause Court was plaintiff, and the defendant in such Court was defendant, and in which written statements had not been ordered to be filed; and, except as herein otherwise provided, all the practice and procedure of such High Court in respect of suits brought in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be followed in suits re-heard under this section: Provided that there shall not be any appeal from any judgment, decree or order under this section.

Execution of decree of High Court.

Mr. Kennedy's draft, s. 97.

41. Every decree or order made by any High Court upon any such re-hearing may either be executed by such High Court in the same manner as other decrees or orders of such Court or may, in the discretion of the High Court, be remitted to the Small Cause Court for execution.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Summons against person occupying property without leave.

Act IX of 1850, s. 91. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

42. 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 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.

Service of summons.

Act IX of 1850, s. 92.

43. 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.

Order for possession.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 93, 93. 19 & 20 Vic., c. 108, s. 50.

44. 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 forty-two, 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 thinks 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. 98.

Such order to justify bailiff entering on property and giving possession.

45. 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.

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.

Applicant, if entitled to possession, not to be deemed trespasser for any error in proceedings.

46. 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.

when no such damage is proved, the suit shall be dismissed; and when 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 case 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.

47. 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 application for 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.

48. Whenever on an application being made under section forty-two 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 against the applicant for compensation for trespass 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 forty-four.

Nothing contained in section twenty-two shall apply to suits under this section.

New.

Proceedings to be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

49. 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.

Act IX of 1850, s. 98.

Recovery of possession no bar to suit to try title.

50. 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 VIII.

DISTRESSES.

Local extent of chapter.

51. This chapter extends to every place within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdictions of the High Courts of judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay. But nothing contained in this chapter applies—

Saving of certain rents.

(*a*) to any rent due to Government;

(*b*) to any rent which has been due for more than twelve months before the application mentioned in section fifty-four.

Act I of 1875, s. 4.

Appointment of bailiffs and appraisers.

52. The Judges of the Small Cause Court may appoint four or more persons to be bailiffs and appraisers for the purpose of this chapter, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, fix such remuneration for the services of such officers as the said Judges think fit, and may suspend or remove them.

Act I of 1875, s. 5.

Security to be given by appointees.

53. The persons so appointed shall give security, to be approved by the said Judges, faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and they shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Act I of 1875, s. 6.

Application for distress-warrant.

54. Any person claiming to be entitled to arrears of rent of any house or premises to which this chapter extends, or his duly constituted attorney, may apply to any Judge of the Small Cause Court, or to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, for such warrant as hereinafter mentioned.

The application shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation to the effect of the form (marked A) in the third schedule hereto annexed.

Act I of 1875, s. 7.

55. The Judge or Registrar may thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal and returnable within six days, to the effect of the form contained in the same schedule (marked B) addressed to any one of such bailiffs.

Issue of distress-warrant.

The Judge may at his discretion, upon personal examination of the person applying for such warrant, decline to issue the same.

Act I of 1875, s. 8.

56. Every distress under this chapter shall be made after sunrise and before sunset, and not at any other time.

Time for distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 9.

57. The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, outhouse or other building, and 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 seizing property liable to be seized under this chapter:

What places bailiff may force open.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanána or residence of women, which by the usage of the country is considered private.

Act I of 1875, s. 10.

58. In pursuance of the warrant aforesaid the bailiff shall seize the moveable property found in or upon the house or premises mentioned in the warrant and belonging to the person from whom the rent is claimed (hereinafter called the debtor), or such part thereof as may in the bailiff's judgment be sufficient to cover the amount of the said rent, together with the costs of the said distress:

Property which may be seized.

Provided that the bailiff shall not seize—

(*a*) things in actual use; or

(*b*) tools and implements not in use, where there is other moveable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or

(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or

(*d*) goods in the custody of the law.

Act I of 1875, s. 11.

59. The bailiff may impound or otherwise secure the property so seized in or on the house or premises chargeable with the rent.

Impounding distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 12.

60. On seizing any property under section fifty-eight the bailiff shall make an inventory of such property, and shall give a notice in writing to the effect of the form in the third schedule hereto annexed (marked C) to the debtor, or to any other person upon his behalf in or upon the said house or premises.

Inventory.

Notice of intended appraisement and sale.

The bailiff shall, as soon as may be, file in the Small Cause Court copies of the said inventory and notice.

Copies of inventory and notice to be filed.

Act I of 1875, s. 13.

61. The debtor, or any other person alleging himself to be the owner of any property seized under this chapter, or the duly constituted attorney of such debtor or other person, may, at any time within five days from such seizure, apply to any Judge of the said Court to discharge or suspend the warrant, or to release a distrained article, and such Judge may discharge or suspend such warrant or release such article accordingly, upon such terms as he thinks just,

Application to discharge or suspend warrant

and any of the Judges of the said Court may in his discretion give reasonable time to the debtor to pay the rent due from him.

Upon any such application, the costs attending it and attending the issue and execution of the warrant shall be in the discretion of the Judge, and shall be paid as he directs.

Act I of 1875, s. 14.

62. If any claim be made to, or in respect of, any property seized under this chapter, or in respect of the proceeds or value thereof, by any person not being the debtor, the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, upon the application of the bailiff who seized the property, may issue a summons calling before the Court the claimant and the person who obtained the warrant.

Claim to goods distrained made by a stranger.

And thereupon any suit which may have been brought in the High Court in respect of such claim shall be stayed, and any Judge of the High Court, on proof of the issue of such summons and that the property was so distrained, may order the plaintiff to pay the costs of all proceedings in such suit after the issue of such summons.

And a Judge of the Small Cause Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the parties in respect thereof and of the costs of the proceedings as he thinks fit;

and such order shall be enforced as if it were an order made in a suit brought in such Court.

The procedure in Small Cause Courts in cases under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in an ordinary suit in such Courts.

Act I of 1875, s. 15.

63. In any case under section sixty-one or section sixty-two the Judge by whom the case is heard may award such compensation by way of damages to the applicant or claimant (as the case may be) as the Judge thinks fit,

Power to award compensation to debtor or claimant.

and may for that purpose make any enquiry he thinks necessary;

and the order of the Judge awarding or refusing such compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress.

Act I of 1875, s. 16.

64. In any application under section sixty-one or any claim under section sixty-two, if the value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds one thousand rupees, the applicant or claimant may apply to the High Court to transfer the case to itself, and the High Court, on being satisfied that it is expedient that the case should be disposed of by itself, may direct the case to be transferred accordingly, and may thereupon alter or set aside any order passed in the case by a Judge of the Small Cause Court, and may make such order therein as the High Court thinks fit.

Power to transfer to High Court cases involving more than Rs. 1,000.

Every application under this section shall be made within seven days from the date of the seizure of the subject-matter in dispute.

In granting applications under this section, the High Court may impose such terms as to payment

of, or giving security for, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

The procedure in cases transferred under this section shall conform, as far as may be, to the procedure in suits before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and orders made under this section may be executed as if they were made in the exercise of such jurisdiction; and every such order awarding or refusing compensation shall bar any suit in respect of injury caused by the distress which gave rise to the case wherein such order was made.

Act I of 1875, s. 17.

65. In default of any order to the contrary by a Judge of the Small Cause Court or by the High Court, any two of the said bailiffs may, at the expiration of five days from a seizure of property under this chapter, appraise the property so seized, and give the debtor notice in writing to the effect of the form in the third schedule hereto annexed (marked D).

Appraisement.

Notice of sale.

The bailiffs shall file in the same Court a copy of every notice given under this section.

Act I of 1875, s. 18.

66. In default of any such order to the contrary, the distrained property shall be sold on the day mentioned in such notice, and the said bailiffs shall on realizing the proceeds pay over the amount thereof to the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, and such amount shall be applied first in payment of the costs of the said distress and then in satisfaction of the debt; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the debtor:

Sale.

Application of proceeds.

Provided that the debtor may direct that the sale shall take place in any other manner, first giving security for any extra costs thereby occasioned.

Act I of 1875, s. 19.

67. No costs of any distress under this chapter shall be taken or demanded except those mentioned in the part of the third schedule hereto annexed (marked E).

Costs of distresses.

The Judges of the Small Cause Court may apply the sum so raised as costs towards the payment of the contingent charges and remuneration of the said bailiffs, as appears to the said Judges expedient.

Act I of 1875, s. 20.

68. The Registrar of the Small Cause Court shall keep a book in which all sums received as costs upon distresses made under this Act, and all sums paid as remuneration to the said bailiffs, and all contingent charges incurred in respect of such distresses shall be duly entered.

Account of costs and proceeds.

He shall also enter in the said book all sums realized by sale of the property distrained and paid over to landlords under the provisions of this chapter.

Act I of 1875, s. 21.

69. No distress shall be levied for arrears of rent, except under the provisions of this chapter;

Bar of distresses except under this chapter.

And any person, except a bailiff appointed under section fifty-two, levying or attempting to levy any such distress shall, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, be liable to be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, in addition to any other liability he may have incurred by his proceedings.

Penalty for making illegal distresses.

CHAPTER IX.

REFERENCES TO HIGH COURT.

Act XI of 1865, s. 32.

70. If two or more Judges of the Small Cause Court sit together in any suit, or in any proceeding under chapter VII 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.

71. When judgment is given under section seventy 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.

See 14 B. L. R., p. 182.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 8.

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 1850, 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 X.

FEES AND COSTS.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20. Mr. Kennedy's Bill, s. 92.

72. 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 sixty-two rupees eight annas, and one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value, over five hundred rupees,

shall be paid on the plaint in every suit, and every application under section thirty-nine or section forty-two; and no such plaint or application shall be received until such fee has been paid.

A fee of ten rupees shall be paid on the filing of every agreement under Chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Act IX of 1850, ss. 19 & 20: Act XXVI of 1864, s. 11.

73. The fees specified in the third and fourth columns of the fourth Schedule hereto annexed shall be

Fees for processes.

paid previous to the issue in any suit or in any proceeding under Chapter VII of this Act 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.

Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.

74. 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.

75. The Small Cause Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register suits instituted, and applications under section forty-two made, by poor persons, and may issue processes on behalf of such persons, without payment of the fees mentioned in sections seventy-two and seventy-three, or on a part-payment of such fees.

Act IX of 1850, s. 20.

Power to vary fees.

76. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, vary the amount of the fees payable under sections seventy-two and seventy-three:

Provided that the amount of such fees shall in no case exceed the amount prescribed by the said sections.

Act XXVI of 1864, s. 13.

Expense of employing legal practitioners.

77. 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 VII of this Act, in the Small Cause Court, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed twenty rupees, unless the Court is of opinion that the employment of such practitioner was under the circumstances reasonable.

Sections 3, 5 and 25 of Court Fees Act, 1870, saved.

78. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the provisions of sections 3, 5 and 25 of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCONDUCT OF INFERIOR MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 70: Act XVII of 1877, s. 36: Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Power to fine officers.

79. The Chief Judge may, by order, fine, in an amount not exceeding one month's salary, any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

80. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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 Chief Judge, 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 Chief Judge, represents the amount of the damage sustained by such person thereby.

Act IX of 1850, s. 86.

Extortion or default of officers.

81. If any clerk, bailiff or other inferior 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.

82. 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.

83. 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 XII.

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.

84. 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.

Record in such cases.

85. 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.

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 84.

86. If the Court considers that a person accused of any offence referred to in section eighty-four 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 eighty-four, 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. 84.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

87. When the Court has, under section eighty-four or section eighty-six, 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 1877, s. 141. Cf. draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 85. Also see Act X of 1850, s. 49.)

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

88. 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 eighty-four or eighty-six.

Draft Code of Criminal Procedure, s. 287.

Appeal from orders under sections 84 and 88.

89. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order under section eighty-four or section eighty-eight 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 XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Who may appear, &c.

90. No person other than an advocate, vakíl or attorney of the High Court, or a person who is at the time this Act comes into force a pleader of the Small Cause Court, shall appear, plead or act in any suit or proceeding in the Small Cause Court under this Act, and

no person other than—

(*a*) an advocate of the High Court instructed by a vakíl or attorney of such Court or by a pleader of the Small Cause Court, or

(*b*) a vakíl or attorney of the High Court,

shall address the Court or examine witnesses at the hearing of any such suit in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one thousand rupees.

Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any party to conduct his own case or that of any other party to the suit, or the right of any recognized agent of a party under the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act.

Act X of 1877, s. 636.

Persons by whom process may be served.

91. 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 such persons as the Court, from time to time, appoints in this behalf.

Act XVII of 1875, s. 69.

Registers and returns.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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.

Certain persons exempt from arrest by Court.

95. 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 twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, shall not be liable to arrest by order of the Small Cause Court.

I. L. R. 5 Calc., p. 224.

No suit to lie upon decree of Court.

96. No suit shall lie on any decree of the Small Cause Court.

Place of imprisonment.

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.
I of 1875 ...	To regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency-towns.	The whole.
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 23.*)

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 to 19 (both inclusive), section 20, paragraph 4, sections 22, 23 and 24 and section 25, paragraphs 2 and 3.

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (*b*), and the 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 53, clause (*e*), section 55, section 57, clause (*b*), and sections 58 and 62.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words "and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed," and sections 65, 66 and 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 XI.—Settlement of issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first hearing, except sections 154 and 155.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.

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 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (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 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).

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 XXVII.—Suits by or against Government, or public officers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except section 433.

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 XXXV.—Interlocutory orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.

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 XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous, sections 640 to 651 (both inclusive).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

A.

[*See section 54.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

*A. B.*_____ (Plaintiff),

versus

*C. D.*_____ (Defendant).

A. B. of _____, in the town of _____, maketh oath [*or* affirms] and saith that *C. D.* _____, of _____, is justly indebted to _____ in the sum of Rs. _____ for arrears of rent of the house and premises No. _____, situated at _____, in the town of _____, due for _____ months, to wit from _____ to _____, at the rate of Rs. _____ per mensem.

Sworn [*or* affirmed] before me the _____ day of _____ 188 .

Judge [or *Registrar.*]

B.

[*See section 55.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF WARRANT.

I hereby direct you to distrain the moveable property of *C. D.*, on the house and premises situate at, No. _____, in the town of _____, for the sum of _____ Rs. and the costs of the distress, according to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated day of

(*Signed and sealed*).

To *E. F., Bailiff and Appraiser.*

C.

[*See section 60.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of property seized*).

Take notice that I have this day seized the moveable property contained in the above inventory for the sum of _____ Rs., being the amount of _____ months' rent due to *A. B.* at _____ last, and that unless you pay the amount thereof, together with the costs of this distress, within five days from the date hereof, or obtain an order from one of the Judges or the Registrar of the Small Cause Court to the contrary, the same will be appraised and sold pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. Dated the day of 188 .

(Signed) *E. F.,*
Bailiff and Appraiser.

To *C. D.*

D.

[*See section 65.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

Take notice that we have appraised the moveable property seized on the_____ day of_____, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, of which a notice and inventory were duly served upon you [*or* upon_____on your behalf, *as the case may be*] under date the _____, and that the said property will be sold on the_____[*two clear days at least after the date of the notice*] at_____pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. Dated this_____day of_____ 188—.

(Signed) *E. F.*,
G. H.,
Bailiffs and Appraisers.

To *C. D.*

E.

[*See section 67.*]

In the Small Cause Court for

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE-RENT.

Sums sued for.	Affidavit and warrant to distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 and under 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
5 „ 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
10 „ 15	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
15 „ 20	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
20 „ 25	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 4 0
25 „ 30	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
30 „ 35	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
35 „ 40	1 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
40 „ 45	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
45 „ 50	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
50 „ 60	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
60 „ 80	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	11 8 0
80 to 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
Upwards of 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 per centum	...

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpœnaed, in which case each subpœna for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 73.*)

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 6 0	10 8 0
1,100	1,200	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,200	1,300	3 10 0	11 8 0
1,300	1,400	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,400	1,500	3 14 0	12 8 0
1,500	1,600	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,600	1,700	4 2 0	13 8 0
1,700	1,800	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,800	1,900	4 6 0	14 8 0
1,900	2,000	4 8 0	15 0 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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 12th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 2 OF 1882.

A Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section 38.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-eight, that no vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in any port to which the said section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master on board; and that no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority;

And whereas the said recited section has been specially extended to the Port of Bombay;

and whereas it is expedient to exempt Native vessels when moved in the said Port from the provisions of the said recited section; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to section 38 of Act XII of 1875.

1. To the said section the following shall be added:—

Native vessels in the Port of Bombay exempted from the provisions of the section.

"Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to Native vessels when they are moved in the Port of Bombay.

Cf. Act XI of 1881, s. 1, para. 2.

"If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a Native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, which has been extended to the Port of Bombay, provides that no vessel of the burden of one hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in port without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or other officer on board. The Trustees of the Port and the Government of Bombay are of opinion that the pilotage of Native vessels in that port is both undesirable and impossible; and the Government of India has therefore decided to legislate so as to exempt such vessels, when moved in the Port of Bombay, from the prohibition contained in section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875. With this object the present Bill has been prepared.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 31st December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1882.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Preamble.

For the purpose of amending the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section 266.

1. In the proviso to section 266 of the said Code, for clause (*h*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—"(*h*) the salary of a public officer, or of any servant of a railway company, when such salary does not exceed twelve rupees *per mensem*, and one moiety of the salary of any such officer or servant, when his salary exceeds that amount;"

Amendment of sections 434 and 650A.

2. In section 434 of the said Code, line 3, before the word "Courts", and in section 650A of the said Code, line 1, before the word "Court", the words "Civil or Revenue" shall be inserted; and the following words shall be added to the latter section, namely :—"The Governor General in Council may by like notification cancel any notification made under this section, but not so as to invalidate the service of any summons previously served."

Amendment of section 539.

3. In section 539 of the said Code, after the word "charitable" the words "or religious" shall be inserted; and in the last paragraph of the same section, before the word "exercised" the words "with the previous sanction of the Local Government" shall be inserted.

4. The following section shall be inserted after section 645 of the said Code (namely) :—

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

"**645A.** In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

"Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct."

Repeal of enactments.

5. Act No. X of 1840, section two, and Act No. VII of 1880, section eighty-five, are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make two or three small amendments of the Code which the experience of the last three years has shewn to be desirable. Section 266 of the Code now exempts from attachment a moiety of the salaries of Government servants and Railway servants. It is now proposed to exempt entirely the salaries of such servants when below a certain small amount, say Rs. 12 per mensem. The proposed legislation is supported by the Local Governments of Bombay, Madras and the North-Western Provinces. The object of course is to benefit the public by providing (as far as the law can do so) that its servants shall not be reduced to a state of inefficiency by the action of their creditors.

The learned Advocate-General of Bengal has held that in section 539, which provides for suits relating to public charities, the word "charitable" does not include, as it would do in England, "religious"; there seems, therefore, no means of getting the Court to settle a scheme for the administration of a public religious endowment, and great inconvenience has been felt in consequence both in the Lower Provinces and the Panjáb. The second object of the Bill is therefore to amend this section by inserting after "charitable" the words "or religious"; and section 2 of Act No. X of 1840, which might impede the framing of a scheme for the endowment to which it relates, will be repealed.

Doubts, again, have been raised as to whether sections 434 and 650 A refer to Revenue, as well as to Civil, Courts, and whether a notification issued under the latter section can be cancelled. The Bill will preclude these doubts.

Lastly, the opportunity has been taken to transfer to its proper place in the Code the section (85) in Act VII of 1880, providing for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction.

WHITLEY STOKES.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

5 *f*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

☞ 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 27th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 2 OF 1882.

A Bill to exempt certain vessels from the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section 38.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the Indian Ports Act, 1875, section thirty-eight, that no vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in any port to which the said section has been specially extended without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant Harbour-master on board; and that no vessel of the burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved in any such port without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority;

AND whereas the said recited section has been duly extended to the Port of Bombay;

AND whereas it is expedient to exempt Native vessels when moved in the said Port from the provisions of the said recited section; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to section 38 of Act XII of 1875.

1. To the said section the following shall be added :—

Native vessels in the Port of Bombay exempted from the provisions of the section.

"Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to Native vessels when they are moved in the Port of Bombay.

"If any question arises as to whether any vessel is a Native vessel within the meaning of this section, the decision thereon of such authority as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf shall be conclusive."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, which has been extended to the Port of Bombay, provides that no vessel of the burden of one hundred tons or upwards shall be moved in port without having a Pilot, Harbour-master or other officer on board. The Trustees of the Port and the Government of Bombay are of opinion that the pilotage of Native vessels in that port is both undesirable and impossible; and the Government of India has therefore decided to legislate so as to exempt such vessels, when moved in the Port of Bombay, from the prohibition contained in section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875. With this object the present Bill has been prepared.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 31st December, 1881.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1882.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Preamble.

For the purpose of amending the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section 266.

1. In the proviso to section 266 of the said Code, for clause (*h*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—"(*h*) the salary of a public officer, or of any servant of a railway company, when such salary does not exceed twelve rupees *per mensem*, and one moiety of the salary of any such officer or servant, when his salary exceeds that amount;"

Amendment of sections 434 and 650A.

2. In section 434 of the said Code, line 3, before the word "Courts", and in section 650A of the said Code, line 1, before the word "Court", the words "Civil or Revenue" shall be inserted; and the following words shall be added to the latter section, namely :—"The Governor General in Council may by like notification cancel any notification made under this section, but not so as to invalidate the service of any summons previously served."

Amendment of section

3. In section 539 of the said Code, after the word "charitable" the words "or religious" shall be inserted; in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same section, for the words "of the charity," the words "under the trust" shall be substituted, and in the last paragraph of the same section, before the word "exercised" the words "with the previous sanction of the Local Government" shall be inserted.

4. The following section shall be inserted after section 645 of the said Code (namely) :—

Assessors in causes of salvage, &c.

"645A. In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or its appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and upon request of either party to such cause shall, summon to its assistance, in such manner as the Court may by rule, from time to time, direct, two competent assessors; and such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

"Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct."

Repeal of enactments.

5. Act No. X of 1840, section two, and Act No. VII of 1880, section eighty-five, are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make two or three small amendments of the Code which the experience of the last three years has shewn to be desirable. Section 266 of the Code now exempts from attachment a moiety of the salaries of Government servants and Railway servants. It is now proposed to exempt entirely the salaries of such servants when below a certain small amount, say Rs. 12 per mensem. The proposed legislation is supported by the Local Governments of Bombay, Madras and the North-Western Provinces. The object of course is to benefit the public by providing (as far as the law can do so) that its servants shall not be reduced to a state of inefficiency by the action of their creditors.

The learned Advocate-General of Bengal has held that in section 539, which provides for suits relating to public charities, the word "charitable" does not include, as it would do in England, "religious"; there seems, therefore, no means of getting the Court to settle a scheme for the administration of a public religious endowment, and great inconvenience has been felt in consequence both in the Lower Provinces and the Panjáb. The second object of the Bill is therefore to amend this section by inserting after "charitable" the words "or religious"; and section 2 of Act No. X of 1840, which might impede the framing of a scheme for the endowment to which it relates, will be repealed.

Doubts, again, have been raised as to whether sections 434 and 650 A refer to Revenue, as well as to Civil, Courts, and whether a notification issued under the latter section can be cancelled. The Bill will preclude these doubts.

Lastly, the opportunity has been taken to transfer to its proper place in the Code the section (85) in Act VII of 1880, providing for the assistance of assessors in certain causes in Courts exercising Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction.

WHITLEY STOKES.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th January, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January 1882:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Schedule annexed to this Report.

We have made in the Bill only three important amendments:—

First, we think that the present law gives too great latitude to the Courts with regard to the examination of an accused person. The object of such examination is to give the accused an opportunity of explaining any circumstances which may tend to criminate him, and thus to enable the Court, in cases where the accused is undefended, to examine the witnesses in his interest. It was never intended that the Court should examine the accused with a view to elicit from him some statement which would lead to his conviction. We have therefore limited the power of interrogating the accused by adding to the first paragraph of section 342 the words "for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him." We think the accused should always have this opportunity of explaining, and we have therefore required the Court to question him generally for that purpose before he enters on his defence.

Next, we have amended the law as to whipping. We have provided, in section 32, that no Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. We have also provided, in section 392, that whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, and we have abolished whipping with a cat-of-nine-tails. We have also added a clause containing the provisions of section 7 of Act VI of 1864, and in addition thereto we have prohibited the infliction of whipping on any person whom the Court considers to be more than 45 years of age.

Thirdly, we are of opinion that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to retain in section 423 the power which Appellate Courts have at present of enhancing sentences on appeals presented by convicted persons, and we have accordingly withdrawn it.

We have also made the following minor amendments in the Bill:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

At the suggestion of Colonel Weldon, the Chief Magistrate of Madras, we have omitted Madras from the saving provisions of clause (*a*), section 1. The Bill will thus apply

NOTE.—The chapters and sections referred to in the report are the chapters and sections of the Bill as introduced.

to the police in the town of Madras, and we have, therefore, repealed so much of Madras Act VIII of 1867, and the Coroners' Act, 1881, as declared what provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure were applicable to the police of Madras. As, however, it is inexpedient to displace the Coroners' Act, IV of 1871, we have added a clause (*e*) providing that the provisions contained in sections 175 to 177 of the Bill, both inclusive, relating to inquests, shall not apply to the police in the town of Madras.

We have altered the definition of "complaint" so as to show that the allegation made to the Magistrate may be either oral or in writing.

We have re-drawn section 5 so as to provide clearly that an offence punishable under a law other than the Indian Penal Code is to be tried in accordance with the provisions of the Bill, but subject to any enactment regulating the manner or place of inquiring into or trying such offence.

CHAPTER II.—*Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.*

In the first paragraph of section 17 we have added words giving the District Magistrate power to make rules as to the distribution of business among the Magistrates and Benches in his district. We have also, in the third paragraph, given the Sessions Judge a similar power with regard to the distribution of business among Assistant Sessions Judges.

In section 21 we have added words expressly declaring that every Chief Magistrate shall exercise in the Presidency-town to which he is appointed all the powers conferred on him by this Code.

CHAPTER III.—*Powers of Courts.*

In section 31, third paragraph, we have given an Assistant Sessions Judge power to pass a sentence of transportation for a term not exceeding seven years. The Bill, following section 18 of the present Code, gave the Assistant Sessions Judge no power to pass a sentence of transportation. As the Code gives him power to pass a sentence of seven years' imprisonment, which under section 59, Indian Penal Code, he could commute to transportation for seven years, it would seem that the omission of the power of passing a sentence of transportation was merely due to an oversight in drafting.

At the suggestion of the Government of Bengal we have omitted section 38, conferring police powers on Magistrates. We consider that it is inexpedient to invest Magistrates with such powers or to make their connection with the Police more close than it is at present.

We have confined to the Local Government the power, given by section 41, of withdrawing powers conferred under the Code. Powers once conferred should not be lightly withdrawn, and we consider it expedient that District Magistrates should not be able to withdraw powers already conferred on their subordinates.

CHAPTER IV.—*Aid and Information to the Magistrates, &c.*

We have amended section 42 so as to provide that a person is only bound to assist a Magistrate or police-officer who *reasonably* demands his aid.

In clause (*b*) of the same section we have included attempts to injure telegraphs in the list of offences which persons are bound to assist in preventing.

Clause (*d*), requiring persons to assist the police in extinguishing fires, does not, we think, properly belong to a Code of Criminal Procedure, and we have therefore omitted it.

Section 45 renders it incumbent on native officers who are employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards to give information of certain matters to the Magistrate or police-officer. We see no reason why this duty should not also be imposed on all officers so employed, whether they are, or are not, natives of India. We have, therefore, omitted the word "native."

CHAPTER V.—*Of Arrest, Escape and Re-taking.*

We have made the last paragraph of section 46 run thus :—"Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death."

In section 52 we have provided that, when it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman and with strict regard to decency.

To the persons who, under the provisions of section 54 may be arrested without warrant, we have added "any person having in his possession without lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking."

At the suggestion of the Madras Government we have provided in section 59 that any private person may arrest any person who has been proclaimed as an offender.

In section 62 we have provided that the police shall report to the Magistrate the cases of all persons detained under section 57 for refusing to give their names and addresses.

In section 67 we have added section 49 (as to breaking open doors for purposes of liberation) to the provisions applicable in cases when a person arrests, under section 66, another person who has escaped from lawful custody.

CHAPTER VI.—*Processes to compel Appearance.*

We have provided that section 68, which prescribes the form of summons and the persons by whom it is to be served, shall apply to the Presidency-towns.

In section 70 we allow a summons to be served in a Presidency-town by leaving a duplicate with a servant residing with the person summoned.

Section 75 required that a warrant should be sealed by the presiding officer of the Court issuing it. This, it is represented, will cause needless trouble to the presiding officer, and we have, therefore, said that the warrant shall bear the seal of the Court.

We have declared that section 85, which provides for the case of warrants directed to a police-officer, and which are to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing them, shall apply to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER VII.—*Processes to compel Production of Documents, &c.*

In the last clause of section 95, providing for the issue of a summons to produce a document or other thing, we have provided that nothing in the section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, sections 123 and 124—sections which regulate the giving of evidence as to affairs of State and the disclosure of official communications.

In section 104, directing search to be made in the presence of witnesses, we have provided that the list of things found in the search shall specify the place or places in which they are respectively found, and that a copy of the list, signed by the witnesses, shall be delivered to the occupant or person in charge of the place searched, if he so request.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.*

The extension in section 108 of the term, for which a Magistrate may in the case of unconvicted persons require security to keep the peace, to three years is objected to. We are of opinion that the term of one year allowed by the present Code is sufficiently long, and have accordingly amended the section.

We agree with the Government of the North-Western Provinces that first class Magistrates should not be allowed to require security for good behaviour under section 111 unless they have been specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. We have amended the section accordingly.

To the first paragraph of the section (111) we have added words so as to allow of security for good behaviour being required from persons who habitually commit extortion, or, in order to the committing of extortion, habitually put or attempt to put persons in fear of injury. In the North-Western Provinces there is a class of bad characters who habitually extort money from respectable people by threatening to insult or beat them; and we have added this provision at the request of the Government of those Provinces, in order to enable Magistrates to protect the public against such a system of extortion.

To the first paragraph of section 118 we have added words to show that the Magistrate may, besides proceeding to inquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, also take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

In section 124, which provides for imprisonment in default of security, we have allowed the person so imprisoned to give the security required to the officer in charge of the jail wherein he is confined, as well as to the Court or Magistrate requiring the security.

In section 126 we have required the District Magistrate to record in writing his reasons for cancelling a bond for keeping the peace.

To the first paragraph of section 127 we have added words to show that a Magistrate can only exercise the power of discharging sureties in the case of a bond executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER X.—*Public Nuisances.*

We concur with the majority of officers consulted in objecting to the addition, in the third paragraph of this section, of the words "offensive to the religious feelings of any considerable section thereof," and we have accordingly struck them out.

CHAPTER XII.—*Disputes as to Immoveable Property.*

To section 146 we have added a paragraph to the effect that nothing in the section is to prevent a party who is called on to attend the Court from showing that no dispute exists or has existed, and that in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his order, and further proceedings shall be stayed.

To section 149 we have added a paragraph giving the Magistrate power to make orders as to the payment of costs incurred by parties to proceedings under chapter XII.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Information to the Police and their Powers to investigate.*

We have made the rule contained in section 163 as to statements made to the police expressly subject to the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

In section 167, second paragraph (when the officer in charge of a police-station may require another to issue search-warrant), we have omitted, as unnecessary, the provisions for the case where the thing searched for is found in a different district.

The last part of the first paragraph of section 168, which provides that the accused need not be forwarded to the Magistrate if the police-officer thinks that he should not be so forwarded, has been objected to on the ground that it leaves too great a discretion to the police—a discretion which it is feared they will abuse. We concur with this objection, and have therefore altered the section so as to leave the present law unchanged.

CHAPTER XV.—*Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Enquiries and Trials.*

We have amended the second paragraph of section 193 so as to authorize the District Magistrate to empower a Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of a case to transfer it for enquiry or trial to any other specified and competent Magistrate.

Where a subordinate Court has refused its sanction to a prosecution for any offence mentioned in section 196, we have given power to the superior Court to grant such sanction.

CHAPTER XVI.—*Complaints to Magistrates.*

In section 203 we have provided that, when a Magistrate decides on postponing the issue of process and directing a local investigation, he must first record his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint.

We have authorized a Magistrate so postponing the issue of process to inquire into the case himself; and have also made it clear that he may order the local investigation to be made by a person not being a Magistrate or police-officer.

CHAPTER XVII.—*Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.*

In section 205 the Bill provided that, "if the case appears to be one in which according to that column a warrant should issue in the first instance, the Magistrate shall ordinarily issue his warrant." We think that it should be made clear that the Magistrate may in his discretion issue either a summons or warrant in the first instance, and have, therefore, made the sentence run thus:—"he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear," &c.

In the second paragraph of section 206 we have authorized the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case, instead of the Magistrate issuing a summons, to direct the personal attendance of the accused.

CHAPTER XIX.—*Of the Charge.*

To section 235, which provides that three offences of the same kind within one year may be charged together, we have added a clause to show the meaning of the words "offences of the same kind."

We have made section 236, paragraph III, run thus:—"If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or for any offence constituted by any one or more of such acts."

CHAPTER XXI.—*Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.*

In section 258 we have added words to show that where an accused applies to the Magistrate to summon a witness his application can only be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice, and that, if so refused, the Magistrate shall record the ground of refusal in writing.

CHAPTER XXII.—*Of Summary Trials.*

We have given power to try cases summarily under section 261 to any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

To section 263 we have added a clause providing that no sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction on a summary trial.

CHAPTER XXIII.—*Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.*

Section 274 gives any Judge power to enter on a charge that there is no legal evidence to sustain it, and that such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings on the charge. It is objected that this power, which is now given only to High Court Judges, will enable a Sessions Judge to quash a commitment. We have altered the section accordingly and made it accord with the present law.

In section 283, which provides for the procedure when a juror ceases to attend, we have added a provision to meet the case of a juror not understanding the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

To section 290 we have added a paragraph to authorize the Court to record a finding, or direct a jury to return a verdict of not guilty in a case where the accused says that he means to adduce evidence in his defence, but the Court is of opinion that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence.

After section 310 we have inserted a section providing that, when an accused is charged with a previous conviction, that charge shall not be read out to the jurors or assessors until the accused has pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the substantive offence for which he is to be tried.

We have altered section 326, which provides for the summoning of assessors, so as to preclude a doubt as to whether the law requires sessions to be held on dates fixed beforehand at the commencement of each year.

To section 333 we have added words empowering the Judge to direct that the discharge, when the Advocate General stays the prosecution, shall amount to an acquittal.

CHAPTER XXIV.—*General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.*

Opinions are much divided as to the change of the law in section 337, which permits a Magistrate to tender a pardon to an accused person in any warrant case. On the whole, we are of opinion that no such change should be made, and we have accordingly amended the section.

In cases where a pardon is tendered and accepted by a person, and such person gives evidence before a Magistrate in a preliminary inquiry, we consider that he should not be forced to adhere to that evidence in a subsequent trial, through fear of being prosecuted on an alternative charge of giving false evidence either before the Magistrate or the Judge. It might happen that he was wrongly induced or coerced into giving evidence before the Magistrate. We have accordingly provided in section 339 that no prosecution for giving false evidence in a statement made under promise of pardon shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

We have removed sections 337 and 338 of the Indian Penal Code from the table of compoundable offences in section 345, and placed them in the second paragraph of that section, thereby making the consent of the Court necessary to the compounding of offences under those sections.

We have added to the same table section 298, Indian Penal Code (uttering words, &c., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings), and section 355 of the same Code (assault with intent to dishonour a person).

We have struck out the offence of cheating under section 417, Indian Penal Code, from the list of compoundable offences, in deference to almost unanimous opinion on the subject.

We have substituted the words "after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused" for the words "upon concluding a trial" in the first paragraph of section 349; and we have extended the section to the case where the Magistrate trying the accused considers that he ought to be required to execute a bond to keep the peace.

CHAPTER XXV.—*Mode of Taking and Recording Evidence.*

We have made the provisions of section 356, as to the record of evidence, applicable to cases under chapter XII (disputes as to immoveable property).

We have exempted the Chief Court of the Panjáb from the rule, contained in section 364, as to the mode of recording the examination of an accused person.

We have also provided that, when the accused does not understand the language in which his examination is recorded, it is to be interpreted to him.

CHAPTER XXVI.—*Of the Judgment.*

We think that, when the original judgment is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, a translation need not under section 372 be filed with the record, except when the accused so requires; and we have amended the section accordingly.

Section 373, which provides that the Court of Session shall forward a copy of its judgment to the District Magistrate, is objected to as involving unnecessary labour. We have therefore, following the present Code (section 302), required the Court to forward only a copy of the finding and sentence.

CHAPTER XXVII.—*Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.*

In section 375 we have given the High Court power to make or order a further inquiry to be made, as well as to take or order additional evidence to be taken, in the case of capital sentences submitted to it for confirmation.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—*Of Execution.*

We have amended section 388 so as to show that it is intended to allow the Court, in a case when an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of pay-

ment of fine, to suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release him on his furnishing security. We have also provided that, in the event of the fine not being realized, the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into effect.

Section 395 provides that, where a sentence of whipping cannot be executed, the offender shall not be sentenced in lieu of the whipping to a longer term of imprisonment than three months. This term has been generally objected to as inadequate, and we have, therefore, altered it to twelve months.

We have also provided that the section shall not be deemed to authorize a Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the Court is competent to inflict.

CHAPTER XXIX.—*Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations.*

Instead of requiring a Judge to furnish a statement of the facts proved on a trial, and of any facts having reference to the propriety of granting an application for the suspension or remission of a sentence, we think it will be enough to require him to state his opinion as to whether the application shall be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion, and we have altered section 401 accordingly.

In the last paragraph of section 402, which gives power to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to commute sentences, we have, to remove doubts, added after the words "rigorous imprisonment" the words "for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced." We have also added after the words "simple imprisonment" the words "for a like term." It has been supposed that the corresponding section (322) of the present Code gave the Government power to commute a sentence of transportation, for instance, to a sentence of imprisonment exceeding that for which the offender was liable under the law under which he was convicted. The words we have added will, it is hoped, prevent such a misunderstanding for the future. We have also added "fine" as one of the punishments for which a sentence may be commuted.

CHAPTER XXXI.—*Of Appeals.*

In the last proviso to section 423 we have authorized a Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury if it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misunderstanding, on the part of the jury, of the law as laid down by the Judge.

To section 424, regulating the judgment of subordinate Appellate Courts, we have added a proviso that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up or required to attend to hear judgment delivered.

We have in section 426 given the High Court power, in the case of an appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate to the High Court, to suspend the sentence and release the convicted person on bail.

In section 439 we have added to the powers of revision which may be exercised by the High Court the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by section 196 (granting or revoking sanction to prosecute in certain cases) or on a Court by section 338 (power to direct tender of pardon) and the power of enhancing a sentence.

We have also provided that nothing in this section applies to an entry on an unsustainable charge made under section 274 by a Judge of a High Court, or shall be deemed to authorize a High Court to convert an order of acquittal into one of conviction.

CHAPTER XXXV.—*Proceedings in Case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.*

In section 476 (procedure in contempt cases) we have said that the Court may send the case for enquiry or trial to "the nearest Magistrate of the first class" instead of "to the District Magistrate."

We have added to section 480 (procedure in certain cases of contempt) a paragraph declaring that section 443, which says that certain Magistrates only can try European British subjects, does not apply to this section.

In section 486 we have made the whole of the chapter (XXXI) on appeals, so far as it is applicable, apply to appeals from convictions in contempt cases.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—*Maintenance of Wives and Children.*

We have amended the third paragraph of section 488 (order for maintenance of wives and children) so as to show that imprisonment is to be awarded only when the allowance remains unpaid after the execution of the warrant of distress.

We have added to the section a paragraph giving the Magistrate power to cancel an order for maintenance when it is proved that the wife is living in adultery, or without sufficient reason refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent.

We have also provided that evidence under this chapter shall be recorded in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, and in the manner prescribed in the case of summons cases.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—*State-Prisoners.*

This chapter has, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State, been omitted from the Bill; the enactments which this chapter consolidated have been struck out of the schedule of repeals; and the form of warrant of commitment under section 491 has been omitted from schedule V.

CHAPTER XLII.—*Special Rules of Evidence.*

We have omitted the rule contained in section 521 as to presuming good faith in certain cases, as it conflicts with section 105 of the Indian Evidence Act.

CHAPTER XLIV.—*Disposal of Property.*

In the second paragraph of section 528 we have said that the High Court or Court of Session may direct the District Magistrate, instead of the committing Magistrate, to carry into effect its order for the disposal of property. The committing Magistrate might be transferred before the order was made.

We have excepted perishable property from the rule, contained in the third paragraph, that no order for the disposal of property shall be carried out till the period of appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, till the appeal has been dismissed.

Section 532 authorizes the Court on a conviction for certain offences to order all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which remain in the possession or power of the convicted person, to be destroyed. We have extended this power to copies which are in the custody of the Court.

CHAPTER XLVI.—*Irregular Proceedings.*

Before clause (*d*), section 541 (irregularities which vitiate proceedings), we have added the case where a Magistrate not being empowered by law in this behalf tries an offender.

In section 544, which provides for the case where the confession or statement of an accused person has not been duly recorded, it is provided that "unless the error injures the accused as to his defence on the merits, it shall not affect the admissibility of the statement." For this provision we have substituted the following:—"and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, section 91, such statement shall be admitted, if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits."

To the irregularities mentioned in section 548, which are not to justify the setting aside of a finding, sentence or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, we have added irregularities in the warrant, and have included irregularities in any inquiry or other proceeding under the Code as well as irregularities in a trial.

We have also added "the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324."

CHAPTER XLVII.—*Miscellaneous.*

We have amended section 560, which regulates the delivery to the military authorities of persons liable to be tried by court-martial, and given the Governor General in Council power to make rules, consistent with the Code, the Army Act, 1881, and any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court constituted under the Code or by court-martial.

We have modified section 564, which gives power to the High Courts to make certain rules, and have provided that the rules for regulating the practice of High Courts not established by Royal Charter and of Courts subordinate to such Courts shall be made with the previous sanction of the Local Government. We have also added a power to make, with the like sanction, rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under the Code for the levy of fines.

After section 565 we have added a section providing that no Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Appellate Court to which an appeal from his judgment lies, try any case to or in which he is a party or personally interested, and that no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from an order made by himself.

Schedule I.

We think that the power which Act V of 1861, section 24, expressly confers on the police, to lay informations and apply for summonses and other legal processes, should remain intact, and we, therefore, propose to repeal only the last nine words of that section.

Schedule II.

At the request of the Government of Bombay we have made offences under section 19 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, bailable.

Schedule III.

To the ordinary powers of Magistrates of the third class we have added the power to restore attached property (section 90).

To the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class we have added the power to issue search-warrants for persons unlawfully confined (section 101), and the power to stop proceedings where there is no complaint (section 250).

To the ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate we have added the power to direct warrants to landholders (section 78).

To the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate we have added the power to cancel bonds for keeping the peace (section 126).

Schedule IV.

We have re-arranged and amended this schedule, adding a division as to the powers with which a Sub-divisional Magistrate may be invested.

Schedule V.

We have shortened several of the forms contained in this schedule, omitted others as unnecessary, and given a form of a charge after a previous conviction.

We have made several verbal amendments in the body of the Bill. It has been duly published, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended; but first we think that it should be published thrice in the *Gazette of India*.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
H. REYNOLDS.
JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.
LOUIS FORBES.
C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.

The 18th January, 1882.

SCHEDULE.

From H. Beverley, Esq., Additional Judge, 24-Parganas, dated 12th April, 1879, [Paper No. 1.]

From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 717, dated 31st March, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 2.]

From Bábú Kanaya Lál, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 15th April, 1879. [Paper No. 3.]

From R. F. Rampini, Esq., Additional Sessions Judge, Chittagong, dated 23rd April, 1879. [Paper No. 4.]

From F. J. Goldsmid, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Ahmadnagar, dated 28th April, 1879. [Paper No. 5.]

From J. B. Pennington, Esq., District Magistrate, Tinnevelly, No. 503, dated 1st May, 1879. [Paper No. 6.]

From W. M. Coghlan, Esq., Sessions Judge, Tanna, No. 862, dated 13th May, 1879. [Paper No. 7.]

From F. M. Halliday, Esq., Commissioner, Patna, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, Legislative Department, No. 170 J, dated 27th May, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 8.]

From F. C. Constable, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Karáchí, dated 28th May, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 9.]

From J. C. Geddes, Esq., Officiating Judge, Bardwán, No. 1068, dated 9th June, 1879. [Paper No. 10.]

Note by A. G. Macpherson, Esq., dated 30th May, 1879. [Paper No. 11.]

From H. Beveridge, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, Rungpur, dated 9th June, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 12.]

Office Memorandum from Military Department, No. 839 S-C, dated 30th June, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 13.]

Note by T. M. Kirkwood, Esq., Officiating Judge, Tirhút, dated 30th July, 1879. [Paper No. 14.]

From A. M. B. Irwin, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Sittoung Sub-division, British Burma, dated 21st July, 1879. [Paper No. 15.]

From Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 31st July, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 16.]

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 18, dated 21st August, 1879, and enclosures. [Papers No. 17.]

Memorandum by Pandit Srí Kishen, Pleader, High Court, Oudh, dated 14th July, 1879. [Paper No. 18.]

From P. C. Rozario, Esq., Pleader, District Court, Mangalore, dated 20th August, 1879. [Paper No. 19.]

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 20, dated 28th August, 1879, and enclosure. [Papers No. 20.]

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 4292-J 12, dated 29th August, 1879, and enclosures. [Papers No. 21.]

From Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5393, dated 8th September, 1879, and enclosures. [Papers No. 22.]

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No. III.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1882.

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No. III.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882:" and shall come into force on the first day of January, 1883;

Act X, 1872, ss. 1, 2, 111, 529, 535, 540, 541. Act X, 1875, s. 143. Act IV, 1877, s. 3. * *e.g.*, Act V of 1869.

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India; but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein contained shall affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed,* by any other law now in force, or shall apply to—

Act X, 1872, s. 549.

(*a*) the Commissioner of Police or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;

(*b*) any officer duly authorized to try petty offences in military bázárs at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively;

(*c*) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George; or

(*d*) village Police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay:

(*e*) and nothing in sections 174, 175 and 176 shall apply to the Police in the town of Madras.

Act X, 1875, s. 2. Act X, 1872, s. 2, para. 1.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the first day of January, 1883, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed, or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful.

Act X, 1872, ss. 82, 86.

Act X, 1872, s. 2, last para., s. 10.

Notifications, &c., under repealed Acts.

All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, local limits defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby repealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment, and which are in force immediately before the first day of January, 1883, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, in which reference is made to, or to any chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act No. XXV of 1861, or Act No. X of 1872, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section. Act X, 1872, s. 2, paras. 3, 4.

Expressions in former Acts.

In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or the 'full powers') of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class," and "Magistrate of the third class;" the expression "Magistrate of a division of a district" shall be deemed to mean "Sub-divisional Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of the district" shall be deemed to mean "District Magistrate," and the expression "Magistrate of Police" shall be deemed to mean "Presidency Magistrate." Act IV, 1877, s. 10.

Interpretation.

4. In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context:— Act X, 1872, s. 4. Act IV, 1877, s. 6.

"Complaint."

(*a*) "Complaint" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence; but does not include the report of a Police-officer: New. Liv., 501.

"Investigation."

(*b*) "Investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by the police or by any person other than a Magistrate or Police-officer who is authorized by a Magistrate in this behalf:

"Inquiry."

(*c*) "Inquiry" includes every inquiry conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court: "Inquired into" omitted

"Judicial proceeding."

(*d*) "Judicial proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken: Penal Code, 193. I. L. R., 1 All 6. 1 Mad. H. C. Rep. 46.

"Writing."

(*e*) "Writing" and "written" include "printing," "lithography," "photography," "engraving," and every other mode in which words or figures can be expressed on paper or on any substance:

"Sub-division."

(*f*) "Sub-division" means a sub-division made under this Code of a District: New.

"Province."

(*g*) "Province" means the territories for the time being under the administration of any Local Government: New.

"Presidency-town."

(*h*) "Presidency-town" means the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay:

Act X, 1875, s. 3, altered. Another definition *infra*, s. 267.

"High Court."

(*i*) "High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Panjáb and the Recorder of Rangoon:

Query as to Special Court acting under the 79th section of the Burma Courts Act, 1875.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area;

See précis, para. 160.

or, where no such Court is established under any law for the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf:

Act X, 1875, s. 3.

"Chief Justice."

(*j*) "Chief Justice" includes also the senior Judge of a Chief Court:

Act X, 1875, s. 3. Act X, 1877, s. 539.

"Advocate General."

(*k*) "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf:

Act X, 1875, s. 3.

"Clerk of the Crown."

(*l*) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Code to the Clerk of the Crown:

New: see Act X, 1872, s. 57. Act X, 1875, s. 3. See 11 Bom. 103.

"Public Prosecutor."

(*m*) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor; and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction:

New.

"Pleader."

(*n*) "Pleader" used with reference to any proceeding in any Court means a pleader authorized under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakíl and an attorney of a High Court so authorized, and (2) any mukhtár or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding:

Act X, 1872, s. 136.

"Police-station." "Officer in charge of a Police-station."

(*o*) "Police-station" means any post declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a Police-station for the purposes of this Code; and "Officer in charge of a Police-station" includes, when the officer in charge of the Police-station is absent therefrom or unable from illness to perform his duties, the Police-officer next in rank present at the Police-station above the rank of constable, or, when the Local Government so directs, any other Police-officer so present:

"Offence."

(*p*) "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force:

"Cognizable offence." "Cognizable case." Act XI, 1874, s. 1.

(*q*) "Cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "cognizable case" means a case in, which a Police-officer, within or without the Presidency-towns may, in accordance with the second schedule, or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence." "Non-cognizable case."

"Non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in, which a Police-officer, within or without the Presidency-towns, may not arrest without warrant:

"Bailable offence." "Non-bailable offence." Act XI, 1874, s. 1.

(*r*) "Bailable offence" means an offence shewn as bailable in the second schedule or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and "non-bailable offence" means any other offence:

"Warrant-case."

(*s*) "Warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months:

"Summons-case."

(*t*) "Summons-case" means a case relating to an offence not so punishable:

"European British subject." Act X, 1872, s. 71. Act X, 1876, s. 3.

(*u*) "European British subject" means—

(1) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal;

(2) any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent:

"Chapter." "Schedule." New.

(*v*) "Chapter" means a chapter of this Code; and "Schedule" means a schedule hereto annexed:

"Place." New.

(*w*) "Place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel.

Words referring to acts. Act XI, 1874, s. 2.

Words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions, and

Words to have same meaning as in Penal Code. New. See Act XI, 1874, s. 42.

all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code. *e.g.*, "special law," "local law."

Trial of offences under Penal Code. Act X, 1872, ss. 6, 8, 11.

5. All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and all offences under any other law shall be inquired into and tried according to the same provisions but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of inquiring into or trying such offences. Act X, 1872, ss. 6, 7, 8, para. 1, 63, *Expl.* Act X, 1875, s. 6. Act IV, 1877, s. 14.

Trial of offences against other laws.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.

A.—Classes of Criminal Courts.

Act X, 1872, ss. 5, 19.

6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely :—

Classes of Criminal Courts.

I.—Courts of Session :
II.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates :
III.—Courts of Magistrates of the first class :
IV.—Courts of Magistrates of the second class :
V.—Courts of Magistrates of the third class.

B.—Territorial Divisions.

Act X, 1872, s. 12.

7. Every Province (excluding the Presidency-towns) shall be a Sessions Division, or shall consist of Sessions Divisions;

Sessions Divisions.

Act XI, 1874, s. 4.

and every Sessions Division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a District or consist of Districts.

Districts.

Act X, 1872, ss. 13, 38.

The Local Government may alter the limits, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number, of such Divisions and Districts.

Power to alter Divisions and Districts.

Act X, 1872, s. 14.

The Sessions Divisions and Districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be Sessions Divisions and Districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

Act XI, 1874, s. 4.

Existing Divisions and Districts maintained till altered.

Act IV, 1877, s. 8, para. 5.

Every Presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a District.

Presidency-towns to be deemed Districts.

Act X, 1872, s. 39.

8. The Local Government may divide any District outside the Presidency-towns into Sub-divisions, or make any portion of any such District a Sub-division, and may alter the limits of any Sub-division.

Power to divide Districts into Sub-divisions.

All existing Sub-divisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

Existing Sub-divisions maintained.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

Act X, 1872, ss. 15, 16, 17, 18.

9. The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every Sessions Division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

Court of Session.

It may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts.

All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

10. In every District outside the Presidency-towns, the Local Government shall appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 35.

District Magistrate.

11. Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the District, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 55.

Officers temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of District Magistrate.

12. The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any District outside the Presidency-towns; and the Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the control of the Local Government, may from time to time define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Act X, 1872, ss. 37, 40.

Subordinate Magistrates.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such District.

13. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a Sub-division, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

Act X, 1872, s. 40.

Power to put Magistrate in charge of Sub-division.

Such Magistrates shall be called Sub-divisional Magistrates.

The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate.

Delegation of power to District Magistrate.

14. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrible by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the Presidency-towns.

Act X, 1872, s. 42.

Special Magistrates.

Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates.

With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by the first paragraph of this section.

Act XI, 1874, s. 5.

No powers shall be conferred under this section on any Police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be so conferred except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

Act V, 1861, ss. 6.

15. The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside of the Presidency-towns to sit together as a Bench, and may invest such Bench with any of the powers conferred or conferrible by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases, or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, ss. 50, 224.

Benches of Magistrates.

Sufferuddin v. Ibrahim, I. L. R. 3 Cal. 754.

Except as otherwise provided by any order of the Local Government under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench belongs, and as far as possible shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

Act X, 1872, s. 51.

Powers exercisable by Bench in absence of special direction.

16. The Local Government may, or, subject to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any District respecting the following subjects :—

Act X, 1872, ss. 52, 53.

Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches.

(*a*) the classes of cases to be tried ;
(*b*) the times and places of sitting ;
(*c*) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials ;
(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

17. All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches ; and

Act X, 1872, s. 37, para. 2.

Subordination of other Magistrates to District Magistrate ;

every Magistrate (other than a Sub-divisional Magistrate) and every Bench exercising powers in a Sub-division shall be subordinate to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 41.

to Sub-divisional Magistrate.

All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge.

Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter expressly provided.

Act X, 1872, s. 37, para.

D.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

18. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the Presidency-towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Magistrate for each such town.

Act IV, 1877, ss. 8, 9.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench.

19. Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the Presidency-town for which he is appointed and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

Act IV, 1877, s. 8, para. 6.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

20. Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all jurisdiction which, under any law in force immediately before the first day of April, 1877, was exercised in that town by the Court of Petty Sessions :

Act IV, 1877, s. 8, last para.; s. 9, last para.

Bombay Court of Petty Sessions.

Provided that appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

21. Every Chief Magistrate shall exercise in the Presidency-town for which he is appointed all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate—

Act IV, 1877, s. 9.

Chief Magistrate.

(*a*) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town ;

(*b*) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit ;

(*c*) the constitution of such Benches ; and

(*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session.

E.—Justices of the Peace.

22. The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the Presidency-towns,

Act II, 1866, s. 3.

Justices of the Peace for the Mufussal.

and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification.

Act II, 1869, s. 4.

23. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government, so far as regards the town of Calcutta,

Justices of the Peace for the Presidency-towns.

and the Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Madras and Bombay,

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom such Governor General in Council or Local Government (as the case may be) thinks fit.

Act II, 1869, s. 10.

24. Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the same towns.

Present Justices of the Peace.

Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

13 Geo. III, c. 63, s. 13, 1875, [illegible] High Court Judges are [illegible] Justices of the Peace.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates.

Ex officio Justices of the Peace.

F.—Suspension and Removal.

Act X, 1872, s. 9.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed (from office) by the Local Government: Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed (from office) by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed by any other authority.

Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

Act II, 1869, s. 9.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove (from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him, and the Local Government may suspend or remove (from office) any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER III.

Powers of Courts.

A.—Description of Offences cognizable by each Court.

s. 9., ss. 193, 194. Act XI, 1874, s. 1. Act IV, 1877 s. 4.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried by the High Court or Court of Session or by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the second Schedule to be triable.

Offences under Penal Code.

Act X, 1872, s. 8, para. 1.

29. Any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

Offences under other laws.

When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code: Provided that

(*a*) no Magistrate of the first class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may exceed seven years;

(*b*) no Magistrate of the second class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years; and

(*c*) no Magistrate of the third class shall try any such offence which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Act X, 1872, s. 36.

30. In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Assam, and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

Offences not punishable with death.

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

31. A High Court may pass any sentence authorized by law.

Sentence which High Courts or Sessions Judges may pass.

A Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judge or Joint Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law; but any sentence of death passed by such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Act X, 1872, ss. 15, para. 2, 17.

An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorized by law except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years; but any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge.

Act X, 1872, s. 18.

Act X, 1872, s. 20.

32. The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

(*a*) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; Whipping.

Act IV, 1877, s. 11.

(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the second class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; Whipping.
(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorized by law to pass.

No Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Act X, 1872, s. 20, Expl., s. 309, para. 2. See I. L. R., 1 Mad., 77.

33. The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorized by law in case of such default: Provided that the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.

Act X, 1872, s. 309, para. 1, proviso. As to para. 1 of that section see Act I of 1868. Act IV, 1877, s. 12, omitting paras. 1 & 3.

Provided also that in no case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Proviso as to certain cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 20, Expl.

The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

Act X, 1872, s. 36.

34. The Court of a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 may pass any sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or of any combination of these punishments authorized by law.

Higher powers of certain District Magistrates.

See *infra*, s. 380.

But any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years passed by any such Court shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge.

Act X, 1872, s. 214. Act X, 1875, s. 109. Act IV, 1877, s. 13.

35. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict: such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct.

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishments for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to punishment for a longer period than fourteen years:

Maximum term of punishment.

Provided also that, if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishments shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

I. L. R., 1 Bom., 223.

For the purpose of confirmation or appeal, aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

Act X, 1872, ss. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

36. All District Magistrates, Sub-divisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third class have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers."

Ordinary powers of Magistrates.

Act X, ss. 23, 25, 27, 29.

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any sub-divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Additional powers conferrible on Magistrates.

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government.

District Magistrates' investing power to be subject to control.

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

Act X, 1872, s. 48.

39. In conferring powers under this Code, the Local Government may by order empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

Mode of conferring powers.

Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

Act X, 1872, s. 56.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

I. L. R., Cal., 117. 2 equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred.

Act X, 1872, s. 54. **Powers may be cancelled.** 41. The Local Government may withdraw any powers conferred by it or by any officer subordinate to it on any person under this Code.

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and Persons making Arrests.

Act X, 1872, s. 91. Act IV, 1877, s. 247. **Public when to assist Magistrates and Police.** 42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the Presidency-towns,

(*a*) in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest;

(*b*) in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property; or

(*c*) in the suppression of a riot or affray.

Act X, 1872, s. 163. **Aid to person other than Police-officer, executing warrant.** 43. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 89. Act IV, 1877, s. 246. **Public to give information of certain offences.** 44. Every person, whether within or without the Presidency-towns, aware of the commission of or of the intention of any other person to commit any offence punishable under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police-officer of such commission or intention.

Act X, 1872, s. 90. **Village-headmen, landholders and others bound to report certain matters.** 45. Every village-headman, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, watchman or Police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(*b*) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village, of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(*c*) the commission of or intention to commit any non-bailable offence in or near such village;

(*d*) the occurrence therein of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances.

Explanation.—In this section "village" includes village-lands.

CHAPTER V.

Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.

A.—Arrest generally.

Act X, 1872, s. 177. **Arrest how made.** 46. In making an arrest, the Police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such Police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

Act X, 1872, s. 178, adding words as to attempt to evade. **Resisting endeavour to arrest.**

Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death.

Alison's Cr. law cited Mayne P. C., s. 106.

Act X, 1872, ss. 99, 179. **Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.** 47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any Police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such Police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Act X, 1872, s. 100. **Procedure where ingress not obtainable.** 48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant, and in any case in which a warrant may issue but cannot be obtained without affording the person to

be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a Police-officer, to enter such place and search therein, and

Act X, 1872, s. 180. in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Act X, 1872, s. 181, which applies only where person to be arrested is accused of an offence for which a warrant may issue. **Breaking open zanána.** Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or Police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

New. **Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation.** 49. Any Police-officer or other person authorized to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

Act X, 1872, s. 182. **No unnecessary restraint.** 50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Act X, 1872, s 167, para 1. See section 523, *infra*. **Search of arrested persons.** 51. Whenever a person is arrested by a Police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the Police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing apparel, found upon him.

Act X, 1872, s. 336. Act IV, 1877, s. 166. **Mode of searching women.** 52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by a woman with strict regard to decency.

New. Liv., p. 80. **Power to seize offensive weapons.** 53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 92, omitting cl. 3. **When police may arrest without warrant.** 54. Any Police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

firstly—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of housebreaking;

Cf. Livingston, 503. *thirdly*—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government;

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a Police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody; and

"Or Navy" added. *sixthly*—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy.

This section applies to the Towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Act X, 1872, s. 94. **Arrest of vagabonds.** 55. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested—

(*a*) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(*b*) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(*c*) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

Act X, 1872, s. 102, para. 1. **Procedure when Police-officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.** 56. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

Act X, 1872, s 93. **Refusal to give name and residence.** 57. Any person who in the presence of a Police-officer commits or is accused of committing a non-cognizable offence, and refuses on demand of a Police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, may be

arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained; and shall, within twenty-four hours from the arrest, be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate, unless, before the expiration of that time, his true name and residence are ascertained, in which case he shall be released on his executing a bond for his appearance before a Magistrate if so required.

Act X, 1872, s. 103.

58. For the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest under this chapter, a Police-officer may pursue such person into any place in British India.

Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions.

Act X, 1872, s. 105.

59. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender; and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a Police-officer; or, in the absence of a Police-officer, take such person to the nearest Police-station.

Arrest by private persons.

Act X, 1872, s. 107. N. Y. Crim. Pro. Code, 184.

Procedure on such arrest.

If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a Police-officer shall re-arrest him.

If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a Police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once discharged.

Act X, 1872, s. 101.

60. A Police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

Act X, 1872, s. 124, para. 1

61. No Police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

Person arrested not to be detained more than 24 hours.

Act X, 1872, s. 132, para. 1.

62. Officers in charge of Police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Police to report apprehensions.

Act X, 1872, s. 132, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 70, para. 1.

63. No person who has been arrested by a Police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Discharge of person apprehended.

Act X, 1872, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 15.

64. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

Act X, 1872, s. 166, para. 3. Act IV, 1877, s. 62.

65. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate.

Act XXV, 1861, s. 112. N. Y. Cr. Pro. Code, s. 186.

66. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

Power, on escape, to pursue and retake.

Act XXV, 1861, s. 113 N. Y. Cr. Pro. Code, s. 186.

67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a Police-officer having authority to arrest.

Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to cases under section 66.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Processes to compel Appearance.

A.—Summons.

Act X, 1872, s. 152. Act IV, 1877, s. 47.

68. Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing in duplicate signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct.

Form of summons.

Act X, 1872, s. 153, altered.

Such summons shall be served by a Police-officer; or, subject to such rules consistent with this Code as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it.

Summons by whom served.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Act X, 1872, s. 154. Act IV, 1877, s. 48.

69. The summons shall if practicable be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

Summons how served.

Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Signature of receipt for summons.

Act X, 1872, s. 154. Act IV, 1877, s. 49.

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a Presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

Service when person summoned cannot be found.

Act X, 1872, s. 155.

71. If the signature mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be obtained, the serving officer shall fix one of the duplicates of the summons on some

Procedure when receipt cannot be obtained.

conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Act X, 1872, s. 158, proviso.

72. Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court with the endorsement required by that section.

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company.

Act XXIII, 1840, s. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 50.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

Service of summons outside local limits.

Act IV, 1877, s. 51.

74. When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

Proof of service in such cases, and when serving officer not present.

The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

Act X, 1872, s. 159, amended. Act IV, 1877, s. 56, which does not require the seal. But see 9, Bom., 157.

75. Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench, and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Form of warrant of arrest.

Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

Continuance of warrant of arrest.

Act X, 1872, s. 160. Act IV, 1877, s. 58.

76. Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

Court may direct security to be taken.

The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties, (*b*) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

Act X, 1872, s. 161. Act IV, 1877, s. 56.

77. A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more Police-officers, and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed; but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no Police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons, and such person or persons shall execute the same.

Warrants to whom directed.

Act X, 1872, s. 164. Act IV, 1877, s. 59.

When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

Warrant to several persons.

Act X, 1872, s. 162.

78. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or sub-division for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, &c.

Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest Police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

Act X, 1872, s. 165. Act IV, 1877, s. 60.

79. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Warrant directed to Police-officer.

Act X, 1872, s. 176.

80. The Police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested and, if so required, shall show him the warrant.

Notification of substance of warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 183.

81. The Police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce him.

Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.

Where warrant may be executed.

Act X, 1872, s. 167. Act IV, 1877, s. 63.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

Warrant forwarded to Magistrate for execution outside jurisdiction.

Act X, 1872, ss. 168, paras. 1 & 2, 170, first part. Act IV, 1877, s. 64.

83. When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a Police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The Magistrate or Commissioner to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon, and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Warrant directed to Police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

Act X, 1872, ss. 168, paras. 1 & 3, 170, first part. Act IV, 1877, s. 64, paras. 5, 6, 7.

84. When a warrant directed to a Police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall if so required assist such officer in executing such warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

This section applies to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Act X, 1872, s. 169. Act IV, 1877, s. 65, para. 1.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

85. When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles, or is nearer than the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner.

Act X, 1872, s. 170. Act IV, 1877, s. 65, para. 2.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought.

86. Such Magistrate or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court: Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate or Commissioner, or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate or Commissioner shall take bail or such security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Police-officer from taking security under section 76.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

Proclamation for person absconding.

Act X, 1872, ss. 171, 358, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 82. Act IV, 1877, ss. 67, 137. 10 Ben. App. 18.

87. If a Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

A statement by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

New as to day of publication.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

Act X, 1872, ss. 172, 358, paras. 2 & 3. Act IV, 1877, ss. 68, 137.

88. The Court may, after issuing a proclamation under section 87, order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district, when endorsed by the District Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be debts or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(*a*) by seizure; or

(*b*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*c*) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*d*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(*e*) by taking possession; or

(*f*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*g*) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*h*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, ss. 173, 354. Act X, 1875, s. 83. Act IV, 1877, ss. 69, 138.

Restoration of attached property.

89. If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 88 appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

D.—Other rules regarding processes.

Act X, 1872, ss. 148, para. 2, 150, 156, 352, 355, 494, para. 1. Act X, 1875, ss. 81, 84. Act IV, 1877, ss. 34, 36, 53, 135, 136, 217.

Issue of warrant in lieu of or in addition to summons.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

(*a*) if either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(*b*) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

Act IV, 1877, s. 140.

Power to take bond for appearance.

91. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 208, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 124, para.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Provisions in this chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

Act X, 1872, ss. 158, para. 1, 185. Act IV, 1877, s. 52.

93. The provisions contained in this chapter relating to a summons and warrant and their issue, service and execution shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

CHAPTER VII.

Of Processes to compel the Production of Documents and other Moveable Property and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.

A.—Summons to produce.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

Act X, 1872, s. 365. Act X, 1875, s. 86. Act IV, 1877, s. 144.

94. Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a Police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it or to produce it at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he cause such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Act X, 1877 s. 164.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, post-card, telegram or other document in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph Department.

New.

Procedure as to letters and telegrams.

Act X, 1872, s. 369, last sentence. Act IV, 1877, s. 146.

95. If any document in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to deliver such document to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

If any such document is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate or of any Commissioner of Police, or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

When search-warrant may be issued.

Act X, 1872, s. 336. Act X, 1875, s. 87. Act IV, 1877, s. 145.

96. Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95,

paragraph one, has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or other thing as directed in such summons,

or where such document or other thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

Act X, 1872, s. 368, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 159.

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

Act X, 1872, s. 369, cl. 1.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Magistrate, other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, to grant a warrant to search for a document in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Act X, 1872, s. 398, para. 2. General warrant should not be the rule.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Power to restrict warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 377. Act IV, 1877, s. 160.

98. If a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, &c.

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals, or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals, or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale, or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Act X, 1872, ss. 373, para. 2, 374.

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing them to be taken to such Court.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

C.—Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person if found shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

Search for persons wrongfully confined.

D.—General Provisions relating to searches.

Act X, 1872, ss. 370, 371, 372, 373, para. 1, 375, 376. Act IV, 1877, s. 161.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 96, section 98, or section 100.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

Act X, 1872, s. 382. Act IV, 1877, s. 162.

102. Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

Act X, 1872, ss. 383, 384. Act IV, 1877, ss. 163, 164.

Act X, 1872, s. 385. Act IV, 1877, s. 165.

103. Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses, but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness unless specially summoned by it.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

E.—Miscellaneous.

Act X, 1872, s. 367, first part. Act X, 1875, s. 88.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before it under this Code.

Power to impound document, &c., produced.

Act IV, 1877, s. 147. Act X, 1872, s. 378, para. 2.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

Act X, 1872, ss. 489, para. 1, 490, clause 1. Act X, 1875, s. 140. Act IV, 1877, s. 208. Bond becomes void when conviction set aside, N.-W. P., 1875, p. 376.

106. Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation by threatening injury to person or property, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

Act X, 1872, ss. 490, 493, para. 1. Cf. s. 496. Act X, 1875, s. 141. Act IV, 1877, s. 209.

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period not exceeding three years as it thinks fit to fix.

If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other Cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

Act X, 1872, ss. 491, 502, last para. Act IV, 1877, ss. 216, 231.

107. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or do any wrongful act as aforesaid in any place beyond such limits, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 494, proviso.

108. When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under section 107, or a Court of Session or High Court, has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case under section 107.

Procedure of Magistrate, &c., not empowered to act under section 107.

A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the enquiry hereinafter prescribed.

Act X, 1872, ss. 504, paras. 1 and 4, 515, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, ss. 212, 231.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

(*a*) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing an offence, or

(*b*) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding six months as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Act X, 1872, ss. 505, 506. Act IV, 1877, ss. 213, 214, 231. 1 O'Kin. 271.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or that he habitually commits extortion, or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury,

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period not exceeding three years as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

Proviso as to European vagrants.

Act X, 1872, s. 517.
Act IV, 1877, s. 232.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Order to be made.

Act X, 1872, ss. 492, 509, para. 1, 515, para. 1.
Act IV, 1877, ss. 216, para. 1, 222.

113. If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in court, it shall be read over to him or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 492, Expl.
Act IV, 1877, s. 216, para. 2.

114. If such person is not present in court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him, before the Court:

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Act X, 1872, ss. 494, 515, para. 1.
Act IV, 1877, s. 217, proviso.
In bad livelihood cases police can arrest without warrant.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to shew cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Power to dispense with personal attendance.

Act X, 1872, s. 495.
Act IV, 1877, s. 218.

117. When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113, to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to enquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

Inquiry as to truth of information.

Mew. I. O'Kin. 130.
See Act X, 1872, s. 491, Expln.

Such enquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be, where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials in summons-cases; and where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials in warrant-cases, except that no charge need be framed.

Act X, 1872, s. 515, para. 3.

For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

118. If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly:

Order to give security.

Act X, 1872, s. 497.
Act IV, 1877, s. 220.

Provided—

Firstly—that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112:

Secondly—that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive:

Act X, 1872, s. 493, para. 1.
1 O'Kin. 95.

Thirdly—that when the person in respect of whom the enquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

119. If, on an enquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

Discharge of person informed against.

Act X, 1872, s. 497.
Act IV, 1877, s. 220.

C.—Proceedings in all Cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

120. If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118 is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

Act X, 1872, ss. 489, para. 2, 504, para. 2.
Act IV, 1877, ss. 210, 224.
I. L. R., 1 All., 666, n.

In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Contents of bond.

Act X, 1872, s. 502, para. 6.
Act IV, 1877, s. 227.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety for good behaviour offered under this chapter, on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

Power to reject sureties.

Act X, 1872, s. 516.

123. If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on

Imprisonment in default of security.

Act X, 1872, ss. 489, para. 1, last sentence, 490, last sentence, 497, 498, 499, para. 3, 510.
Act IV, 1877, s. 223.

which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison, until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate which or who made the order requiring it, or to the officer in charge of the jail in which the person so ordered is detained.

Act X, 1872, ss. 507, 508.
Act IV, 1877, s. 221.

When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained pending the orders of the Court of Session, or, if such Magistrate be a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit: Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

Act X, 1872, s. 499, para. 3.

Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

Kind of imprisonment.

Act X, 1872, s. 510, para. 3.

Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

124. Whenever the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

Act X, 1872, ss. 500, 511.
Act IV, 1877, s. 225.

Act X, 1872, s. 512.

Whenever the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without such hazard, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

Act X, 1872, s. 500.

125. The District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace executed under this chapter by order of any Court in his District not superior to his Court.

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace.

Act X, 1872, ss. 501, 513.
Act IV, 1877, s. 226.

126. Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Discharge of sureties.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

127. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or Police-officer.

Act X, 1872, s. 480.
Act XI, 1874, s. 43.
Penal Code, ss. 145, 151.

This section applies to the Police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if without being so commanded it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station, whether within or without the Presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a Volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law.

Use of civil force to disperse.

Act X, 1872, s. 481.

Volunteers added.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

Use of military force.

Act X, 1872, s. 482.

130. When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any Commissioned or Non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, to disperse such assembly by such force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly, or that they may be punished according to law.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

Act X, 1872, s. 484, adding volunteers.

Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

Act X, 1872, s. 487.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly, or that they may be punished according to law; but, if while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Power of commissioned Military officers to disperse assembly.

Act X, 1872, s. 488.

132. No prosecution against any Magistrate, Military officer, Police-officer, soldier or volunteer for any act purporting to be done under this chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this chapter.

Act X, 1872, ss. 483, 485, 486.

(*a*) no Magistrate or Police-officer acting under this chapter in good faith,

(*b*) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,

(*c*) no person doing any act in good faith in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, and

(*d*) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which under military law he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

Public Nuisances.

Act X, 1872, s. 521, substituting "way" for "thoroughfare."

133. Whenever a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

"Combustible" omitted.

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,—

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or

to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Act X, 1872, s. 522.

134. The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

Service or notification of order.

If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

Act X, 1872, s. 523, para. 1.

135. The person against whom such order is made shall—

Person to whom order is addressed to obey,

(*a*) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

(*b*) appear in accordance with such order and either show cause against the same, or apply to the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

or show cause or claim jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 525.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code; and the order shall be made absolute.

Consequence of his failing to do so.

Act X, 1872, ss. 525, 527. Act XI, 1874, s. 45.

137. If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter.

Procedure where he appears to show cause.

1 O'Kin. 486.

If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

Act X, 1872, s. 523, para. 2.

138. On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

Procedure where he claims jury.

2 Cal. 509.

(*a*) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

Act X, 1872, s. 524, para. 1.

(*b*) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

Act X, 1872, s. 523, para. 5.

(*c*) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

Act X, 1872, ss. 523, para. 3, 526, para. 1.

139. If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken.

Act X, 1872, s. 526, para. 1.

140. When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137, or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure on order being made absolute.

Act X, 1872, ss. 525, 526, para. 2.

If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

Consequences of disobedience to order.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 525, para. 2. Act X, 1872, s. 523, para. 4.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict.

Act X, 1872, s. 528.

142. If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury.

Injunction pending inquiry.

In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 519. Penal Code, s. 291.

143. A District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisances.

CHAPTER XI.

Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance.

Act X, 1872, s. 518, with Expl. I. 1 O'Kin. 58.

144. In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance.

Act X, 1872, s. 518. 1 Ben. Ap. Cr. 20.

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or an affray.

Act X, 1872, s. 518, Expl. 2.

An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice

upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor in office.

No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette otherwise directs.

Act X, 1872, s. 518, Expl. III.

As to disobedience to such orders, see Penal Code, s. 188.

Act X, 1872, s. 518, Expl. IV.

5 Cal. 7.

4 Cal. 410.

CHAPTER XII.

Disputes as to Immoveable Property.

145. Whenever a District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any tangible immoveable property, or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court, in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Act X, 1872, s. 530.

3 Calc. 552.

Procedure where dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of peace.

I. L. R., 3 Cal. 320.

The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject.

Inquiry as to possession.

If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to retain possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

1 O'Kin. 136.

2 O'Kin. 67, 264.

See 6 Calc. 206.

Party in possession to be continued until legally evicted.

Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed, and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed.

146. If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties is then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them is then in such possession, of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Civil Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

Act X, 1872, s. 531.

1 O'Kin. 86.

Power to attach subject of dispute.

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right to do or prevent the doing of anything in or upon any tangible immoveable property situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter; and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done or claiming that such thing may be done, obtains the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be:

Act X, 1872, s. 532.

4 Cal. 324.

Disputes concerning easements, &c.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exerciseable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry; or, where the right is exerciseable only at particular seasons, unless the right has been exercised during the season next before such institution.

148. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions consistent with the law for the time being in force as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

Act X, 1872, s. 533.

Local inquiry.

The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this chapter for witnesses' or pleaders' fees or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

Preventive Action of the Police.

149. Every Police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall to the best of his ability prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Act X, 1872, s. 95.

Police to prevent cognizable offences.

150. Every Police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the Police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Act X, 1872, s. 96.

Information of design to commit such offences.

151. A Police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Act X, 1872, s. 97.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

152. A Police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Act X, 1872, s. 98, para. 1.

Prevention of injury to public property.

153. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures, or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

Act X, 1872, s. 381.

Inspection of weights and measures.

If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a Police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction and be read over to the informant, and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Act X, 1872, s. 112.

Cf. Penal Code, s. 180.

Information in cognizable cases.

155. When information is given to an officer in charge of a Police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence, he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 113.

Information in non-cognizable cases.

No Police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 110.

Investigation into non-cognizable cases.

Any Police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a Police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

156. Any officer in charge of a Police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to enquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

Act X, 1872, ss. 109, 114, para. 2; v. *infra*, s. 183.

Investigation into cognizable cases.

No proceeding of a Police-officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

Act X, 1872, s. 114, last para.

157. If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender:

Act X, 1872, s. 114, para. 1.

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

See Nelson, 109.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot:

Act X, 1872, s. 117, para. 1.

Where local investigation dispensed with.

(*b*) if it appear to the officer in charge of a Police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.

Where Police-officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the officer in charge of the Police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of the first paragraph of this section.

158. Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

Act X, 1872, s. 117, para. 2.

Reports under section 157 how submitted.

Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold an investigation or preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

Act X, 1872, s. 115.

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.

160. Any Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or

Act X, 1872, s. 118.

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.

any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required.

Act X, 1872, ss. 118, 119, paras. 1 and 2, 121.

161. Any Police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Examination of witnesses by police.

Such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

Act X, 1872, ss. 119, para. 3, 121. 11 Bom. H. C. Rep., 136.

162. No statement, other than a dying declaration, made by any person to a Police-officer in the course of an investigation under this chapter shall, if reduced into writing, be signed by the person making it, or be used as evidence against the accused.

Statements to police not to be signed or admitted in evidence.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Act X, 1872, ss. 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 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the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall be submitted through him, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the Police-station to make further investigation.

Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, s. 133.

174. The officer in charge of a Police-station, on receiving information that a person—

Police to inquire and report on suicide, &c.

(*a*) has committed suicide, or

(*b*) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(*c*) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any) such marks appear to have been inflicted.

This power may be exercised so as to save Military Courts of Inquest.

The report shall be signed by such Police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the Police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

In the territories respectively administered by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, investigations under this section may be made by the Head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorized to hold inquests.

The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests; namely, any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

175. An officer in charge of a Police-station may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

Act X, 187 s. 134.

Power to summon persons.

Penal C ss. 174, 17

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the Police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

176. When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) any Magistrate so empowered may, hold an inquiry into the cause of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the Police-officer; and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

Act X, 187 s. 135.

Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

New. Ct. IV, 1 s. 11.

Power to disinter corpse.

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.

A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

Act X, 18 s. 63, para Act IV, 1 s. 18.

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division:

Act X, 1 s. 63, par

Act X, 1872, s. 67, Illustration (*c*), s. 68. Act IV, 1877, s. 22.

Act X, 1872, s. 67, Illustration (*c*).

Power to order cases to be tried in different Sessions Divisions.

Provided that such direction be not repugnant to any direction previously issued under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, or under this Code, section 526.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Accused triable in district where act is done, or where consequence ensues.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either by X or Z.

(*b*) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried by X, Y or Z.

(*c*) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either by X or Y.

X, 1872, s. 66, omitting illustration (*d*). Act IV, 1877, s. 20.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(*b*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

181. The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, &c.

The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who receives or retains the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Stealing.

Act X, 1872, s. 67, Illustration (*f*). I. L. R. 1 Mad. 17.

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

Act XVIII, 1862, ss. 29-35. Act X, 1872, s. 67, omitting the illustrations. Act IV, 1877, s. 21.

Place of inquiry and trial where scene of offence is uncertain,

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

or where offence is continuing,

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

or consists of several acts.

it may be inquired into and tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Act X, 1872, s. 67, Illustration (*a*). 1 Mad., H. C. Rep. 193.

Offence committed on a journey.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into and tried in a Presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not: Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

Act IV, 1877, s. 238. Act LII, 1860, repealed.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Acts.

Act IV, 1877, s. 239.

185. Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Act X, 1872, s. 69. Act IV, 1877, s. 23.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

In British Burma, when the offender is a European British subject, the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Judicial Commissioner, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the High Court.

186. When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under

Act X, 1872, s. 157. Act IV, 1877, s. 54.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send him to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 174. Act IV, 1877, s. 55. Act XXIII, 1840, s. 7.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest.

When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 175.

187. If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

Procedure where warrant issued by Subordinate Magistrate.

If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

Act XXI, 1879, s. 9.

188. When a European British subject commits an offence in the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, or

Liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India.

when a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

Act XXI, 1879, s. 3.

190. In sections 188 and 189 the expression "Political Agent" means and includes—

"Political Agent" defined.

(*a*) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory beyond the limits of British India:

(*b*) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor General in Council, or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, for any territory not forming part of British India.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

Act X, 18[illegible] ss. 1[illegible] para. 1. Act IV, 1877, ss. 25, 2[illegible]

191. Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(*b*) upon a police report of such facts;

(*c*) upon information received from any person other than a Police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

Act X, 187[illegible] ss. 140, c[illegible] (*d*), 14[illegible] para. 1. Act IV, 187[illegible] s. 46.

The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

Act X, 187[illegible] ss. 23, 25, 2[illegible]

The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under clause (*c*) of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

Act X, 187[illegible] ss. 25, 27.

192. Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

Transfer of cases by Magistrates.

Act X, 18[illegible] ss. 44, p[illegible] 1, 14[illegible] 2. Act XI[illegible] s. 6.

Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case, to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his District who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

Act X, 18[illegible] s. 141, p[illegible] 2.

193. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction, unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

Act X, 1872, s. 231. Act XI, 1874, s. 18.

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.

Act X, 1872, s. 17.

Additional Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

Cases to be tried by Additional and Joint Sessions Judges;

Act X, 1872, s. 18.

Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Sessions Judge of the Division by general or special order makes over to them for trial.

by Assistant Sessions Judges.

Act X, 1875, s. 145.

194. The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Cognizance of offences by High Court.

Charter, 1865, clause 24.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104.

Act X, 1872, s. 467. Act X, 1875, s. 133. Act IV, 1877, ss. 40, 46.

195. No Court shall take cognizance—

(*a*) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned, or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate;

Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.

Act X, 1872, s. 468. Act IV, 1877, s. 41. Court of Subordinate Judge is subordinate to that of District Judge, I. L. R. 1 Bom. 481.

(*b*) of any offence punishable under section 193 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

Act X, 1872, s. 469. Act IV, 1877, s. 42.

(*c*) of any offence described in section 463, or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 470, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 134. Act IV, 1877, s. 43. 11 Bom. 36, per West, J. No appeal from order according sanction, I. L. R. 1 All. 1[illegible]

The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.

Nature of sanction necessary.

Act X, 1872, s. 470, para. 3.

When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.

Any sanction given or refused under this section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate; and no such sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given.

For the purposes of this section every Court, other than a Court of Small Causes, shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie.

The Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court, and every other Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of Session for the Sessions division within which such Court is situate.

196. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Act X, 1872, s. 465. Act X, 1875, s. 131. Act IV, 1877, ss. 38, 46.

Prosecution for offences against the State.

197. When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government.

Act X, 1872, s. 466, paras. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Act X, 1875, s. 132. Act IV, 1877, ss. 39, 46. 7 Bom. 63.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

Such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution of such Judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Power of Government as to prosecution.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence.

Act X, 1872, s. 142, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 29.

Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.

Act X, 1872, ss. 478, 479. Act IV, 1877, s. 45. See I. O'Kin. 524.

Prosecution for adultery.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Complaints to Magistrates.

200. A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and

Act X, 1872, s. 144.

Examination of complainant.

Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.

shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Act X, 1872, s. 44, para. 2.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192:

Act IV, 1877, s. 30.

(*b*) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing:

Act X, 1872, s. 44, para. 2.

(*c*) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

Act X, 1872, s. 145.

201. If the complaint has been made in writing and the Magistrate is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper tribunal with an endorsement to that effect.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

Act X, 1872, s. 146.

202. If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorize in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorized to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaint, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate or a Police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or Police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

Postponement of issue of process.

If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a Police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a Police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 147, para. 1.

Act IV, 1877, s. 32.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred may dismiss the complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding.

Dismissal of complaint.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

Act X, 1872, ss. 147, para. 3, 148, para. 1, 149. Act XI, 1874, s. 1.

204. If in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground for proceeding and the case appears to be one in which according to the fourth column of the second schedule a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which according to that column a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Issue of process.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

Act X, 1872, ss. 148, para. 2, 149.

205. Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

Act X, 1872, s. 151. Act IV, 1877, s. 87.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

Act IV, 1877, s. 87.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

206. Any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 148, amended by Act XII, 1881, s. 3.

Power to commit for trial.

But save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 189. Act IV, 1877, s. 81.

Procedure in inquiries preparatory to commitment.

208. The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 190. Act IV, 1877, s. 82.

Taking of evidence produced.

If the complainant or accused applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

Act X, 1872, ss. 257, 258, 259. Act IV, 1877, s. 83.

Process for production of further evidence.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

Inquiry into Cases triable by Court of Session or High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 195. Act XI, 1874, s. 14. Act IV, 1877, s. 87, omitting the Explanations.

209. When the evidence referred to in section 208, paragraphs 1 and 2, has been taken, and he has examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

Act X, 1872, ss. 195, Expln. III, 196, 198, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 88. Act IV, 1877, s. 89, omitting paras. 3 and 4.

210. When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

When charge is to be framed.

Act X, 1872, s. 199. Act X, 1875, s. 13. Act IV, 1877, s. 90.

As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

Act X, 1872, s. 200, paras. 1 and 3. Act IV, 1877, s. 91.

211. The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial before the High Court, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Further list.

Act X, 1872, s. 200, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 91.

212. The Magistrate may in his discretion summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses.

Act X, 1872, ss. 198, para. 1, 200, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, ss. 89, para. 1, 91.

213. When the accused on being required to give in a list under section 211 has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

Order of commitment.

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him to take his trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

Act X, 1872, s. 197, omitting the Explanation.

Person charged outside Presidency-towns jointly with European British subject.

215. A commitment once made under section 213 or 214 by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

Act X, 1872, s. 197, Explanation and last, para.

Quashing commitments under section 213 or 214.

216. When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Act X, 1872, s. 358. Act IV, 1877, s. 92.

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed.

Provided that where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may in his discretion leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Provided also that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material, and if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 359.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made.

I. L. R. Cal. 582.

217. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Act X, 1872, s. 360. Act IV, 1877, s. 93.

Bond of complainants and witnesses.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute bond.

Act X, 1872, s. 202, para. 1.

Commitment when to be notified.

218. When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge;

Act XI, 1874, s. 15.

Act X, 1872, s. 198, paras. 2, 3 and 4.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court or Court of Session.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other moveable thing which is to be produced in evidence to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 198, para. 4.

English translation to be forwarded to High Court.

When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

Act X, 1872, s. 357, para. 2.

Act IV, 1877, s. 91, para. 4.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

219. The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

Act X, 1875, s. 56.

Act IV, 1877, s. 89, para. 3.

Custody of accused pending trial.

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail, commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

See sec. 541, *infra*.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of the Charge.

Form of Charges.

See s. 554, *infra*.

Act X, 1872, s. 439, paras. 1 to 6. Act IV, 1877, s. 94.

Charge to state offence.

221. Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charge.

The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

In the Presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; elsewhere it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Act X, 1875, s. 118. Act X, 1882, s. 439, last para. Act IV, 1877, s. 94, last para.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

Act X, 1872, s. 439, Illustrations. Act IV, 1877, s. 94, Illustrations.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d*) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

222. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

Act X, 1872, s. 440. Act IV, 1877, s. 95.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Act X, 1872, s. 441. Act IV, 1877, s. 96.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b*) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c*) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e*) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f*) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Act XVIII, 1862, s. 28.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

Act X, 1872, s. 443. Act X, 1875, s. 24. Act IV, 1877, s. 98.

Effect of errors.

225. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Act X, 1872, s. 446. Act X, 1875, s. 16. Act IV, 1877, s. 100.

Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Act X, 1872, ss. 444, 445. Act X, 1875, ss. 9, 10. Act IV, 1877, ss. 99, 100.

Court may alter charge.

227. Any Court may alter any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

Act X, 1872, s. 447. Act X, 1875, s. 11. Act IV, 1877, s. 101.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

228. If the charge framed or alteration made under either of the two last preceding sections is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may in its discretion, after such charge or alteration has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

Act X, 1872, s. 448. Act X, 1875, s. 12. Act IV, 1877, s. 102.

When new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

229. If the new or altered charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

Act X, 1872, s. 450. Act X, 1875, s. 16. Act IV, 1877, s. 104.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

Act X, 1872, s. 449. Act X, 1875, s. 15, omitting 'during the trial.' Act IV, 1877, s. 103.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

231. Whenever a charge is altered by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration, any witness who may have been examined.

Act X, 1872, s. 451.

Effect of material error.

232. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be pre-

ferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

Act XI. 1874, s. 40. A is convicted of an offence under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence which he corruptly used or attempted to use as true or genuine was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

Act X, 1872, s. 452. Act X, 1875, s. 17. Act IV, 1877, s. 105. **233.** For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

Act X, 1872, s. 453. Act X, 1875, s. 18. 1 O'Kin. 480. I. L. R., 3 Calc. 540. Act IV, 1877, s. 106; cf. 24 & 25 Vic., c. 96, s. 5, and 71 Archbold [illegible] **234.** When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code, or of any special or local law.

[illegible], 1872, s. 454, omitting Illustrations. (e), (h), (i) and (k). Act X, 1875, s. 19. Act IV, 1877, s. 107. I. Penal Code, sec. 33. **235.** I.—If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

I.—Trial for more than one offence.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for each of such offences.

II.—Offence falling within two definitions.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

III.—Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence.

Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71.

Illustrations

to paragraph I—

(a) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with and tried for offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(e) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(f) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(g) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(h) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (a) to (h) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to paragraph II—

(i) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may b separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

(j) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

(k) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(l) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code.

to paragraph III—

(m) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

Act X, 1872, s. 455. Act X, 1875, s. 20. Act IV, 1877, s. 108. N.W.P., 1875, p. 137. **236.** If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

Act X, 1872, s. 456. Act X, 1875, s. 21. Act IV, 1877, s. 109. **237.** If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

Act X, 1872, s. 457. Act X, 1875, s. 22. Act IV, 1877, s. 110. 11 Bom. 241, per West, J. **238.** When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence although he is not charged with it.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

23 Suth. Cr. R. 61. (b) A is charged under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code.

Act X, 1872, s. 458. Act X, 1875, s. 23. Act IV, 1877, s. 111. **239.** When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit; and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Act X, 1872, s. 459, omitting the first ten words "In trials before a Court of Session or High Court," and inserting "the complainant." Act X, 1875, s. 102. Act IV, 1877, s. 112. New. **240.** When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

CHAPTER XX.

Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.

Act X, 1872, s. 208, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 114. **241.** The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

Procedure in summons-cases.

Act X, 1872, ss. 209, para. 2, first clause, 206, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 119. **242.** When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

Substance of accusation to be stated.

Act IV, 1877, s. 120. **243.** If the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate shall convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of accusation.

Act X, 1872, s. 207. Act IV, 1877, s. 121. **244.** If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as

Procedure when no such admission is made.

may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

Act X, 1872, s. 361. Act IV, 1877, s. 142.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 211, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 126.

245. If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Sentence.

Act X, 1872, s. 203, para. 2, second clause. Act IV, 1877, s. 117. Nelson, 206.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

Finding not limited by complaint or summons.

Act X, 1872, ss. 205, 208, para. 3, 212. Act IV, 1877, s. 118.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day.

Non-appearance of complainant.

Act X, 1872, s. 210. Act IV, 1877, s. 125.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

Withdrawal of complaint.

New.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

Power to stop proceedings when no complainant.

Act X, 1872, s. 209, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 242.

250. If in any case instituted upon complaint a Magistrate acquits the accused under section 245 or section 247, and is of opinion that the complaint was frivolous or vexatious, he may, in his discretion, by his order of acquittal, direct the complainant to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine: Provided that, if it cannot be realized, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

Recovery of compensation.

At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of the Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.

Act X, 1872, s. 213.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 190. See I. L. R., 3 Calc., 389.

252. When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

Evidence for prosecution.

Act X, 1872, s. 362, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 143, para. 1.

The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

Act X, 1872, s. 215, with Expln. III. I. L. R., 3 Calc., 389.

253. If upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which if unrebutted would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

Discharge of accused.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

Act X, 1872, s. 216, without Explanations I & II. Act XI, 1874, s. 16. Act IV, 1877, ss. 116, 122.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved.

Act X, 1872, s. 217. Act V, 1877, ss. 120, 122.

255. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

Plea.

Cf. Act X, 1872, ss. 237, para. 2, 324.

If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon.

Act X, 1872, s. 218. Act IV, 1877, s. 121.

256. If the accused refuses to plead or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making his defence, be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts.

Defence.

If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

Act X, 1872, s. 362, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 143, para. 2. Cf. ss. 252 and 208, *supra*.

257. If the accused applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness (whether he has or has not been previously examined in the case) for the purposes of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing.

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused.

The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 220, omitting the Explanation. See *infra*, s. 347. Act IV, 1877, s. 126, first half.

258. If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Conviction.

Act X, 1872, s. 215, Expln. I. Compare Act IV, 1877, s. 118; see s. 333 of same.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

Absence of complainant.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of Summary Trials.

Act X, 1872, ss. 222, 223, 224.

260. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code,

Power to try summarily.

(1) the District Magistrate,

(2) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and

(3) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

I. L. R., 3 Cal., 367.

(*a*) Offences not punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(*b*) Offences relating to weights and measures, under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code;

(*c*) Hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;

(*d*) Theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*e*) Receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*f*) Assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*g*) Mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;

(*h*) House-trespass, under section 448 of the same Code;

(*i*) Insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code; — Act XI, 1874, s. 17.

(*j*) Abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*k*) An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence:

Provided that no case in which a District Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way.

Act X, 1872, s. 225.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

(*a*) Offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447;

(*b*) Offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy-clauses of Police Acts, punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(*c*) Abetment of any of the foregoing offences; — New.

(*d*) An attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence. — New.

Act X, 1872, s. 226.

262. In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Procedure for summons and warrant-cases applicable.

No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this chapter.

Limit of imprisonment.

Act X, 1872, s. 227.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:—

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

(*a*) the serial number;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*e*) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;

(*f*) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under (*d*), (*e*) or (*f*) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed.

(*g*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*h*) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) the sentence or other final order; and

(*j*) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

Act X, 1872, s. 228.

Record in appealable cases.

264. In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 229.

Language of record and judgment.

265. Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue.

Act X, 1872, s. 230.

Bench may be authorized to employ clerk.

The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION.

A.—Preliminary.

Act X, 1875, s. 3.

"High Court" defined.

266. In this chapter, except in section 307, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, and includes the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter.

Act X, 1875, s. 32.

Trials before High Court to be by jury.

267. All trials under this chapter before a High Court shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, the trial may, if the High Court so direct, be by jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 232.

Trials before Sessions Court to be by jury or with assessors.

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

Act X, 1872, s. 233, paras. 1 and 2.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

269. The Local Government may by order in the official Gazette direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any District, and from time to time revoke or alter such order.

When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for all such offences.

270. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

Act X, 1872, s. 235.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.

B.—Commencement of Proceedings.

271. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Act X, 1872, s. 237.

Commencement of trial.

Act X, 1872, ss. 28, 29.

If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Act X, 1872, s. 78.

Plea of guilty.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case:

Act X, 1872, s. 238.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

Act X, 1872, s. 80.

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, s. 265.

Act X, 1875, s. 34.

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession.

273. In trials before the High Court when it appears to the High Court at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Act X, 1875, s. 14.

Entry on unsustainable charge.

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

Effect of entry.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

274. In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

Act X, 1875, s. 33.

Number of jury.

In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may from time to time direct.

Act X, 1872, s. 236.

275. In a trial by jury, before the Court of Session, of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Act X, 1872, s. 241.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct:

Act X, 1872, s. 240.

Act X, 1875, s. 38.

As to practice in High Court, Bombay, see I. L. R., 1 Bom., 462.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

Proviso.

Provided that—

1st, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

Act X, 1875, s. 49.

Existing practice maintained.

2nd, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present; and

Act X, 1872, s. 243, para. 3.

Act X, 1875, s. 33.

Persons not summoned when eligible.

3rd, in the Presidency-towns—

Act X, 1875, s. 38.

Trials before special jurors.

(*a*) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed.

277. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Act X, 1872, s. 243, paras. 1 & 2.

Act X, 1875, s. 53.

Names of jurors to be called.

Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated:

Objection to jurors.

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Act X, 1875, s. 47, para. 1.

Objection without grounds stated.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed:—

Act X, 1872, s. 243, para. 4.

Act X, 1875, ss. 47, 54.

Grounds of objection.

(*a*) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror;

(*b*) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years;

(*c*) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*d*) his holding any office in or under the Court;

(*e*) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police-duties;

(*f*) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

Act X, 1872, s. 245.

Act X, 1875, s. 57.

(*g*) inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted;

(*h*) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

Act X, 1872, s. 243, para. 3.

Act X, 1875, ss. 48, 55.

279. Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

Decision of objection.

If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276; or, if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

Act X, 1872, s. 243, para. 4.

Act X, 1875, s. 56.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

Act X, 1872, s. 246.

Act X, 1875, s. 58.

280. When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

Foreman of jury.

The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors:

If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

281. When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

New.

Swearing of jurors.

Act X, 1872, s. 254.

282. If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

Procedure when juror ceases to attend, &c.

In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

Act X, 1875, s. 99.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of prisoner.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

Act X, 1872, s. 239.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

Assessors how chosen.

Act X, 1872, s. 259.

285. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

the t... or absents himself, and it is not practicable ... his attendance, the trial shall proceed ... the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

72, 74, 75, **286.** When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused.

Opening case for prosecution.

The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

Examination of witnesses.

72, **287.** The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

Examination of accused before Magistrate be evidence.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion the presiding Judge, if such witness is proced and examined, be treated as evidence in the se.

Evidence given at liminary inquiry admissible.

289. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused is concluded, the cused shall be asked whether he means to adce evidence.

Procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution.

If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may m up his case; and if the Court considers that ere is no evidence that the accused committed the nce, it may then, in a case tried with the aid of ors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a ry, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

If the accused or any one of the accused (when there are several) says that he means to adduce evidence and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

If the accused, or any one of the accused (when there are several), says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

Defence.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witnesses. Act X, 1872, s. 363. Act X, 1875, s. 85. Act IV, 1877, s. 91.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, has stated, when asked under section 289, that he means to adduce evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply. Act X, 1872, s. 252. Act X, 1875, s. 63.

293. Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

View by jury or assessors. Act X, 1872, s. 253. Act X, 1875, s. 64. Taken from Livingston, Art. 357.

Such officer shall not, except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

When juror or assessor may be examined. Act X, 1872, s. 255. Act X, 1875, s. 69.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting. Act X, 1872, s. 260. Act X, 1875, s. 67.

296. The High Court may from time to time make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day, and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

Locking-up jury. Act X, 1875, s. 65.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried by Jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence, and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Charge to jury. Act X, 1872, s. 255, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 90.

298. In such cases, it is the duty of the Judge—

Duty of Judge. Act X, 1872, s. 256. Act X, 1875, s. 91.

(*a*) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of the parties, and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

(*b*) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

(*c*) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

(*d*) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Act X, 1872, s. 257. Act X, 1875, s. 93.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

Duty of jury.

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure, or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a*) *A* is tried for the murder of *B*.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts *A* ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point,—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Act X, 1872, s. 268, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 92.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Retirement to consider.

Except with the leave of the Court, no ... other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any ... munication with, any member of such jury.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Delivery of verdict. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 94.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Procedure where jury differ. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 3. Act X, 1875, s. 95. I. L. R., 6 Calc., 351 (where the jury are unanimous).

303. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Verdict to be given on each charge. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 2.

Judge may question jury. Act X, 1872, s. 95.

Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Questions and answers to be recorded. Act X, 1872, s. 263, para. 2, last sentence.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended.

Amending verdict. New. Dears. C. C. 229.

305. When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion.

Verdict in High Court when to prevail. Act X, 1875, ss. 97, 98.

When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

Discharge of jury in other cases.

If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

306. When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly.

Verdict in Sessions Court when to prevail. Act X, 1872, s. [illegible] para. 4.

If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

Act XI, 1874, s. 21.

307. If in any such case the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, record-

Procedure where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict. Act X, 1872, s. 263, paras. 5 and 6. Act XI, 1874, s. 21. I. L. R., 1 Bom., 10. The dissent must be I. L. R., 2 Bom., 526.

Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.

ing the grounds of his opinion and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

I. L. R., 3 Calc., 628.

Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, but he may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

See Markby, J., in I. L. R., 3 Calc., 192.

In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal; but it may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it; and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

Act X, 1875, s. 100.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged, the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Re-trial of accused after discharge of jury.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

Act X, 1872, ss. 255, para. 1, 261, 262.

309. When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

The Judge shall then give judgment; but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

Judgment.

If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction, for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

Procedure in case of previous conviction.

(*a*) The part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(*b*) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge.

(*c*) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be) shall then inquire concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.

311. In each Presidency-town, the jurors' book for the year current when this Code comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct list of persons liable to serve as jurors under this chapter;

Jurors' book.

Act X, 187 s. 39.

and those persons whose names are entered in the said book as being liable to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this chapter during the year for which the said list has been prepared.

Act X, 187 s. 41.

312. The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Number of special jurors.

Act X, 187 s. 40.

313. The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

Lists of common and special jurors.

Act X, 18 s. 42.

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

Act X, 1 s. 43.

314. Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

Publication of preliminary lists.

Act X, 1 s. 44.

Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

315. Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each Presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

Number of jurors to be summoned in Presidency-town.

Act X, 1 s. 45.

Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.

No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Supplementary summons.

Act X, 1875, s. 50.

316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the Presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

Summoning jurors outside the Presidency-towns.

Act X, 1875, s. 51.

317. In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the Commanding Officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting, as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

Military jurors.

All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his Commanding Officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Act X, 1875, s. 46.

318. Any person summoned under section 315, 316 or 317, who without lawful excuse fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable by order of the Judge to such fine as he thinks fit; and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment in the civil jail until the fine is paid.

Failure of jurors to attend.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

Act X, 1872, s.

319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the District in which they reside.

Liability to serve jurors or assessors.

Act X, 1872, ss. 405, 406, para. 1.

320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely:—

Exemptions.

(*a*) Officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate;

(*b*) Judges;

(*c*) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs;

(*d*) Persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department;

(*e*) Persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty;

(*f*) Persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions;

(*g*) Persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors;

(*h*) Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession;

(*i*) Persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments;

(*j*) Persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, and persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641.

Act X, 1872, s. 400.

321. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (*b*) to (*h*), both inclusive.

List of jurors and assessors.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is an European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Act X, 1872, s. 401, para. 1.

322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the Court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the list reside.

Publication of list.

Act

323. To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Objections to list.

324. For the hearing of such objections, the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

Revision of list.

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

325. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

Annual revision of list.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

326. The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily, three days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list as seem to the Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

Form and service of summons.

329. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appear, on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed, that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

When Government or Railway servant may be excused.

330. The Court of Session may for reasonable cause excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

331. At each session, the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

List of jurors and assessors attending.

Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

332. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable, by order of the Court of Session, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. Act X, 1872, s. 414.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may by order of the Court of Session be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs. Act X, 1875, s. 146. Cf. s. 259 *supra*.

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints. Act X, 1875, s. 4.

Time of holding sittings.

335. The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, and as the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct. Act X, 1875, s. 5.

Place of holding sittings.

But it may from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of

Notice of sittings.

the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Act X, 1875, s. 27.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214, who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court,

Place of trial of European British subjects.

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Act X, 1872, s. 347. Act IV, 1877, s. 150.

337. In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing; and when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 348, omitting "as a Court of Revision." Act X, 1875, s. 77.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

339. Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter. Act X, 1872, s. 349. Act X, 1875, s. 78. Act IV, 1877, s. 151. 7 Calc., 66.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been withdrawn under this section.

No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader. Act X, 1872, s. 186, paras. 1 and 2. Act XI, 1874, s. 13. Act X, 1875, s. 31. Act IV, 1877, s. 130.

Right of accused to be defended.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit. Act X, 1872, s. 186, para. 3. Act X, 1875, s. 130. Act IV, 1877, s. 131.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

342. For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence. Act X, 1872, ss. 193, para 1, 250, 342. Act X, 1875, s. 67. Act [illegible] s. 2. Act [illegible] s. [illegible] (4).

Power to examine the accused.

The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed. Act X, 1872, s. 193, Explan.

No oath shall be administered to the accused. Act X, 1875, s. 345.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge. Act X, 1872, s. 344. Act IV, 1877, s. 149.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

344. If, from the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time to time postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and by a warrant remand the accused if in custody :

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

Remand.

Act X, 1872, ss. 194, para. 1 and Expln., 208, para. 1, 219, 264. Act X, 1875, s. 66. Act IV, 1877, ss. 86, 124. 11 & 12 Vic, c. 42, s. 21.

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

Explanation.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Reasonable cause for remand.

345. The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the Table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table :—

Compounding offences.

Act X, 1872, s. 188. Act X, 1875, s. 151. Act IV, 1877, s. 133. Compare N. Y. Crim. Proc. Code, s. 731.

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words &c., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt ...	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force ...	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person ..	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
Criminal trespass ...	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass ...	448	
Criminal Breach of Contract of service ...	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery ...	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman ...	498	
Defamation ...	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory ...	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter ...	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace ...	504	The person insulted.
Criminal Intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years ...	506	The person intimidated.

The offence of voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, causing hurt by an act which endangers life, or causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life, punishable under section 324, section 335, section 337, or section 338 of the Indian Penal Code may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused.

When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence.

The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

No offence not mentioned in this section shall be compounded.

346. If, in the course of an inquiry or trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the Presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

Procedure of provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of.

Act X, 1872, s. 46, paras. 1 and 2. Madras H. C. ruling cited Nelson, 68.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

347. If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Procedure when after commencement of inquiry or trial Magistrate finds case should be committed.

Act X, 1872, ss. 46, para. 3, 221, 436, para. 3. Act IV, 1877, s. 127.

If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate before whom he is accused considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be ; or, in districts in which the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, placed on his trial before such Magistrate.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law and property.

Act X, 1872, s. 315. Act IV, 1877, s. 128.

349. Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

Act X, 1872, s. 46, paras. 1 and 2, inserting "different in kind from or."

The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case ; and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law : Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

350. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself ; or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial :

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) In any trial the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard :

(*b*) The High Court, or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate, may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby ; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

351. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, he may appear to have committed ; and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses re-heard.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them :

Courts to be open.

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case

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that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.

Act X, 1872, s. 191, para. 1. Act IV, 1878, s. 88, para. 2.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.

Act X, 1872, s. 332.

354. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

Manner of recording evidence outside Presidency-towns.

Act X, 1872, ss. 222, 333.

355. In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in section 260, clauses (*b*) to (*k*), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Record in summons-cases, and in trials of certain offences by first and second class Magistrates.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Act X, 1872, s. 333. I. L. R. 1 All. p. 5. Exception in cases in which no appeal lies. Rem. 1.

356. In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Record in other cases outside Presidency-towns.

When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

Evidence given in English.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

Act X, 1872, s. 335.

357. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall in the cases referred to in section 356 be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Language of record of evidence.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

Act X, 1872, s. 336.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

Option to Magistrate in cases under section 355.

Act X, 1872, s. 338.

359. Evidence taken under section 356 or 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

Mode of recording evidence under section 356 or 357.

The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

Act X, 1872, s. 339.

360. As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of

Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.

the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Act X, 1872, s. 340.

361. Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.

If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Act X, 1872, s. 335. Act IV, 1877, s. 115.

362. In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Act X, 1872, s. 338. Act IV, 1877, s. 115.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

Act X, 1872, s. 341.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 346, paras. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Act IV, 1877, ss. 84, 123.

364. Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Panjáb, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or English; and such record shall be shown or read to him, or if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

Examination of accused how recorded.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself, he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

Act X, 1875, s. 68, 1st clause, including Chief Court.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Panjáb may from time to time by general rule prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

Record of evidence in High Court.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Of the Judgment.

Act V, 1861, s. 183. Act X, 1872, ss. 211, para. 3, 372.

366. The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or at some subsequent time of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders; and the accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or if not in custody shall be required to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of his pleader.

Mode of delivering judgment.

Act X, 1872, s. 363. Cf. Act II, 1877, s. 366.

367. Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon, and the

Language of judgment.

Act X, 1872, s. 371, para. 1. Cf. Act VIII, 1859, s. 183.

Contents of judgment.

reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court at the time of pronouncing it.

Act X, 1872, ss. 361, cl. 1, 464, para 1. It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

Act X, 1872, s. 461, cl. 2. When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

Judgment in alternative.

If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

X, 1872, s. 367, para. If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed:

X, 1872, s. 367, last para., 464, para. 4. Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

X, 1872, s. 321. **368.** When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of death.

X, 1875, s. 118. No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Sentence of transportation.

X, 1872, s. 319. **369.** No Court other than a High Court when it has signed its judgment shall alter or review the same, except as provided in section 395 or to correct a clerical error.

Court not to alter judgment.

IV, 1877, s. 154. **370.** Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

(*a*) the serial number of the case;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*d*) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved;

(*f*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*g*) the final order;

(*h*) the date of such order; and

(*i*) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

371. The judgment shall be explained to the accused, and on his application a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language, if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

Judgment to be explained and copy given to accused.

In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Act XI, 1874, s. 22.

Case of person sentenced to death.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Act X, 1872, s. 464, para. 3.

Judgment when to be translated.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

Act X, 1872, s. 302, para. 1.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 307, para. 1.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session.

375. If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

Act X, 1872, s. 289.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

The result of such inquiry and the evidence when it is not made or taken by the High Court shall be certified to such Court.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

Act X, 1872, s. 308.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

(*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(*c*) may acquit the accused person:

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

Act X, 1872, s. 290. **377.** In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed, and signed by at least two of them.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

Act X, 1872, s. 271 (Act XI, 1874, s. 22.) **378.** When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such examination and hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

Act X, 1872, s. 301, para. 1. **379.** In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

Act X, 1872, ss. 18, 36. Act XI, 1874, s. 3. **380.** When a sentence passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge or by a District Magistrate acting under section 34 is submitted to a Sessions Judge for confirmation, such Sessions Judge—

Confirmation of sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate acting under section 34.

I.L.R., 4 Bom., 239. (*a*) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence which the lower Court might have passed; or

(*b*) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the lower Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge; or

(*c*) may acquit the accused; or

(*d*) if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

Unless the Sessions Court otherwise directs the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or evidence taken; and when the sentence has been submitted by an Assistant Sessions Judge, such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of such evidence shall be certified to the Sessions Court.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION.

Act X, 1872, s. 301, para. 2. **381.** When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Execution of order passed under section 376.

Act X, 1872, s. 306. Act X, 1875, s. 114, adding "to transportation for life." **382.** If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

Act X, 1872, s. 302A, cl. 1. (Act XI, 1874, s. 32.) Act IV, 1877, s. 183. **383.** Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is to be confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 303. Act X, 1875, ss. 103, 104. Act IV, 1877, s. 184. **384.** Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Direction of warrant for execution.

Act X, 1872, s. 304. Act X, 1875, s. 104. **385.** When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to [illegible] a fine, the Court passing sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Warrant for levy of fine.

Act X, 1872, [illegible] Act X, 1875, [illegible] Act IV, 1877, [illegible]

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Effect of warrant.

Act X, 1872, [illegible] Act X, 1875, [illegible] Act IV, 1877, [illegible]

388. When an offender has been sentenced to [illegible] fine only, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section [illegible], may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

Execution. *Execution.*

on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

Act X, 1872, s. 307, last para. Act IV, 1877, s. 185, last sentence.

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

Who may issue warrant.

Act X, 1872, s. 302A, cl. 2. (Act XI, 1874, s. 32.) Act IV, 1877, s. 183.

390. Where the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Execution of sentence of whipping only.

Act X, 1872, s. 310. Act IV, 1877, s. 187.

391. When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the appellate Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the appellate Court confirming the sentence.

Execution of sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment.

Act X, 1872, s. 311, para. 3. Act XI, 1874, s. 33, para. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 188.

The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail: unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

Act X, 1872, s. 311, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 188.

392. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

Act X, 1872, s. 311, para. 2. See précis, paras. 249—251.

In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

Limit of number of stripes.

Act X, 1872, s. 312, para. 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 189.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments; and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping: namely,—

Not to be executed by instalments. Exemptions.

(*a*) females;

(*b*) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(*c*) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

Act X, 1872, s. 312, paras. 1 and 2. Act XI, 1874, s. 33, para. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 189.

394. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in a state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

Act X, 1872, s. 313. Act X, 1875, s. 108. Act IV, 1877, s. 191.

395. In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under the last section.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

Act X, 1872, s. 316. Act X, 1875, s. 110. Act IV, 1877, s. 192.

396. When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say:—

Execution of sentence on escaped convicts.

If the new sentence is severer in its quality than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

When the new sentence is not severer in its quality than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Act X, 1872, s. 317. Act X, 1875, s. 111. Act IV, 1877, s. 193.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

Act X, 1872, s. 317, proviso.

398. Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

Saving as to sections 396 and 397.

Act X, s. 315. Act X, 1875, s. 112. Act V of 1861 has not come into force anywhere except—

399. When any person under the age of sixteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

Act X, 1879, s. 305.

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences.

Act X, 1872, s. 322, para. 1.

401. When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Power to suspend or remit sentences.

Act XI, 1874, s. 34, cl. 1.

New.

Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

If the person in whose favour a sentence has been suspended or remitted fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may cancel such suspension or remission, whereupon such person may, if at large, be arrested by any Police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

Act X, 1872, s. 322, para. 2.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment.

Act XI, 1874, s. 34, cl. 2.

402. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may without the consent of the person sentenced commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it:—

Power to commute punishment.

Act X, 1872, s. 322, para. 3.

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX.

Of previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Act X, 1872, s. 460. Act X, 1875, s. 117. Act IV, 1877, s. 113. Cf. N. Y. Code of Crim. Proc., s. 12. Form of plea under this section, N. W. P., 1875, p. 373.

403. A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, paragraph one.

A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Act X, 1872, ss. 147, para. 2, 195, Expln, 215, Expl. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 14.

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused, or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(*e*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

PART VII.

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF APPEALS.

Act X, 1872, ss. 282, para. 2, 283, omitting the Illustrations. Act IV, 1877, s. 169.

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

Act X, 1872, s. 369.

406. Any person required by a Magistrate, other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate to give security for good behaviour under section 118, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

Act X, 1872, s. 266, omitting "or to a Magistrate of first class empowered."

407. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349, by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals shall be presented to such Subordinate Magistrate, or if already presented to the District Magistrate shall be transferred to such Subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

Act X, 1872, s. 47, para. 2.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, ss. 269, para. 1, 270, para. 2.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section [illegible] a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session:

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate passes any sentence which is subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Court, every appeal in such case shall lie to the High Court, but shall not be presented until the case has been disposed of by the Sessions Court;

Act X, 1872, s. 270, para. 3.

(*b*) any European British subject so convicted may at his option appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session.

Act X, 1872.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or [illegible] sions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional or Joint Sessions Judge.

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

Act X, 1872, ss. 80, 270, para. 3, 271. Act XI, 1874, s. 22, cl. 1.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or Additional or Joint Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from sentence of Sessions Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 272, 1877, [illegible]

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 273, last para. Act IV, 1877, s. 167.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or a Presidency Magistrate on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

Act X, 1872, s. 273, para. 1.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

No appeal in petty cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 273, para. 2.

EXPLANATION.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed,

Act X, 1872, s. 274, para. 1.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

No appeal from certain summary convictions.

Act X, 1872, s. 274, para. 2.

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security for keeping the peace.

Proviso to sections 413 and 414.

Act X, 1872, s. 274, [illegible]

EXPLANATION.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 274, para. 3.

416. Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Cases of sentences on European British subjects.

Act X, 1872, s. 272, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 169, para. 1.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

Act X, 1872, s. 271, last para. Act XI, 1874, s. 22. Compare Act X, 1877, s. 541.

418. An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

Appeal on what matters admissible.

EXPLANATION.—The alleged severity of a sentence [illegible] for the purposes of this section be deemed to [illegible] matter of law.

Act [illegible] s. 169.

Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and in cases tried by a jury a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Petition of appeal.

Act X, 1872, s. 277. Act IV, 1877, s. 171.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal, and the copies accompanying the same, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

Act X, 1872, s. 278, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 172, omitting last sentence. 1. L. R. 4 Bom. 101.

421. On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may reject the appeal summarily: Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

Summary rejection of appeal.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Act X, 1872, ss. 62, 269, para. 2, 279. Act IV, 1877, s. 173.

422. If the Appellate Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal;

Notice of appeal.

Act XI, 1874, s. 27.

and in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

Act X, 1872, ss. 279, para. 3, 280. Act IV, 1877, ss. 174, 179.

423. The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal or may—

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal.

(*a*) in an appeal from an order of acquittal reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(*b*) in an appeal from a conviction (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court, or committed for trial, or (2) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or (3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding alter the nature of the sentence but not so as to enhance the same;

Act X, 1872, s. 284.

(*c*) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order:

(*d*) Nothing herein contained shall authorize the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

Act X, 1872, s. 271, extended to appeals by the Crown. Act X, 1872, s. 299, para. 3.

Act X, 1872, s. 367.

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

Act X, 1872, s. 299, paras. 1 and 2.

425. Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the

Order on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Act X, 1872, sec. 281, and s. 297, para. 4, in case of Court of Revision. Act IV, 1877, s. 175.

426. Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.

Release of appellant on bail.

The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Act IV, 1877, s. 168, para. 3, I. L. R. 1 Calc. 281.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

Act X, 1872, s. 282, paras. 1, 3 and 4, and s. 289. Act IV, 1877, s. 176.

428. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The taking of evidence under this section shall for the purposes of Chapter XXV be deemed to be an inquiry.

Act X, 1872, s. 271B. (Act XI, 1874, s. 22.)

429. When the Judges composing the Court of appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such examination and such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure where Judges of Court of appeal, are equally divided.

Act X, 1872, s. 285.

430. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Finality of orders on appeal.

431. Every appeal under section 417 finally abates on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter finally abates on the death of the appellant.

Abatement of appeals.

I. L. R. 2 Bom., 564.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Of Reference and Revision.

Act IV, 1877 s. 240.

432. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

Act IV, 1877, s. 241.

433. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

Act X, 1875, s. 101.

434. When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail,

Procedure when question reserved.

and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, ss. 294, 295, para. 1. 12 Ben. 253.

435. The High Court or any Court of Session or District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court.

Power to call for records of inferior Courts.

If any Sub-divisional Magistrate acting under this section considers that any such finding, sentence

or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 520. See I. L. R. 2 Calc. 295.

Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 296, paras. 2 and 3. (Act XI, 1874, s. 29.) 10 Ben. 289.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Court of Session or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the inferior Court, the Court of Session or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the Court of Session or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

Power to order commitment.

1 O'Kin. 93.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Court or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made:

Act XI, 1874, s. 29.

(*b*) that, if such Court or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such Court or Magistrate may direct the inferior Court to inquire into such offence.

Act X, 1872, s. 298. (Act XI, 1874, 31.)

437. On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or Court of Session may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged.

Power to order inquiry.

Act X, 1872, s. 296, para. 1.

438. The Court of Session or District Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the results of such examination, and when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and if the accused is in confinement that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

Report to High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 297. I. L. R. 2 Calc., 113. 1 All., I, 139. I Bom. 125; Nelson, 287. 1 O'Kin. 84. This will empower High Court to reduce amount of forfeited recognizances? 2 O'K. 408.

439. In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself, or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence, and when the Judges composing the Court of revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

High Court's powers of revision.

No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 30, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273 or shall be deemed to authorize a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

Act X, 1872, s. 297, last para.

440. No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision: Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 299, paras. 1 & 2.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court it shall certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.

Act X, 1872, ss. 72, paras 1 & 2, 74 para. 1.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

Act X, 1872, ss. 72, para. 1, 76, para. 1.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject.

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

Act X, 1872, ss. 73, 438.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

Act X, 1872, s. [illegible] para. 2.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Mufassal Magistrates.

Act [illegible], para.

447. When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

Act XI, 1874, s. 12, para. 1.

When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Act XI, 1874, s. 12, para. 2.

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation.

Act X, 1872, s. 76.

449. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment, the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

Act X, 1872, s. 77.

450. If the Judge of the Sessions Division within which the offence is ordinarily triable is not an European British subject, the case shall be reported by the committing Magistrate for the orders of the highest Court of criminal appeal for the province within which such division is situate.

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not an European British subject.

In British Burma the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the highest Court of criminal appeal.

451. In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of the jurors or assessors shall be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

Mixed jury for trial of European British subjects.

Act X, 1872, s. 78, para. 2.

Act X, 1875, s. 35.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately:

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

Act X, 1875, s. 36.

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 451 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

When native may claim separate trial.

Act X, 1875, s. 37.

453. When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

Act X, 1872, s. 83.

When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

When the Court before which any person is tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

454. If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim

Failure to plead status a waiver.

Act X, 1872, s. 84.

has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which he is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right as such European British subject, and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

6 Calc. Rep., 465.

Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

Act X, 1872, s. 85.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject.

Act X, 1872, s. 81, para. 1, cl. 1.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Right of European British subject under detention to apply for order to produce his person.

Act X, 1872, s. 81, para. 1, cl. 2.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

Act X, 1872, s. 81, para. 2.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders.

XXII.

459. Unless there be something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

Application of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or the Sessions Courts.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not being a Justice of the Peace or on any Magistrate or Sessions Judge outside the Presidency-towns not being an European British subject.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

Act X, 1872, s. 234, para. 1, cl. 2.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American, and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

Act X, s. 408, 1, 2 &

462. When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 451, or section 460, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

Summoning and empannelling jurors under section 451 or 460.

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

From the whole number of persons returned, the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained:

Act X, 1872, s. 406, last clause.

Provided that in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

Act X, 1872, s. 87.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

Act X, 1872, ss. 423, 424, para. 3. Act IV, 1877, s. 194.

464. When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

Act X, 1872, s. 433. Act X, 1875, s. 128. Act IV, 1877, s. 203.

465. If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury or the Court with the aid of assessors shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 433. Act X, 1875, s. 131. Act IV, 1877, s. 196.

466. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

If the case is one in which bail may not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

Custody of lunatic.

I. L. R., 2 Calc., 356.

Act X, 1872, s. 427. Act X, 1875, s. 122. Act IV, 1877, s. 197.

467. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 428. Act X, 1875, s. 123. Act IV, 1877, s. 198.

468. If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

Act X, 1872, s. 424, paras. 1 and 2. Act IV, 1877, s. 195.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

When accused appears to have been insane.

Act X, 1872, s. 429. Act X, 1875, s. 124. Act IV, 1877, s. 199. 39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 94. *Reg.* v. *M'Naughten*, 10 Cl. & Fin. 200.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

Act X, 1872, s. 430. Act X, 1875, s. 125. Act IV, 1877, s. 200.

471. Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

Act X, 1872, s. 431. Act X, 1875, s. 127. Act IV, 1877, s. 202.

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

Act X, 1872, s. 432. Act X, 1875, s. 126. Act IV, 1877, s. 201.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 433. Act X, 1875, s. 128. Act IV, 1877, s. 203.

474. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

And such commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

Act X, 1872, s. 434. Act X, 1875, s. 129. Act IV, 1877, s. 204.

475. Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.

Act X, 1872, ss. 471, 477. Act X, 1875, s. 135. Act IV, 1877, s. 44, omitting last para. I. L. R. 1 Calc. 454. I. L. R. 1 All. 131, 193. Cf. 14 & 15 Vic., c. 100, s. 19. 2 O'Kin. 217.

476. When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for enquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and may, if he is authorized under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 472, paras. 1 and 3. [illegible] 4 Bom. Cr. [illegible] 11.

477. Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

Power of Sessions Court as to such offences committed before itself.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

478. When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to High Court or Sessions Court.

See I. L. R. 4 Bom. 289.

Act X, 1872, s. 476.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 475.

479. When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorized to commit for trial; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Procedure of Civil Court in such cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 435, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s. 205.

480. 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 any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, 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

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

* Pollard's case, L. R. 2, P. C. 106.

exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

Nothing in section 443 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

Act X, 1872, s. 435, paras. 2 and 3.

481. In every such case, the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

Record in such cases.

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 interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

s. 482. 7, Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480.

482. If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 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 such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

The Magistrate to whom any person is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against him in manner hereinbefore provided.

New. 13 Bengal App. 40.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482.

Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

Act X, 1872, s. 487. Act IV, 1877, s. 207.

484. When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment 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 such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

Act X, 1872, ss. 456, 364. Act X, 1875, s. 99. Act IV, 1877, s. 141.

485. If any witness before a 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, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or 482, and in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

Act X, 1872, s. 268.

486. Any person convicted by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

Appeals from convictions in contempt-cases.

The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding or sentence appealed against.

An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division within which such Court is situate.

New.

An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the Presidency-towns, to the High Court.

Act X, 1872, s. 473. I. L. R. 1 Bom. 339. 1 All. 162, 625. 7 Mad. XXI App. Pr. See I. L. R. Mad. 305. I. L. R. 1 All. 625.

487. Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate other than a Judge of a High Court, the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Presidency Magistrates, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

Nothing in section 476 or 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court, or shall prevent a Presidency Magistrate from himself disposing of any case instead of sending it for inquiry to another Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Act X, 1872, s. 536. Act IV, 1877, s. 284.

488. If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month:

Enforcement of order.

1 O'Kin. 89.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her; and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

Proviso.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons-cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 537. Act IV, 1877, s. 235.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

Alteration in allowance.

Act X, 1872, s. 538. Act IV, 1877, s. 36.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid; and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

Enforcement of order of maintenance.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A HABEAS CORPUS.

Act X, 1872, s. 83. Act X, 1875, s. 144.

491. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

(*a*) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(*b*) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(*c*) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(*d*) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any Commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(*e*) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(*f*) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

Each of the said High Courts may from time to time frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819 or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the Acts of the Governor General in Council No. XXXIV of 1850 or No. III of 1858.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Act X, 1872, ss. 57, 58.

492. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

Power to appoint Public Prosecutors.

Act X, 1872, s. 202, para. 2.

In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

Act X, 1872, s. 60.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Pleaders, privately instructed, to be under his direction.

Act X, 1872, s. 61.

Effect of withdrawal from prosecution.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and upon such withdrawal,

(*a*) if it is made before a charge has been framed the accused shall be discharged;

Now.

(*b*) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

Act X, 1872, s. 59. Act XI, 1874, s. 8. Act IV, 1877, s. 129.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

495. Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person other than an officer of police below the rank of Police Inspector to conduct the prosecution; but no person, other than the Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Of Bail.

Act X, 1872, ss. 128, para. 2, 194, para. 2, 204, para. 1, 388, 393. Act IV, 1877, ss. 76, 74. N.-W. P., 1874, p. 371.

Bail to be taken in case of bailable offence.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail: Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Act X, 1872, ss. 128, para. 1, 194, para. 2, 389. Act IV, 1877, s. 71.

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

497. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a Police-station or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

Act X, 1872, ss. 390, 503. Act X, 1875, s. 136. I. L. R. 1 All. 151.

Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Act X, 1872, s. 391. Act IV, 1877, s. 72.

Bond of accused and sureties.

499. Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

Act X, 1872, s. 394. Act IV, 1877, s. 73.

Discharge from custody.

500. As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Act X, 1872, s. 392. Act IV, 1877, s. 75.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it, and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

Act X, 1872, s. 395 Act IV, 1877, s. 76.

Discharge of sureties.

502. All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the person so released be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

Of Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 380, paras. 1 & 2. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 1. Act IV, 1877, s 157. Act IV, 1877, s. 158.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

503. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

When the witness resides in the dominions of any Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is, or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

Act XI, 1874, s. 35, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 4.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency-town.

504. If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the thirty-ninth and fortieth of Victoria, chapter 46, section 3.

Act X, 1872, s. 330, para. 4. Act XI, 1874, s. 35, para. 2. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 5.

Parties may examine witness.

505. The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 330, para. 5.

Power of provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or trial or other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

As in s. 503.

Act XI, 1874, s. 35, last para. Act X, 1875, s. 76, para. 6.

Return of commission.

507. After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition of such witness shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

N. Y. Crim. Proc. Code, s. 708.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

508. In every case in which a commission is directed under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry,

trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

Special Rules of Evidence.

Act X, 1872, s. 323. Act X, 1875, s. 71. Act IV, 1877, s. 152.

509. The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Deposition of medical witness.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Power to summon medical witness.

Act X, 1872, s. 325, para. 1. Act X, 1875, s. 72. Act IV, 1877, s. 153.

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

Act X, 1872, ss. 326, 515, last clause. Act X, 1875, s. 119. Act IV, 1877, ss. 154, 280.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

(*a*) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(*b*) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

(*c*) and in either of such cases by evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

Act X, 1872, s. 327. Act X, 1875, s. 74. Act IV, 1877, s. 155.

512. If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

CHAPTER XLII.

Provisions as to Bonds.

Act X, 1872, s. 399. Act X, 1875, s. 139. Act IV, 1877, s. 80.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond.

Deposit instead of recognizance.

Act X, 1872, ss. 396, 397, 398, paras. 1 & 2, 502, paras. 1 to 5 & 7, 503, 514. Act XI, 1874, ss. 37, 44. Act X, 1875, ss. 137, 138. Act IV, 1877, ss. 77, 78, 79, 228, 229.

514. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

4 Calc. 243.

If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

The Court may at its discretion remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

Act X, 1872, s. 398, penultimate para.

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Appeals from, and revision of, orders under section 514.

Act X, 1872, s. 398, last para. Act X, 1875, s. 138, last para.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Of the Disposal of Property.

Act X, 1872, s. 418. Act X, 1875, s. 115. Act IV, 1877, ss. 243, 244. Act XI, 1874, s. 38. High Court Rule, *Bombay Government Gazette*, 13th Sept., 1877, p. 828.

517. When an inquiry or trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any document or other property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is livestock or subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

Explanation.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Act X, 1872, s. 420.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Sub-divisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Order may take form of reference to District or Sub-divisional Magistrate.

30 & 31 Vic., c. 35, s. 10.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

Act X, 1872, s. 419. I. L. R., 3 Calc., 379. 'Court of appeal.'

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518, or section 519 passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court; and may modify, alter or annul such order.

Stay of order under section 517, 518 or 519.

Livingston, p. 480.

521. On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, 293, 501 or 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted.

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

The Court may in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, 273, 274 or 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed.

Act X, 1872, s. 534. Act X, 1875, s. 142. Act IV, 1877, s. 233.

522. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that, by such force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immoveable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

Act X, 1872, ss. 387, para. 2, 415. Act IV, 1877, s. 244.

523. The seizure by any Police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under section 51 or stolen.

Act X, 1872, s. 416.

If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such condition (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

Act X, 1872, s. 417. Act IV, 1877, s. 244.

524. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall be allowed to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

Act X, 1872, s. 415, para. 2.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

Power to sell perishable property.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.

Act X, 1872, s. 64. Act X, 1875, s. 147.

526. Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

High Court may transfer case, or itself try it.

(*a*) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory enquiry into or trial of the same, or

(*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses,

it may order—

(1) that any offence be enquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184, but in other respects competent to enquire into or try such offence;

(2) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction; or

(3) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself.

When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

I. L. R. 1 Calc. 223.

When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Archb. 88.

Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

Act IV, 1877, s. 181.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

527. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 64A. (Act XI, 1874, s. 11.)

Power of Government of India to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

528. Any District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Act X, 1872, ss. 44, last para., 47, para. 1. Act XI, 1874, s. 6.

District or Sub-divisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

The Local Government may authorize the District Magistrate to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to him either such classes of cases or particular classes of cases, as he thinks proper.

Act X, 1872, s. 48.

Power to authorize District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases.

CHAPTER XLV.

Of irregular Proceedings.

Act X, 1872, ss. 32, 34, cl. (9). Nelson, p. 54.

529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant, under section 98;

(*b*) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence;

(*c*) to hold an inquest under section 176;

(*d*) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits;

(*e*) to take cognizance of an offence under section 191, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*);

(*f*) to transfer a case under section 192;

(*g*) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338;

(*h*) to sell property under section 524 or section 525; or

(*i*) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

Act X, 1872, s. 34, exceptg cl. (9).

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things (namely):—

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings

(*a*) passes a sentence under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;

(*b*) takes cognizance under section 191, clause (*c*), of an offence;

(*c*) attaches and sells property under section 88;

(*d*) tries an offender;

(*e*) tries an offender summarily;

(*f*) decides an appeal;

(*g*) calls under section 435 for proceedings;

(*h*) issues a search-warrant for a letter in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department;

(*i*) revises under section 515 an order passed under section 514;

(*j*) demands security to keep the peace;

(*k*) discharges bonds to keep the peace;

(*l*) demands security for good behaviour;

(*m*) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;

(*n*) makes an order under section 133 as to a local nuisance;

(*o*) issues an order under section 144;

(*p*) prohibits under section 143 the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance;

(*q*) makes an order under Chapter XII; or

(*r*) makes an order for maintenance;

his proceedings shall be void.

Act X, 1872, s. 70. Act IV, 1877, s. 24.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong Sessions Division, District, Sub-division or other local area, unless it appears that such error occasioned a failure of justice.

Proceedings in wrong place.

Act X, 1872, s. 33. Act X, 1875, s. 25.

532. If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, but not being so conferred, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been prejudiced, unless objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

When irregular commitments may be validated.

If such Court considers that the accused was prejudiced, or if such objection as aforesaid was so made, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Act X, 1872, s. 343, last para.

533. If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded under section 164 or 364 is tendered in evidence finds that the provisions of such section have not been fully complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364.

Act X, 1872, s. 85.

534. An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies shall not affect the validity of any proceeding, although it appears that he was aware of the rights claimable under this Code by him as such subject.

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454, clause 2.

Act X, 1872, s. 216, Expln. I.

535. No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

Act X, 1872, s. 216, Expln. II.

If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

Act X, 1872, s. 233, Expln. 4 Calc. 409.

536. If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground be invalid.

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.

Act X, 1872, ss. 203, para. 3, 283, paras. 1 and 2, 300, 464, paras. 6 and 7. (Act XI, 1874, s. 41.) 11 & 12 Vic., c. 43, s. 9. Act IV, 1877, ss. 117, 177. I. L. R. 1 All. 610. Act IV, 1877, ss. 31, 178. 11 Bom. 238.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings.

of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceeding under this Code, or

of the want of any sanction required by section 195, or

of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

of any misdirection in any charge to a jury; unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has occasioned a failure of justice.

Act IV, 1877, s. 185, para. 5.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provide for succession to abolished Court? See *precis*, paras. 617 & 618.

Act X, 1875, s. 149.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge or Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorized to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

Act X, 1872, ss. 192, 351. Act X, 1875, s. 80. Act IV, 1877, ss. 85, 134.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

541. Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

Act X, 1872, s. 88.

Act IV, 1877, s. 139.

542. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Act X, 1872, s. 422. Act X, 1875, s. 70.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

Act X, 1872, s. 421. Act X, 1875, s. 116. Act IV, 1877, s. 345.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any Criminal Court may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

Act X, 1872, s. 308, paras. 1, 2 & 3. Act X, 1875, s. 106. Act IV, 1877, s. 186.

545. Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may when passing judgment order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

Power of Court to pay expenses or compensation out of fine.

(*a*) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

Act X, 1872, s. 308, last para. Act X, 1875, s. 106, last para.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

22 Suth. W. R., Civil Rulings, 336.

account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

Act X, 1872, ss. 201, 276. Act XI, 1874, s. 25. Act X, 1875, s. 13. Act IV, 1877, s. 170.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith: Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

Ben. Reg. XX, 1825.

549. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act, 1881, or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court under this Code or by Court-martial; and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, 1881, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

Delivery to Military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Apprehension of such persons.

Act X, 1872, s. 127.

550. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of this station.

Powers of superior officers of Police.

Act IV, 1877, s. 17.

551. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

Act IV, 1877, s. 348, omitting provision as to complaints, which is made elsewhere.

552. Whenever any person causes a Police-officer to arrest another person in a Presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Compensation to person groundlessly given in charge in Presidency-town.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Act X, 1872, ss. 292, 293

553. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may from time to time make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may from time to time and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

(*a*) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(*b*) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;

(*c*) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and

(*d*) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines:

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the official Gazette.

554. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, shall be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned.

Forms.

New.

555. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from the Court of such Judge or Magistrate, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

Explanation.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested within the meaning of this section, to or in any case merely because he is a Municipal Commissioner.

Act X, 1872, s. 497.

556. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Power to deb de language of Courts.

557. All powers conferred by this Code on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers of Local Government exercisable from time to time.

Act X, 1872, ss. 3, 5[illegible] Act X, 1872, s. 1[illegible] Act IV, 1877, s. 97.

558. The provisions of this Code shall apply, so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.

Pending cases.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*a*).—*Statutes.*

Year, reign and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
13 Geo. III, chapter 63	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe.	Section 38.

(*b*).—*Acts of the Governor General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIII of 1840 ...	Execution of process	So much as has not been repealed.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code	The illustrations to section 214.
Act V of 1861 ...	Police Act	Section 6 and the last nine words of section 24. Section 35, down to and including the words "Provided that." Sections 37 to 40, both inclusive.
XVIII of 1862 ...	Criminal Procedure, Supreme Courts ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1864 ...	Whipping	Section 7.
II of 1869 ...	Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed.
XXII of 1870 ...	Application to European British subjects of Acts conferring summary jurisdiction.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1872 ...	Panjáb Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1872 ...	The Code of Criminal Procedure ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1874 ...	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure	The whole.
XV of 1874 ...	Laws Local Extent	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
X of 1875 ...	High Courts' Criminal Procedure ...	The whole Act, except section 144 and so much of section 146 as relates to informations.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

ENACTMENTS REPEALED—(*continued*).

(*b*).—*Acts of the Governor General in Council*, continued.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.
XVIII of 1876 ...	Oudh Laws	Ditto.
IV of 1877 ...	Presidency Magistrates	The whole Act except section 57.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition	Chapter III.
X of 1881 ...	Coroners	Sections 8 and 9.

(*c*).—*Regulations.*

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.	Jurisdiction of Courts Martial ...	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1872 ...	Santhál Parganas Settlement	So far as it relates to Act X of 1872.
IX of 1874 ...	Arakan Hills District Laws	So far as it relates to Acts II of 1869, X of 1872 and XI of 1874.
II of 1877 ...	Ajmer Laws	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1825.

(*d*).—*Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.*

Number and Year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Police	Section 9 and so much of section 4 as refers to the Criminal Procedure Code.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies to the Police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dit o ...	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued*

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
118	**Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.**	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	**A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.**	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	**Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.**	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—(*concluded*).

1 ection.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to scape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees ...	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ...	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt, or illegal means to influence, a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*(continued)*.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued*.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, or as above ...	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same as for the offence ...	Ditto.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto ...	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
210	Fradulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ..	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term exceeding 7 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and no t for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	*Ditto* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	*Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto		...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.

	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If charged with a capital offence...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Punishment* of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV of this Code.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If Queen's coin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Court of Session.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees ...	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—(*continued*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees ...	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 200 rupees ...	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. ...	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
294	Obscene songs	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of offences affecting Life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of offences affecting Life—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for one year and fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
311	Being a thug ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
17	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of Hurt.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of Hurt—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.						
341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any erson	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret ...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*continued*).

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—(*concluded*).

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves ...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Of Rape.						
376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	Of Unnatural Offences.						
377	Unnatural offences ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Extortion.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life ...	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life ...	Ditto.
	Of Robbery and Dacoity.						
392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Robbery and Dacoity—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Court of Session.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.						
403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Breach of Trust.						
406	Criminal breach of trust ..	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Criminal Breach of Trust—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	* May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or seamark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.

* See Act XI of 1874, section 4.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*continued*).

Of Mischief—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
*434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Trespass.						
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—(*concluded*).

Of Criminal Trespass—(concluded).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence is theft ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for forgery ...	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	Of Trade and Property-Marks.						
482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto ...	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employé is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION—(*concluded*).

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ..	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
506	Criminal intimidation ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
	. . .						
	If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable ...	Not compoundable.	.....	According to the provisions of section 29 of this Code.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	
				Except in cases under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, section 19, which shall be bailable.			
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Ditto ...	.....	
	If punishable with fine only ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	

SCHEDULE III.

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES.

I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

(1) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of an offender; section 65.
(2) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant; sections 83, 84 & 86.
(3) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
(4) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him, section 88.
(5) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
(6) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.
(7) Power to record confessions or statements during a police-investigation, section 164.
(8) Power to authorize detention of a person during a police-investigation, section 167.
(9) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
(10) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
(2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.
(3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
(6) Power to make orders, &c., in possession-cases; sections 145, 146, 147.
(7) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
(8) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
(9) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 & 489.

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
(3) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
(4) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
(5) Power to make orders under section 144.
(6) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
(7) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
(8) Power to entertain complaints, section 191.
(9) Power to receive police-reports, section 191.
(10) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
(11) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
(12) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
(13) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c., section 524.
(14) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial; section 528.

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Sub-divisional Magistrate, being a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in Post-office or Telegraph Department, section 96.
(3) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
(4) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
(5) Power to try summarily, section 260.
(6) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
(7) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 406.
(8) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
(9) Power to call for records, section 435.
(10) Power to revise orders passed under section 514; section 515.

SCHEDULE IV.

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	(1) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110: (2) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133: (3) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (4) Power to make orders under section 144: (5) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (6) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186: (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191. (8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191: (9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 191: (10) Power to try summarily, section 260: (11) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407: (12) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c., section 524.
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (2) Power to make orders under section 144: (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191: (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191: (6) Power to transfer cases, section 192.
POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	(1) Power to pass sentences of whipping, section 32: (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (3) Power to make orders under section 144: (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191: (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191: (7) Power to take cognizance of offences upon information, section 191: (8) Power to commit for trial, section 206:
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (2) Power to make orders under section 144: (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191: (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191.

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	(1) Power to commit for trial, section 206: (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (3) Power to make orders under section 144: (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191: (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191.
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143: (2) Power to make orders under section 144: (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174: (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 191: (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 191.
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Power to call for records, section 435.

SCHEDULE V.

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(*See section 68.*)

To of

WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or* by pleader, *as the case may be*) before the (*Magistrate*) of , on the day of Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

(*See section 75.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said , and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

(*See section 76.*)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to attend before me on the day of and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(*See section 86.*)

I, (*name*), of , being brought before the District Magistrate of (*or as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of , do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed of , that he shall attend before in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said of is required to appear before this Court (*or* before me) to answer the said complaint within days from this date.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address of the witness*) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (*name of witness*) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (*name*) is required to appear before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock, to be examined touching , the offence complained of.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

VI.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees (*see sections and*) which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

(*See section 88.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation has been duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than the land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of , in the District of , *viz.*, , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

ORDER AUTHORIZING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation has been duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, but he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of in the District of ;

You are hereby authorized and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(*See section 90.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it appears likely that (*name and description of witness*) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorize and require you to arrest the said (*name*) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(*See section 97.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS information has been laid (*or* complaint has been made) before me of the commission (*or* suspected commission) of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (*specify the thing clearly*) is essential to the enquiry now being made (*or* about to be made) into the said offence (*or* suspected offence);

This is to authorize and require you to search for the said (*the thing specified*) in the (*describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined*), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court;. returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(*See section 98.*)

To (*name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable*).

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due enquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the house (*describe the house or other place*) is used as a place for the deposit (*or* sale) of stolen property (*or, if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section*);

This is to authorize and require you to enter the said house (*or other place*) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house (*or other place, or, if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly*) and to seize and take possession of any property (*or* documents, *or* stamps, *or* seals, *or* coins, *as the case may be*)—[Add (*when the case requires it*) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, *or* counterfeit stamps, *or* false seals, *or* counterfeit coin (*as the case may be*)] and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 106.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See sections 109 and 110.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*) We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS.

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(*See section 114.*)

To of

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*) and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or* by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or* by a duly authorized agent) at the Office of Magistrate on the day of , 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [*when sureties are required, add* and also to give security by the bond of one (*or* two *as the case may be*) surety in the sum of rupees (*each, if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 123.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (*or* by his authorized agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (*or* a bond with two sureties each in rupees), that he the said (*name*) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*name*) into your custody together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his sureties entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (*name*) released; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 123.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the District of having no ostensible means of subsistence (*or*, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or* house-breaker, &c., *as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or* two or more sureties, *as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or* each of the said sureties) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order, and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the same (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless he shall in the meantime comply

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

with the said order by himself and his sureties entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (*name*) released; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XV.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See sections 124 and 125.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

or

and sufficient cause has been shewn to me for his release from further imprisonment,

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without any hazard to the community;

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVI.—ORDER FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

(*See section 133.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (*or* nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (*or other public place*), which, &c. (*describe the road or public place*), by, &c. (*state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance*), and that such obstruction (*or* nuisance) still exists;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of (*state the particular trade and the place where it is carried on*), and that the same is injurious to the public health (*or* comfort) by reason (*state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused*), and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (*or* are in possession of *or* have the control over) a certain tank (*or* well *or* excavation) adjacent to the public passage (*describe the thoroughfare*), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (*or* well *or* excavation) being without a fence (*or* insecurely fenced);

or

WHEREAS, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to remove (*state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance*) or to appear at in the Court of on the day of next, and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on to (*specify the more suitable place by a limit of distance or local description*), or to appear, &c.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to put up a sufficient fence (*state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced*), or to appear, &c.

or

I do hereby direct and require you, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XVII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CONSTITUTING A JURY.

(*See section 138.*)

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , an order was issued to (*name*) requiring him (*state the effect of the order*), and whereas the said (*name*) has applied to me by a petition bearing date the day of for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper; I do hereby appoint (*the names, &c., of the five or more Jurors*) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within days from the date of this order at my office at

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVIII.—MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING BY A JURY.

(*See section 140.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

I HEREBY give you notice that the Jury duly appointed on the petition presented by you on the day of have found that the order issued on the day of requiring you (*state substantially the requisition in the order*) is reasonable and proper, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (*state the time allowed*) on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIX.—INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING ENQUIRY BY JURY.

(*See section 142.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS the enquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of , 18 , is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby, under the provisions of section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard*), pending the result of the local enquiry by the Jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XX.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, &C., OF A NUISANCE.

(*See section 143.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, &c. (*state the proper recital, guided by Form No. XXI*);

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, &c. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXI.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, &C.

(*See section 144.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or* have the management) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along the public

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

street, &c. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray;

or

WHEREAS, &c., &c. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from your land in any part of the said road;

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (*or as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &c., IN DISPUTE.

(*See section 145.*)

IT appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence, or residence only, if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due enquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true,

I do decide and declare that he is (*or* they are) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or* their) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, &c.

(*See section 146.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at [*or*, To the Collector of].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only, if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [*or* I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorize and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained; and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XXIV.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANY THING ON LAND OR WATER.

(*See section 147.*)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or* water) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appearing to me, on due enquiry into the same, that the said land (*or* water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or if by an individual or class of persons, describe him or them*), and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been ordinarily enjoyed within three months of the

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

institution of the said enquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say* "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*), or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or* retain) possession of the said land (*or* water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or* they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (*or* them) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXV.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE-OFFICER.

(*See section 169.*)

I, (*name*), of , being charged with the offence of and after enquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of ,

or

and after enquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required,

do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the above-said that he shall attend at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (*or* we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVI.—BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(*See section 170.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), do hereby bind myself to attend at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and, in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

(*See section 218.*)

The Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed one for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, &c. (*state the offence as in the charge*).

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(*See sections 221, 222, 223.*)

(I).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and there by committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian

On Penal Code, section 121.

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for* Court of Session *substitute* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*) :—]

On section 124. (2) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 161. (3) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*], for another party [*state the name*], a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 166. (4) That you, on or about the day of , at , did [*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*] , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 193. (5) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before stated in evidence that " ," which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 304. (6) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 306. (7) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 325. (8) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 392. (9) That you, on or about the day of , at , robbed [*state the name*] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 395. (10) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* "within my cognizance" *for* "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court."]

(II).—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

On sections 241 and 242. (*b*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*) :—]

On sections 302 and 304. (2) *First.*—That you, onorabout the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Secondly.—That you, onorabout the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 379 and 382. (3) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Alternative charges on section 193. (4) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the enquiry into before , stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* "within my cognizance" *for* "within the cognizance of the Court of Session," *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court."]

(III).—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER A PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I (*name and office of Magistrate, &c.,*) hereby charge you (*name of accused person*) as follows:—

That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* { High Court, / Magistrate, } *as the case may be.*]

And you the said (*name of accused*) stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the day of , had been convicted by the (*state Court by which conviction was had*) at of an offence punishable under

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (*describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted*), which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

XXIX.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 245 and 258.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 18 , was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences concisely*) under section (*or* sections) of the Penal Code (*or* of Act), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(*See section 250.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*), and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (*or* vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees as amends; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (*name of complainant*) and an order has been made for his imprisonment in jail for the period of days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXI.—SUMMONS TO A WITNESS.

(*See sections 68 and 252.*)

To of

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*state the offence concisely, with time and place*) and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(*See section 326.*)

To the District Magistrate of

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at on the day of next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court, you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A. M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(*Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO JUROR OR ASSESSOR.

(*See section 328.*)

To (*name*) of (*place*).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of requiring your attendance as an Assessor (*or* Juror) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the day of next.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 374.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS at the Sessions held before me on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Seal.*)

FORMS. SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 381.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the Sessions held before me on the day of , 18 , has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the day of , committed to your custody under sentence of death, and whereas the order of the Court of confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

This is to authorize and require you the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVI.—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.

(*See sections 381, 382.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at a Session held on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Sessions, was convicted of the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to , and was thereupon committed to your custody; and whereas by the order of the Court of (a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (*or, as the case may be*);

This is to authorize and to require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), safely to keep the said (*prisoner's name*) in your custody in the said jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order,

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words "custody in the said jail," "and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVII.—WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 386.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person, or persons, to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of the offender*) was on the day of , 18 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, hath not paid the same or any part thereof;

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the District of ; and, if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith); to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine; returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.* FORMS

XXXVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED.

(*See section 480.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or* view) of the Court committed wilful contempt,

And whereas for such contempt the said (*name of offender*) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees , or in default to suffer imprisonment for the space of (*state the number of months or days*);

This is to authorize and require you, the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (*name of offender*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless the said fine be sooner paid; and on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

(*See section 485.*)

To (*name and designation of Police Constable*) at the Police-station of .

WHEREAS (*name and description*), being summoned (*or* brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (*or* certain questions) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (*term of detention adjudged*);

This is to authorize and require you to take the said (*name*) into custody, and him safely keep in the Lock-up of the said station for the space of days unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

(*See section 488.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (*name*) [*or* his child (*name*)], who is by reason of (*state the reason*) unable to maintain (herself *or* himself) and to have neglected (*or* refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas it has been further proved that the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees ; being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of : And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple (*or* rigorous) imprisonment in the said jail for the period of ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said

order into execution according to law; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifyin the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 488.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of ;

This is to authorize and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of , and if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 496, 499.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), being brought before the Magistrate of (*as the case may be*) charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Sessions Court, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary enquiry into the said charge, and should the case be sent for trial by the Sessions Court to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the said (*name*) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary enquiry into the offence charged against him, and should the case be sent for trial by the Sessions Court, that he shall be and appear before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (*or* we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, (see form 25) the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIII.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See section 500.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of and has since with his surety (*or* sureties) duly executed a bond,

or

and sufficient cause has been shewn to me for his release from further imprisonment,

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without any hazard to the community;

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIV.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO ENFORCE A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS (*name, description and address of person*) has failed to appear on (*mention the occasion*) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*);

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) that you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention, and if the said amount be not paid within three days to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLV.—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BREACH OF A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To of

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety for (*name*) of (*place*) that he should appear before this Court on the day of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees , you are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLVI.—NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To of

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety by a bond for (*name*) of (*place*) that he would keep the peace for the period of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has been convicted of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) committed since you became such surety, whereby your security-bond has become forfeited;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause within days why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLVII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY.

(*See section 514.*)

To

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (*mention the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*);

This is to authorize and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) which you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention; and if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS (*name and description of surety*) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (*state the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and whereas the said (*name of surety*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why it should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his confinement in jail for (*specify the period*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said (*term of imprisonment*), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

XLIX.—NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE TO THE PRINCIPAL.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you entered into a bond not to commit, &c. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause before me within days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

L.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name and designation of Police-officer*) at the Police-station of

WHEREAS (*name and description*) did on the day of , 18 , enter into a bond for the sum of rupees , binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, &c. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of , and if the said sum be not paid within to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the same; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

LI.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See Section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS proof has been given before me and duly recorded that (*name and description*) has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the Civil Jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), of the said Civil Jail to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*); and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

LII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AND SALE ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See Section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, &c., of the principal*), and proof has been given before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said (*name*) of the offence of , whereby the said bond has been forfeited; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorize and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of , and if the said sum be not paid within to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

LIII.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See Section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, &c., of the principal*), and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly

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recorded, whereby the said (*name*) has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the Civil Jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*) ;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) ; returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

Table shewing correspondence of the section-numbers of Act X of 1872, as amended by Act XI of 1874, with those of the Bill.

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[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 1.

[2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 2.

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[1] and [2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 3.
[3] See Act XI, 1874, s. 4.
[4] Ditto ditto s. 5.
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[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 8.
[2] Ditto ditto, s. 9.
[3] Repealed by Act XI, 1874, s. 10.
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[2] Ditto ditto, s. 14.

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217 ...	255, para. 1
218 ...	256
219 ...	344, para. 1
220 ...	258
Expln. ...	.....
221	347
222	260
cl. (1) ...	cl. (*a*)
(2) ...	(*b*)
(3) ...	(*c*)
(4), (5), (6)	(*d*)
(7) ...	(*e*)
(8) ...	(*g*)
(9) ...	(*h*)
(10)[3] ...	(*i*)
(11) ...	(*j*), (*k*)
223 ...	260
224 ...	260
225 ...	261, with cls. (*a*) & (*b*)
226 ...	262
227 ...	263
228 ...	264
229 ...	265, para. 1
230 ...	2
231[4] ...	193, para. 1
232 ...	268
233, paras. 1 & 2 ...	269, para. 1

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 15.
[2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 16.
[3] Ditto ditto, s. 17.
[4] Ditto ditto, s. 18.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
233, *Expln.* ...	536
234, para. 1, cl. 1	Omitted
2	460
para. 2 ...	.....
235 ...	270
236 ...	274, para. 2
237, paras. 1 & 2	271
para. 2 ...	255, para. 2
238 ...	272, para. 1
239 ...	284
240 ...	276
241 ...	275
242 ...	461
243, paras. 1 & 2	277, paras. 1 & 2
para. 3 ...	279, para. 1
4	276, *Proviso* 2nd 279, para. 2
244, *opening clause*	278, *opening clause*; 320
cl. (1) ...	.....
(2) ...	.....
(3) ...	.....
(4) ...	.....
(5) ...	.....
(6) ...	278, cl. (*h*)
245 ...	(*g*)
246 ...	280
247[1] ...	286
248 ...	287
249[2] ...	288
250 ...	342, para. 1

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
251, paras. 1 & 2	289
para. 3 ...	290
252 ...	292
253 ...	293
254 ...	282
255, para. 1 ...	297, and 309, para. 1
2 ...	367, *Proviso*
256 ...	298
257 ...	299
258 ...	294
259 ...	285
260 ...	295
261 ...	309, para. 2
262 ...	309
263, para. 1 ...	300, 301
2 ...	303
3 ...	302
4[3] ...	306
5[4] ...	307, paras. 1 & 2
6[5] ...	3
264 ...	344, para. 1
265 ...	272, *Proviso*
266 ...	407, para. 1
267 ...	406
268, para. 1 ...	486, paras. 1 & 2
2 ...	para. 3
269, para. 1 ...	408, para. 1
2 ...	422, cl. 1
270, para. 1 ...	408, *Proviso* (*a*)
2 ...	para. 1

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 19.
Ditto ditto, s. 20.

[2, 3, 4 and 5] See Act XI, 1874, s. 21.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
270, para. 3 ...	408, *Proviso* (*a*) and 410
271, para. 1[1] ...	410
2[2] ...	418, and 423, *cl.* (*d*)
271A, para. 1[3] ...	371, para. 3
2[4] ...	.....
271B[5] ...	378, 429
272, para. 1 ...	417
2, cl. 1	417
2, cl. 2[6]	.....
3 ...	423
273, para. 1 ...	413
2 ...	413, *Expln.*
3 ...	412
274, para. 1 ...	414
2[7] ...	415
3 ...	416
Expln.[8] ...	415, *Expln.*
275 ...	419
276[9] ...	548
277 ...	420
278, para. 1 ...	421, para. 1
2 ...	2
3[10] ...	Om : see secs. 421, 423
279, cl. 1 ...	422, cl. 1
cl. 2[11] ...	2
280[12] ...	423
Proviso ...	.....
281 ...	426
282, para. 1 ...	428, para. 1

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
282, para. 2 ...	404
3 ...	428, para. 2
4 ...	428, para. 3
5 ...	.....
283, para. 1 ...	537
2 ...	537
3 ...	.....
284 ...	423, cl. (*b*)
285 ...	430
286 ...	404
286, *Illustrations* ...	.....
287, para. 1 ...	374
2 ...	367, para. 5
288 ...	376
289, para. 1 ...	375, para. 1, 428, p. 1
2 ...	2, 428, p. 3
3 ...	3, 428, p. 2
290 ...	377
291 ...	.....
292 ...	553
293 ...	553
294 ...	435, para. 1
295, para. 1 ...	1
2 ...	.....
296, para. 1 ...	438
2[13] ...	436, *cl.* 1
Proviso[14] ...	436, *Proviso* (*b*)
297[15] ...	439
297, para. 8 ...	426, para. 1

[1, 2, 3, 4 and 5] See Act XI, 1874, s. 22.
[6] Ditto ditto, s. 23.
[7 and 8] Ditto ditto, s. 24.
[9] See Act XI, 1874 s. 25.
[10] Ditto ditto, s. 26.
[11] Ditto ditto, s. 27.
[12] Ditto ditto, s. 28.
[13 and 14] See Act XI, 1874, s. 29.
[15] Ditto ditto, s. 30.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
297, para. 10 ...	440
298[1] ...	437
299, para. 1 ...	425, para. 1 442
2 ...	425, para. 2 442
3 ...	423, *cl.* (*d*)
300 ...	537
301, para. 1 ...	379
2 ...	381
302, para. 1 ...	373
2 ...	.....
3 ...	.....
302 A,[2] para. 1 ...	383
2 ...	390
303 ...	384
304, para. 1 ...	386
2 ...	.....
305 ...	400
306 ...	382
307, para. 1 ...	386
2 ...	387
3 ...	.....
4 ...	389
308, paras. 1, 2 & 3	545
4 ...	546
309, para. 1 ...	.....
1, *Prov.*	33, para. 1, *Proviso* 2
2 ...	33, para. 1, with *Proviso* 1
310 ...	391, para. 1

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
311, para. 1 ...	392
2 ...	392, para. 2
3[3] ...	391, para. 2
312, paras. 1 & 2[4]	394
para. 3 ...	393
313 ...	395
314, para. 1 ...	35, para. 1
2 ...	2
2, *Prov.* 1	2, *Proviso* 1
2, *Prov.* 2	2, *Proviso* 2
315 ...	348
316 ...	396
317 ...	397
Proviso ...	398
318 ...	399
319 ...	368, para. 2
320 ...	.....
321 ...	368
322, para. 1[5] ...	401, para 1
2 ...	3
3 ...	402
4, cl. 1[6]	401, para. 4
cl. 2[7]	.....
323 ...	509
324 ...	255, para. 2
325, para. 1 ...	510
2 ...	.....
326 ...	511
327 ...	512
328 ...	350, para. 1

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 31.
[2] Ditto ditto, s. 32.
[3] See Act XI, 1874, s. 33, para. 1.
[4] Ditto ditto, s. 33, para. 2.
[5, 6, and 7] Ditto ditto, s. 34.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
329 ...	350, para. 1
330, para. 1 ...	503, para. 1
2 ...	503, paras. 1 & 3
3[1] ...	504, para. 1
4[2] ..	505
5 ...	506
6[3] ...	507
331 ...	.....
332 ...	354
333 ...	355
334, para. 1 ...	356, para. 1
paras. 2 & 3	2
para. 4 ...	3
5 ...	4
335 ...	357, and 362, para. 1
336 ...	358
337 ...	555
338 ...	359, and 362, para. 2
339 ...	360
340 ...	361
341 ...	363
342 ...	342, para. 1
343 ...	2
344 ...	343
345 ...	342, para. 4
346, para. 1 ...	364, para. 1
2 ...	2
3 ...	3
4 ...	2
5 ...	533

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
347 ...	337
348 ...	338
349 ...	339
350 ...	.....
351 ...	540
352 ...	90
353, para. 1 ...	87, paras. 1, 2, cl. (*b*)
2 ...	88, para. 1
3 ...	2
354 ...	89
355 ...	90
356 ...	485
357, para. 1 ...	208, para. 2
2 ...	219
358 ...	216, para. 1
359 ...	216, *Prov.* 2
360 ...	217
361 ...	244, paras. 2 and 3
362, para. 1 ...	208, para. 2 252, para. 2
2 ...	208, para. 2 257, para. 1
363 ...	291
364 ...	485
365 ...	94, para. 1
366 ...	96
367 ...	104
368, para. 1 ...	96
2 ...	97
369, cl. 1 ...	96, para. 2
2 ...	95

[1, 2, and 3] See Act XI, 1874, s. 35.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
370 ...	101
371 ...	101
372 ...	101
373, para. 1 ...	101
2 ...	99
3 ...	.....
374 ...	99
375 ...	101
376, para. 1 ...	101
2 ...	101
3 ...	101
4 ...	101
377 ...	98, except cls. (*d*) & (*e*)
378, para. 1 ...	.....
2 ...	105
379[1] ...	165
380 ...	166
381 ...	153
382 ...	102, para. 1
383 ...	2
384 ...	2
385 ...	103
386 ...	52
387, para. 1 ...	51, para. 1
2 ...	523, para. 1
388 ...	496
389, para. 1 ...	497, para. 1
2 ...	2
390 ...	498
391 ...	499
392 ...	501
393 ...	496
394 ...	500
395 ...	502
396 ...	514, paras. 1, 2 & 3
397, para. 1 ...	514, para. 1
2 ...	2 & 3
3 ...	4
398, para. 1 ...	514, paras. 1 to 4
1, *Prov.*[2]	para. 5
2 ...	515
3 ...	516
399 ...	513
400, para. 1 ...	321, para. 1
2 ...	2
401, para. 1 ...	322
2 ...	323
402 ...	324, paras. 1 to 4
403 ...	325
404 ...	319
405, cl. 1 ...	278, 320
2 ...	278, cl. (*d*)
3 ...	(*e*)
4 ...	(*f*)
5 ...	278, 320
6 ...	278, cl. (*c*)
406, para. 1, cl. 1	320, cl. 1
2	(*a*)
3	(*b*)

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 36.

[2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 37.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
406, para. 1, cl. 4	320, cl. (*c*)
5	(*d*)
6	(*e*)
7	278, 320
8	320, cl. (*g*)
9	(*h*)
10	(*i*)
11	(*f*)
12	(*j*)
406, para. 2 ...	278, 320
3 ...	278, 320
4 ...	462, *Proviso.*
407 ...	326
408, para. 1 ...	462, para. 1
2 ...	2
3 ...	3
4 ...	.....
409, para. 1 ...	328
2 ...	Chapter VI,—A
3 ...	Ditto
410 ...	327
411 ...	329
412 ...	330
413 ...	331
414 ...	332
415, para. 1 ...	523, para. 1
2 ...	525
416 ...	523, para. 2
417, para. 1 ...	524, para. 1
2 ...	2
418[1] ...	517, para. 1
418, *Expln.*[2] ...	517, *Expln.*
419 ...	520
420 ...	518
421 ...	544
422 ...	543
423 ...	464
424, para. 1 ...	469
2 ...	469
3 ...	464
425, para. 1 ...	465, para. 1
2[3] ...	2
426 ...	466
427 ...	467
428 ...	468
429 ...	470
430 ...	471
431 ...	472
432 ...	473
433 ...	474
434 ...	475
435, para. 1 ...	480
paras. 2 & 3	481
436, para. 1 ...	482, para. 1
2 ...	2
3 ...	347
4 ...	.....
437 ...	484
438, para. 1 ...	445
2 ...	447, para. 1

[1] and [2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 38.

[3] Ditto ditto, s. 39.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
439 ...	221
440 ...	222
441 ...	223
442 ...	554
443 ...	225
444 ...	227
445 ...	227
446 ...	226
447 ...	228
448 ...	229
449 ...	231
450 ...	230
451[1] ...	232
452 ...	233
453 ...	234
454, paras. 1 to 3	235
454, *Ill.* (*a*) ...	235, *Ill.* (*a*)
(*b*) ...	(*d*)
(*c*) ...	(*c*)
(*d*) ...	(*f*)
(*e*) ...	.....
(*f*) ...	235, *Ill.* (*g*)
(*g*) ...	(*h*)
(*h*) ...	.....
(*i*) ...	.....
(*j*) ...	235, *Ill.* (*i*)
(*k*) ...	.....
(*l*) ...	235, *Ill.* (*j*)
(*m*) ...	(*l*)
(*n*) ...	(*b*)
454, *Ill.* (*o*) ...	235, *Ill.* (*m*)
(*p*) ...	(*c*)
455 ...	236
456 ...	237
457 ...	238, para. 1
457, *Ill.* (*a*) ...	238, *Ill.* (*a*)
(*b*) ...	.....
458 ...	239
459 ...	240
460, para. 1 ...	403, para. 1
2 ...	2
3 ...	3
4 ...	4
Ill. (*a*) ...	*Ill.* (*a*)
(*b*) ...	(*b*)
(*c*) ...	(*c*)
(*d*) ...	.....
(*e*) ...	403, *Ill.* (*d*)
(*f*) ...	(*e*)
(*g*) ...	(*f*)
(*h*) ...	(*g*)
461, cl. 1 ...	367, para. 2
2 ...	3
462 ...	366
463 ...	367, para. 1
464, para. 1 ...	367, paras. 1, 2 & 4 369
2[2] ...	371, para. 1
3 ...	372
4 ...	367, para. 5, *Proviso.*

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 40.

[2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 41.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
464, para. 5 ...	.....
6 ...	537
7[1] ...	537
465	196
466, paras. 1, 2 & 3	197, para. 1
4 ...	2
5[2] ...	4, last para.
467 ...	195, para. 1, cl. (*a*)
468 ...	(*b*)
469 ...	(*c*)
470, para. 1 ...	195, para. 2
2 ...	3
470, *Expln.* ...	.....
471, paras. 1 & 2	476, para. 1
3	2
472, para. 1 ...	477, para. 1
2 ...	.....
3 ...	477, para. 2
473 ...	487, para. 1
474, paras. 1 & 2	478
3	.....
475 ...	479
476 ...	478, para. 2
477 ...	476
478 ...	199
479 ...	199
480 ...	127
481 ...	128
482 ...	129
483 ...	132, cl. (*a*)
484 ...	130
485 ...	132, cl. (*c*)
486 ...	(*d*)
487 ...	131, and 132, cl. (*b*)
488 ...	132, cl. 1
480 to 488 (Ch. XXXVI)[3]	127 to 132 (Ch. IX)
489, para. 1 ...	106, para. 1 123, paras. 1 to 3
2 ...	120, para. 1
3 ...	.....
4 ...	.....
490 ...	106, para. 1 123, paras. 1 to 3
491 ...	107
Explns. ...	107, 117
492 ...	112
492, *Expln.* ...	113
493, para. 1, cl. 1	554
2	106, para. 1, last cl., and 118, *Proviso 2nd.*
2 ...	.....
494 ...	90
Proviso ...	108, para. 1 114, *Proviso.*
495 ...	116
496 ...	119
497 ...	118, para. 1 123, para. 1
498, para. 1 ...	107, 123
2 ...	123
499, para. 1 ...	.....
2 ...	.....

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 41.
[2] Ditto ditto, s. 42.
[3] See Act XI, 1874, s. 43.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
499, para. 3 ...	123, paras. 1 & 4
Expln. ...	.....
500 ...	124, para. 1, and 125.
501 ...	126
502, para. 1 ...	514, para. 1
2 ...	2
3 ...	3
4 ...	4
5 ...	1
6 ...	121
7 ...	107, 514
503, para. 1 ...	514, para. 1
2 ...	2 & 3
3[1] ...	4
504, para. 1 ...	109
2 ...	120, para. 1
3 ...	.....
4 ...	109
505 ...	110
506 ...	110
507, para. 1 ...	123, para. 2
2 ...	3
508 ...	123, para. 3
509, para. 1 ...	112
2 ...	554
510, para. 1 ...	123, para. 1
2 ...	5
511 ...	124, para. 1
512 ...	2
513 ...	126
514, para. 1	514, para. 1
2	paras. 2 & 3
3	para. 4
515, para. 1 ...	112, 114
2 ...	109
3 ...	117, para. 2
4 ...	511
516 ...	122
517 ...	111
518, with *Expln.* 1	144, para. 1
518, *Expln.* 2 ...	2
3 ...	3
4 ...	4
519 ...	143
520 ...	435, para. 3
521 ...	133
522 ...	134
523, para. 1 ...	135
2 ...	138, cl. (*a*)
3 ...	139
4 ...	141
5 ...	138, cl. (*c*), and 139
524, para. 1 ...	138, cl. (*b*)
2 ...	.....
525, para. 1 ...	136, & 137, para. 1 140, para. 2.
2 ...	140, para. 3
526, para. 1 ...	139, para. 1 140, para. 1
2 ...	140, para. 2
527[2] ...	137, para. 2

[1] See Act XI, 1874, s. 44.

[2] See Act XI, 1874, s. 45.

ACT X OF 1872.	BILL.
528 ...	142
529 ...	1, para. 2
530 ...	145
531 ...	146
532 ...	147
533 ...	148, para. 1
534 ...	522
535 ...	1, para. 2
536 ...	488
537 ...	489
538 ...	490
539 ...	558, para. 1
540 ...	1, para. 2
541 ...	1, para. 2

Table shewing correspondence of the section-numbers of Act XI of 1874 separately with those of the Bill.

ACT XI OF 1874.	BILL.
1 ...	4, cls. (*q*) & (*r*), 28, 204, para. 1
2 ...	4, para. 2, cl. 1
3 ...	380, para. 1
4 ...	7, para. 1, cl. 2, para. 3
5 ...	14, para. 3
6 ...	192, para. 1, 528, para. 1
7 ...	.....
8 ...	425
9 ...	178, *Proviso.*
10 ...	.....
11 ...	527
12 ...	447, para. 2, 448
13 ...	340
14 ...	209
15 ...	218, cl. 1
16 ...	254
17 ...	260, cl. (*i*)
18 ...	193, para. 1
19 ...	286
20 ...	288
21 ...	306, para. 1, 307
22, cl. 1 ...	410
2 ...	418, 423, cl. (*d*)
3 ...	371, para. 3
4 ...	.....
5 ...	378, 429
23 ...	.....
24, cl. 1 ...	.....
2 ...	415, *Expln.*
25 ...	548
26 ...	Om., see secs. 421, 423
27 ...	422, cl. 2
28 ...	423
29, cl. 1 ...	436, cl. 1
2 ...	*Proviso* (*b*)
30 ...	439
31 ...	437
32 ...	383, 390
33 ...	391, para. 2, 394
34, cl. 1 ...	401, para. 1
2 ...	4
3 ...	.....
35 ...	504, para. 1, 505, 507
36 ...	165, para. 4
37 ...	514, para. 5
38 ...	517, para. 1 & *Expln.*
39 ...	465, para. 2
40 ...	232, *Ill.*
41 ...	371, para. 1, 548
42 ...	4, last para.
43 ...	Chapter IX
44 ...	514, para. 4
45 ...	137, para. 2

Table shewing correspondence of the section-numbers of the High Courts Act (X of 1875) with those of the Bill.

ACT X OF 1875.	BILL.	ACT X OF 1875.	BILL.
1 ...	...	31 ...	340
2 ...	2	32 ...	267
3 ...	4, 266	33 ...	274, 276
4 ...	334	34 ...	272
5 ...	335	35 ...	451
6 ...	5	36 ...	452
7 ...	226	37 ...	452
8 ...	226	38 ...	276
9 ...	227	39 ...	311
10 ...	227	40 ...	312
11 ...	228	41 ...	312
12 ...	229	42 ...	313
13 ...	210, 548	43 ...	318
14 ...	273, 403	44 ...	314
15 ...	231	45 ...	315
16 ...	230	46 ...	318
17 ...	233	47 ...	277, 278
18 ...	234	48 ...	279
19 ...	235	49 ...	276
20 ...	236	50 ...	316
21 ...	237	51 ...	317
22 ...	238	52 ...	.....
23 ...	239	53 ...	277
24 ...	225	54 ...	278
25 ...	594	55 ...	279
26 ...	220	56 ...	279
27 ...	336	57 ...	278
28 ...	271	58 ...	280
29 ...	271	59 ...	286
30 ...	272	60 ...	287

ACT X OF 1875.	BILL.	ACT X OF 1875.	BILL.
61 ...	342	92 ...	300
62 ...	289, 290	93 ...	299
63 ...	292	94 ...	301
64 ...	293	95 ...	303
65 ...	296	96 ...	302
66 ...	344	97 ...	305
67 ...	295	98 ...	305
68 ...	365	99 ...	283
69 ...	294	100 ...	308
70 ...	543	101 ...	434
71 ...	509	102 ...	240
72 ...	510	103 ...	384
73 ...	.....	104 ...	384, 385
74 ...	512	105 ...	386, 387
75 ...	288	106 ...	545, 546
76 ...	503, 504, 505, 507	107 ...	.....
77 ...	338	108 ...	392, 394, 395
78 ...	339	109 ...	35
79 ...	.....	110 ...	396
80 ...	540	111 ...	397
81 ...	90	112 ...	399
82 ...	87	113 ...	368
83 ...	89	114 ...	382
84 ...	90	115 ...	517
85 ...	291	116 ...	544
86 ...	94	117 ...	403
87 ...	96	118 ...	211
88 ...	104	119 ...	511
89 ...	485	120 ...	465
90 ...	297	121 ...	466
91 ...	298	122 ...	467

ACT X OF 1875.	BILL.	ACT X OF 1875.	BILL.
123 ...	468	139 ...	513
124 ...	470	140 ...	106
125 ...	471	141 ...	106
126 ...	473	142 ...	522
127 ...	472	143 ...	1
128 ...	474	144 ...	....
129 ...	475	145 ...	194
130 ...	341	146 ...	333
131 ...	196	147 ...	526
132 ...	197	148 ...	491
133 ...	195	149 ...	539
134 ...	195	150 ...	352
135 ...	476	151 ...	345
136 ...	498	152 ...	25
137 ...	514	153 ...	558
138 ...	514, 516		

Table shewing correspondence of the section-numbers of the Presidency Magistrates' Act (IV of 1877) with those of the Bill.

ACT IV OF 1877.	BILL.	ACT IV OF 1877.	BILL.
1 ...	.....	31 ...	537
2 ...	.....	32 ...	203
3 ...	1	33 ...	204
4 ...	.....	34 ...	90, 204
5 ...	342, 558	35 ...	204
6 ...	4	36 ...	90
7 ...	.....	37 ...	205
8 ...	7, 18, 19, 20, 25	38 ...	196
9 ...	18, 20, 21	39 ...	197
10 ...	3	40 ...	195
11 ...	32	41 ...	195
12 ...	33	42 ...	195
13 ...	35	43 ...	195
14 ...	5	44 ...	476
15 ...	64	45 ...	199
16 ...	164	46 ...	195, 196, 197
17 ...	551	47 ...	68
18 ...	177	48 ...	69
19 ...	179	49 ...	70
20 ...	180	50 ...	73
21 ...	182	51 ...	74
22 ...	181	52 ...	93
23 ...	185	53 ...	90
24 ...	531	54 ...	186
25 ...	191	55 ...	186
26 ...	.....	56 ...	75, 77
27 ...	204	57 ...	.....
28 ...	191	58 ...	76
29 ...	198	59 ...	77
	200	60 ...	79

ACT IV OF 1877.	BILL.	ACT IV OF 1877.	BILL.
61 ...	.....	92 ...	216
62 ...	65	93 ...	217
63 ...	82	94 ...	221
64 ...	83, 84	95 ...	222
65 ...	85, 86	96 ...	223
66 ...	.....	97 ...	554
67 ...	87	98 ...	225
68 ...	88	99 ...	227
69 ...	89	100 ...	227
70 ...	63, 496	101 ...	228
71 ...	497	102 ...	229
72 ...	499	103 ...	231
73 ...	500	104 ...	230
74 ...	496	105 ...	233
75 ...	501	106 ...	234
76 ...	502	107 ...	235
77 ...	514	108 ...	236
78 ...	514	109 ...	237
79 ...	514	110 ...	238
80 ...	513	111 ...	239
81 ...	207	112 ...	240
82 ...	208	113 ...	403
83 ...	208, 353	114 ...	241, 370
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R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. 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.

[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 19th January, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1882.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Preamble. For the purpose of amending the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section 266. 1. In the proviso to section 266 of the said Code, for clause (*h*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—"(*h*) the salary of a public officer, or of any servant of a railway company, when such salary does not exceed twelve rupees *per mensem*, and one moiety of the salary of any such officer or servant, when his salary exceeds that amount;"

Amendment of sections 434 and 650A. 2. In section 434 of the said Code, line 3, before the word "Courts", and in section 650A of the said Code, line 1, before the word "Court", the words "Civil or Revenue" shall be inserted, and the following words shall be added to the latter section, namely :—"The Governor General in Council may by like notification cancel any notification made under this section, but not so as to invalidate the service of any summons previously served."

Amendment of section 539. 3. In section 539 of the said Code, after the word "charitable" the words "or religious" shall be inserted; in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the same section, for the words "of the charity," the words "under the trust" shall be substituted, and in the last paragraph of the same section, after the word "exercised" the words "with the previous sanction of the Local Government" shall be inserted.

In cases of [illegible] 4. The following section shall be inserted after section 645 of the said Code (namely) :—

"645A. In any Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty cause of salvage, towage or collision, the Court, whether it be exercising its original or appellate jurisdiction, may if it think fit, and shall if either party to such cause shall, at any stage of the proceedings, in such manner as the Court [illegible] from time to time, direct, two or more persons [illegible] such assessors shall attend and assist accordingly.

"Every such assessor shall receive such fees for his attendance as the Court by rule prescribes. Such fees shall be paid by such of the parties as the Court in each case may direct."

Repeal of enactments. 5. Act No. X of 1840, section two, and Act No. VII of 1880, section eighty-five, are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make two or three small amendments of the Code which the experience of the last three years has shewn to be desirable. Section 266 of the Code now exempts from attachment a moiety of the salaries of Government servants and Railway servants. It is now proposed to exempt entirely the salaries of such servants when below a certain small amount, say Rs. 12 per mensem. The proposed legislation is supported by the Local Governments of Bombay, Madras and the North-Western Provinces. The object of course is to benefit the public by providing (as far as the law can do so) that its servants shall not be reduced to a state of inefficiency by the action of their creditors.

The learned Advocate-General of Bengal has held that in section 539, which provides for suits relating to public charities, the word "charitable" does not include, as it would do in England, "religious"; there seems, therefore, no means of getting the Court to settle a scheme for the administration of a public religious endowment, and great inconvenience has been felt in consequence both in the Lower Provinces and the Panjáb. The second object of the Bill is therefore to amend the section by inserting after "charitable" the words "or religious"; and section 2 of Act No. X of 1840, which might impede the framing of a scheme for the endowment to which it relates, will be repealed.

Doubts, again, have been raised as to whether sections 434 and 650 A refer to Revenue, as well as to Civil, Courts, and whether a notification issued under the latter section can be cancelled. The Bill will preclude [illegible]

Lastly, the [illegible] fee to its proper [illegible] in Act VII of [illegible] of assessors in certain [illegible] Admiralty or Vice-Ad[illegible]

WHITLEY STOKES.

Calcutta,
The 16th January, 1882.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January, 1882 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 744, dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 64 S. & C., dated 31st March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
" Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 943, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
To Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 412, dated 5th April, 1881 [Papers No. 3].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 310, dated 1st June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No 3].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 429T., dated 9th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
" Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1117, dated 6th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
" Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 343, dated 15th June, 1881 [Paper No. 6].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1589, dated 5th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 122, dated 5th March, 1881.
" Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1668, dated 15th July, 1881, and enclosures.
To Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 51 S. & C., dated 15th July, 1881.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1272, dated 29th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 144, dated 25th January, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
" Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 798, dated 28th February, 1881 [Papers No 9].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1562, dated 9th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Marine Department, No. 331, dated 8th June, 1881, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 2559, dated 27th August, 1881.
" Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 124 S. & C., dated 11th August, 1881, and enclosures.
Office memorandum to Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 788, dated 14th September, 1881.
Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2989, dated 12th September, 1881.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 6138-4 P., dated 5th September, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
" Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 129 S. & C., dated 18th August, 1881 [Papers No. 11].
" Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 114, dated 28th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
" Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 39, dated 6th October, 1881.
" Ditto ditto ditto No. 168 S. & C., dated 20th October, 1881, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 909 T., dated 2nd August, 1881.
" Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1794, dated 9th December, 1881.

2. To meet a doubt that has arisen we have provided, in section 5 of the Bill as introduced (now section 4), that nothing in the Bill shall apply to any ship belonging to or in the service of the Government of India.

3. We have made the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 6 of the Bill as introduced (now section 137) apply only to cases where material damage has been caused. We have, also, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, limited the application of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the same section to British ships.

4. At the suggestion of the same Board we have, in section 9 of the Bill as introduced (now section 140), given to the Court making an investigation power to enquire into charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers whether they are certificated or not. We have also provided that in every case in which any charge of incompetency, misconduct, wrongful act or default arises, the Court shall, before the commencement of the enquiry, furnish the Master, Mate or Engineer concerned with a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

5. We have amended the fourth paragraph of section 12 (now section 143) in the manner recommended by the Board of Trade, and required the Court in cases involving any question as

to the cancellation or suspension of the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer to constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the merchant service. This amendment will bring the section into harmony with Imperial legislation, and in cases where it is not practicable to procure on the spot the attendance of two assessors so qualified, the Local Government will no doubt be able to send a duly qualified assessor from some other place.

6. In section 16 of the Bill as introduced (now section 147) we have provided that the certificate granted in lieu of a cancelled or suspended certificate shall be of a grade lower than the one cancelled or suspended. We have also, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Local Governments, empowered them to grant under that section certificates without being advised by the Court to do so.

7. At the suggestion of the Board of Trade, we have, in section 17 of the Bill as introduced (now section 14), made it clear that the Local Government cannot suspend or cancel, in the cases mentioned in that section, certificates granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. It is, however, unnecessary to limit the words "any Local Government" in that section by adding the words "in British India," as recommended by the Board. The expression "Local Government" is defined in the General Clauses Act, 1868, to mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in the part of British India in which the Act containing such expression shall operate.

8. At the request of the Bengal Government, we have called the officer who may be appointed under section 28 of the Bill as introduced (now section 153 the Health-officer, and have given him the powers conferred on a Shipping-master by the Merchant Shipping Act, I of 1859. We have also modified clause (*b*) of that section so as to confine the power to medically examine persons on board to the medical examination of seamen or apprentices.

9. The provisions of section 19B in section 28 of the Bill as introduced have been generally objected to on the ground that they permit unnecessary interference between Masters and Seamen, and we have accordingly omitted them.

10. The Bill as introduced repealed and re-enacted the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1875 and 1878. In compliance with the wishes of many persons concerned with merchant shipping, we have carried the process of consolidation somewhat further, and now propose to repeal and re-enact the unrepealed portions of the following enactments :—

Act I of 1859.
IV of 1875.
XIII of 1876.
XIII of 1878.
VII of 1880, Chapter III.

We have taken the opportunity to make a few amendments in the law so dealt with. Thus in section 13, corresponding with Act I of 1859, section 10, we have given the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to fix the fees payable by candidates for examination for certificates as masters or mates.

11. In section 14, corresponding with section 11 of the same Act, we have given Local Governments the power, conferred on the Board of Trade by section 134 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, of requiring the further examination of persons reported by the examiners to be qualified for certificates.

12. The punishment which can be awarded under section 79 of the same Act is imprisonment for two years. We have made it (section 106) fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment which may extend to two years, or both.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that its passing be deferred till the mercantile community and the Board of Trade have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the measure.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 25th January, 1882.

No. II.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1882.

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No. II.

A Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS by section 288 of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," it is enacted that, if the Governor General of India in Council, or the respective Legislative Authorities in any British possession abroad, by any Acts, Ordinances or other appropriate legal means, apply or adapt any of the provisions in the Third Part of this Act contained to any British ships registered at, trading with or being at any place within their respective jurisdictions, and to the owners, masters, mates and crews thereof, such provisions, when so applied and adapted as afore-

Preamble. Act I of 1859 Preamble.

said, and as long as they remain in force, shall in respect of the ships and persons to which the same are applied be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed; and whereas it is expedient to apply to ships registered at, trading with or being at any port or place in British India, certain provisions of the Third Part of the said Act with such adaptations and modifications as are required;

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of merchant shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1882;"

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1882.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all offices constituted, fees fixed, directions given, persons nominated, rules made, forms sanctioned, scales fixed, proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made, persons authorized and other things duly done under any of the said Acts shall, so far as may be practicable, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, fixed, given, nominated, made, sanctioned, fixed, commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made, authorized and done hereunder.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"ship."

"home-trade ship" includes every ship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India or in the island of Ceylon;

"Home trade ship," "foreign-going ship," "master," "seaman."

"foreign-going ship" includes every ship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India nor on the continent of British India nor in the island of Ceylon;

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship;

"seaman" includes every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship.

Act not to apply to certain ships. **4.** Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India or belonging to any foreign Prince or State, and nothing in Chapters II to XII (both inclusive) shall, except as provided in sections thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, ninety-five and one hundred, be deemed to apply to any ship belonging to a subject of any foreign Prince or State.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 4, & Act I of 1859, s. 114. But see s. 124 of this Bill, and M. S. Act, 1854, s. 256.

CHAPTER II.

SHIPPING OFFICES.

Shipping offices. **5.** A shipping office shall be established at each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and at such other ports as the Governor General in Council hereafter deems necessary. For every such office there shall be a superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary deputies, clerks and servants, at such salaries and subject to such regulations, as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a shipping master.

Act I of 1859, s. 2.

Appointment, &c., of shipping masters and deputies. **6.** The Local Government may appoint and remove such shipping masters and deputies, who shall respectively be subject to the control of that Government or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

Act I of 1859, s. 3.

Business of shipping masters. **7.** It shall be the general business of shipping masters appointed under this Act to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged, and to perform such other duties relating to seamen and ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or as may hereafter under the powers herein contained be, committed to them.

Act I of 1859, s. 4.

It shall also be the duty of shipping masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorized so to do by Act No. XIX of 1850 *(concerning the binding of Apprentices)*, and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

Fees to be paid upon engagements and discharges. **8.** Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the table marked (A) in the second schedule hereto annexed, as are from time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping masters as hereinafter mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 5.

Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the shipping offices; and all shipping masters, their deputies, clerks and servants may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Fees by whom to be paid, &c. **9.** Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office or before a shipping master shall pay to the shipping master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct, in respect of each such engagement or discharge from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain, any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the table marked (B) in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Act I of 1859, s. 6.

Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the shipping master in addition to such fee.

Act I of 1859, s. 7.

Penalty on shipping master taking other remuneration. **10.** Any shipping master, deputy shipping master, or any clerk or servant in any shipping office, who demands or receives any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any ship, excepting the lawful fees payable under this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his office.

Act I of 1859, s. 8.

Business of shipping office may be transacted at custom-house or elsewhere. **11.** The Local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate shipping office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the shipping office shall be conducted at the custom-house, or at the office of the master-attendant or harbour-master, or at such other office as the Government directs, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such custom-house or office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping office, and the officer of customs or other officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping master within the meaning of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF MASTERS AND MATES.

Act I of 1859, s. 9.

Examinations. **12.** Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters or mates of foreign-going ships or of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, or who wish to procure certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 10.

Local Government to appoint examiners. **13.** The Local Government, or any board or officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, shall from time to time nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners.

Rules for conduct of examination.

Fees at such rates as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf, shall be paid by all applicants for examination.

Fees.

Act I of 1859, s. 11.

Certificates of competency. **14.** The Local Government, or such board or officer as aforesaid, shall deliver to every applicant who is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on boardship, a certificate (hereinafter called a "certificate of competency") to the effect that he is competent to act as master or mate of a foreign-going ship or of a home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, as the case may be:

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

M. S. Act, 1854, s. 13.

Act I of 1859, s. 12.

Certificates of service. **15.** Certificates of service differing in form from certificates of competency shall be granted as follows; (that is to say)—

(*a*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as master in the British merchant service or as master of any foreign-going ship registered under Act No. X of 1841, or who has attained or shall attain the rank of lieutenant, master, passed mate or second mate, or any higher rank, in the service of Her Majesty, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master for foreign-going ships.

(*b*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as mate in the British merchant service or as mate of any such ship as aforesaid shall be entitled to a certificate of service as mate for foreign-going ships.

(*c*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as master or mate of a home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master or mate (according to such previous service) for such home-trade ships.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the Local Government or such other authority as aforesaid shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons so respectively entitled thereto upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

Act I of 1859, s. 13.

No foreign-going ship and no home trade ship above 800 tons to go to sea without certificated master, &c. **16.** No foreign-going ship or home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any port in British India unless the master and one officer besides the master have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such master or mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 14.

Certificates for foreign going ships available for home-trade ships. **17.** Every certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home-trade ship, and

shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a foreign-going ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 15.

18. All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate; and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government shall direct. A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Record of grants, cancellations, &c., of certificates.

Act I of 1859, s. 16.

19. Whenever any master or mate proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government or such other authority as aforesaid that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which by the record so kept as aforesaid he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Loss of certificate.

Act IV of 1875, s. 29.

20. Sections twelve to nineteen (both inclusive) shall not apply to ships registered under Act No. X of 1841 and trading between ports in British India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

CHAPTER IV.

ENGAGEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Act I of 1859, s. 18.

21. The Local Government, or any board or officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit licenses to engage or supply seamen for ships, to continue for such periods, to be upon such terms and to be revocable upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

Licenses to procure seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 19.

22. The following offences shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Penalties.

(*a*) If any person not licensed as aforesaid, other than the owner or master or mate of the ship, or some person who is *bonâ fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or a shipping master duly appointed as aforesaid, engages or supplies any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall for each seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For supplying seamen without license.

(*b*) If any person employs any unlicensed person, other than persons so excepted as aforesaid, for the purpose of engaging or supplying any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall for each seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, if licensed, shall in addition forfeit his license.

For employing unlicensed persons.

(*c*) If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall for every seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For receiving seamen illegally supplied.

23. If any person demands or receives, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorized, for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, if licensed as aforesaid, shall in addition forfeit his license.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

24. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

25. Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

Form and contents of agreement.

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

26. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

27. Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-five, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on;

and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the word "seaman" includes also a Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

28. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, such seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

29. In the case of all foreign-going ships, in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions the same are registered, the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements; (that is to say)—

Rules as to agreements in case of foreign-going ships.

(*a*) Every agreement made in any port in British India (except in such cases of agreements with substitutes as are hereafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping master.

Agreement to be signed by seaman.

(*b*) Such shipping master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

Shipping master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

(*c*) When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping master, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the master.

To be in duplicate.

(*d*) In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable, be made before some shipping master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen; and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

Provision for substitutes.

30. In the case of foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages, so that no such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival; and every person entering into such agreement, whether engaged upon the first commencement thereof or otherwise, shall enter into and sign the same in the manner hereby required for other foreign-going ships; and every person engaged thereunder, if discharged in any port in British India, shall be discharged in the manner hereby required for the discharge of seamen belonging to other foreign-going ships.

Act I of 1859, s. 23.

Foreign-going ships making short voyages may have running agreements.

31. The master of every foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made shall, upon every return to any port in British India before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the shipping master at such port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall upon every such return endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship again leaves port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the shipping master. Any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. The shipping master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall re-deliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

Act I of 1859, s. 24.

Engagement and discharge of seamen in the meantime.

32. For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to foreign-going ships which have running agreements as aforesaid, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed, and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 25.

Fees to be paid on such running agreements.

33. In the case of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a shipping master in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to foreign-going ships; and in every case in which the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each

Act I of 1859, s. 26.

In home-trade ships agreement to be entered into before a shipping master or other witness.

seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest his signature.

Act I of 1859, s. 27.

Special agreements for home-trade ships belonging to same owner.

34. In cases where several home-trade ships belong to the same owner, the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this section.

Act I of 1859, s. 28.

Penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed.

35. If in any case a master carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in the form and manner and at the place and time hereby in such case required, the master shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 29.

Changes in crew to be reported.

36. The master of every foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a shipping master, shall, before finally leaving British India, sign and send to the nearest shipping master a full and accurate statement, in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving British India, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and such statement shall be admissible in evidence subject to all just exceptions.

Act I of 1859, s. 30.

To prevent infraction of Act, shipping master may board vessels and muster seamen.

37. For the purpose of preventing any seamen from being shipped at any port in British India contrary to the provisions of this Act, the shipping master by himself or his deputy may enter at any time on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said shipping master or deputy in such duty shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 115.

Engagements between masters of foreign ships and lascars or Native seamen.

38. When the master of a foreign ship being at any port in British India engages any lascar or other Native seaman to proceed to any port out of British India, he shall enter into an agreement with such seaman, and the agreement shall be made before a shipping master in the manner hereinbefore provided for the making of agreements in the case of foreign-going ships, and all the provisions of sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-nine respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman; and the master of such foreign ship shall give to the shipping master a bond with the security of some approved person resident in British India for an amount calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of the said agreement and stipulations.

Fees payable in respect of such engagements.

39. The fees fixed under section eight shall be payable in respect of every such engagement, and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed by section nine.

Act s.

Penalty for master of foreign ship illegally engaging Native seaman.

40. If any lascar or other Native seaman is engaged by the master of any foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in the two last preceding sections, such master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such seaman so engaged. The shipping master, by himself or his deputy, may enter on board any foreign ship upon which he has reason to believe that any such seaman has been shipped, and the provisions of section thirty-seven shall be applicable in respect of every such ship.

Power to board suspected ship.

Act s. 3

Production of agreements and certificates in case of foreign-going ship.

41. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for foreign-going ships (that is to say):—

(*a*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, on signing the agreement with his crew, produce to the shipping master before whom the same is signed, the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess; and upon such production being duly made, and the agreement being duly executed as hereby required, the shipping master shall sign and give to the master a certificate to that effect.

(*b*) In the case of running agreements for foreign-going ships, the shipping master shall before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, sign and give to the master, on his complying with the provisions herein contained with respect to such agreements, and producing to the shipping master the certificate of competency or service of any mate then first engaged by him, a certificate to that effect.

(*c*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate so to be given to him by the shipping master as aforesaid to the collector of customs, or, if there be no collector of customs, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance. No officer of customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain her until such certificate as aforesaid is produced.

(*d*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a shipping master at the place; and such shipping master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no officer of customs or other officer shall clear any foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

And if the master of any foreign-going ship fails to deliver the agreement to a shipping master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, he shall for every default be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

59, Rules as to production of agreements and certificates for home-trade ships.

42. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons; (that is to say)—

(*a*) No such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her final port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival.

(*b*) The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty-one days after either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December in any year) within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any port in British India, transmit or deliver to some shipping master in British India every agreement made within the six months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the shipping master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

(*c*) The shipping master shall thereupon give to the master or owner a certificate of such delivery and production; and no officer of customs or other officer authorized to grant a port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without the production of such certificate; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such officer may detain her until the said certificate is produced.

And if the agreement for any home-trade ship is not delivered or transmitted by the master or owner to a shipping master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, such master or owner shall for every default be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

9, Alterations to be void unless attested to have been made with the consent of all parties.

43. Every erasure, interlineation, or alteration in any such agreement with seamen as is required by this Act (except additions so made as hereinbefore directed for shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation, or alteration by the written attestation (if made in Her Majesty's dominions) of some shipping master, justice, officer of customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of Her Majesty's dominions) of a British consular officer, or where there is no such officer, of two respectable British merchants.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

44. The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and, if necessary, a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

9, Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

45. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages, and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court or Magistrate hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Engagement of Native seamen.

46. The Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may, by order in writing signed by its secretary or by such officer, prohibit any person from engaging in the territories subject to the said Government, or in any specified portion of such territories, any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board any ship specified in such order; but in all such cases the reasons for the prohibition shall be stated in writing.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in this section 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.

CHAPTER V.

WAGES.

A.—Regulation of Advances.

Regulation of advances and advance-notes.

47. No advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given for any greater sum than the amount of one month's wages, nor unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same and an accurate statement of the amount thereof, and no advance-note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a shipping master, unless in the presence of such shipping master.

Advances irregularly or improperly made not to be a discharge of wages.

48. If any advance of wages is made or any advance-note given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or advance-note given, and in the case of any advance-note so given, no person shall be sued thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained unless he sues in person or by his agent a party to the irregular or improper manner of giving the same.

B.—Allotment of Wages.

Stipulations for allotment to be inserted in the agreement.

49. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence, which are made at the commencement of the voyage, shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the Local Government, and shall be made for the benefit only of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note, and shall be payable to the shipping master on account of such relative of the

Allotment-notes.

seaman or member of his family. Such allotment shall not in any case exceed one-third of the wages of the seaman.

Act I of 1859, s. 39.

50. The owner or any agent who has authorized the drawing of an allotment-note shall pay to the shipping master on demand the sums allotted by the note, when and as the same are made payable, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid; and in the event of such sums not being paid to the shipping master on demand, the shipping master may sue for and recover them with costs. The seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book, to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate trying the case considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

Owner, &c., to pay to shipping master the sums allotted.

Suits on allotment-notes.

Evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 40.

51. The shipping master, on receiving any such sum as aforesaid, shall pay it over to the person named in the allotment-note. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the shipping master or his deputy; and the said book shall be at all times open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Receipts and payments by shipping master on account of allotment-notes.

C.—Discharge and Payment of Wages.

rt I of 1859, s. 41.

52. All seamen discharged from any foreign-going ship at any port in British India in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions the ship is registered, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a shipping master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent Court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any seaman belonging thereto, or, except as aforesaid, pays his wages in any other manner, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and in the case of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, seamen may, if the owner or master so desires, be discharged and receive their wages in like manner.

Discharge from foreign-going ships to be made before shipping master.

ct I of 1859, s. 42.

53. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a shipping master, to such shipping master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, of his wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. No deduction from the wages of any seamen (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall during the voyage enter the various matters in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

Master to deliver account of wages.

54. Upon the discharge of any seaman or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge; and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and the master shall also upon the discharge of every certificated mate, whose certificate of competency or service has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate, and shall in default be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 43.

On discharge, masters to give seamen certificates of discharge, and return certificates of competency or service to mates.

55. Every shipping master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court or Magistrate, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

Act I of 1859, s. 44.

Shipping master may decide questions which parties refer to him

An award made by a shipping master under this section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under the provision of section sixty-seven.

How award may be enforced.

56. In any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman carried on before any shipping master under the provisions of this Act, such shipping master may call upon the owner or his agent, or upon the master or any mate or other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power relating to any matter in question in such proceeding, and may call before him and examine any of such persons being then at or near the place on any such matter.

Act I of 1859, s. 45.

Master and others to produce ship's papers to shipping masters, and give evidence.

Every owner, agent, master, mate or other member of the crew who, when called upon by the shipping master, does not produce any such paper or document as aforesaid if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable excuse for such default, for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

t I of 1859, .6.

57. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages; (that is to say)—

Settlement of wages.

(*a*) Upon the completion before a shipping master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman shall respectively, in the presence of the shipping master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the shipping master shall also sign and attest the release and shall retain the same.

Release to be signed before and attested by the shipping master.

(*b*) Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

To be a discharge.

(*c*) A copy of such release, certified under the hand of such shipping master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

And to be evidence.

(*d*) In cases in which discharge and settlement before a shipping master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

No other receipt to be a discharge.

(*e*) Upon any payment being made by a master before a shipping master, the shipping master shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

Voucher to be given to master and to be evidence.

XIII of 1, s. 4.

58. No seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India shall be discharged without the previous sanction in writing of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, and such sanction shall be given or withheld at the discretion of the officer so appointed; but whenever it is withheld, the reasons for so withholding it shall be recorded by him in writing.

Discharge of seamen.

Any person discharging a seaman or apprentice in wilful disobedience to the prohibition contained in this section, 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.

D.—Legal Right to Wages.

Act I of 1859, s.

59. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work, or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

ght to wages and provisions when to begin.

Act I of 1859, s. 48.

60. No seaman shall by any agreement forfeit his lien upon the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his rights to wages in the case of the loss of the ship or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

Seamen not to give up certain rights.

Act I of 1859, s. 49.

61. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case be entitled to claim and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

Wages not to be dependent on the earning of freight.

Act I of 1859, s. 50.

62. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding section dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

In case of death, such wages to be paid as after mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 51.

63. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period.

Rights to wages in case of termination of service by wreck or illness.

Act I of 1859, s. 52.

64. No seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work; nor unless the Court or Magistrate hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment.

Act I of 1859, s. 53.

65. The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered, or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two day's pay for each of the days not exceeding ten days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

Period within which wages are to be paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 54. Act XIII of 1876, s. 10.

66. When any monies are payable in British India to any seaman or apprentice for wages or otherwise under any agreement wherein such monies are expressed to be payable in British currency, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover, in the current coin of British India,

Sum in current coin recoverable by seaman under an agreement expressing his wages, &c., to be payable in British currency.

the amount due to him estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

E.—Mode of recovering Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 55.

Seaman may sue summarily before any Magistrate for wages not exceeding 500 rupees.

67. Any seaman or apprentice or any person duly authorized on his behalf may sue, in a summary manner, before any Magistrate acting in or near to the place at which the service has terminated or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Order of Magistrate final.

Every order made by such Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

Act I of 1859, s. 56.

Levy of wages by distress.

68. When an order for the payment of wages is made by a Magistrate under the last preceding section and the wages are not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed, the sum mentioned in the order, with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by the Magistrate.

Act I of 1859, s. 57.

No suit for wages under 500 rupees to be instituted in Admiralty Court, &c., except in certain cases.

69. No suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of five hundred rupees shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or in any Court of civil judicature other than the Court of Small Causes, where such Court exists, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any such Court, or unless the Magistrate, acting under the authority of this Act, refers the case to be adjudged by such Court.

Act I of 1859, s. 58.

Master to have same remedies for wages as seamen.

70. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if, in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 1.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

71. In cases where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, such wages or expenses.

Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 2.

Suits, &c., to be instituted in name of Secretary of State in Council.

All suits and proceedings under this section shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER VI.

WAGES AND EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN.

Act I of 1859, s. 59.

Master to take charge of effects of deceased seamen.

72. Whenever a seaman or apprentice, on a voyage which is to terminate at any port in British India dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

Act I of 1859, s. 60.

Effects and wages to be paid to shipping master with full accounts.

73. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in British India, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has taken charge of or received, and also the wages due to deceased, to the shipping master at such port, and shall give to such shipping master an account of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such accounts shall be allowed unless verified, if there is an official log-book, by the entry therein herein before required, and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the shipping master to whom the account is rendered.

Act I of 1859, s. 61.

Penalties for not taking charge of or accounting for such monies and effects.

74. If the master fails to take such charge of the money or other effects of a seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to make such payment or delivery, or to give such account as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the shipping master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall in addition be punished with fine which may extend to treble the value of the money or effects, or if such value is not ascertained, to five hundred rupees.

All money, wages and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same Courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are hereby enabled to recover wages due to them.

Act I of 1859, s. 62.

Wages and property of deceased seamen may be paid without probate.

75. When money or effects left by or due to any deceased seaman or apprentice, are paid or delivered to a shipping master, then, subject to such deductions for expenses incurred in respect of the seaman or apprentice or of his said money and effects as the shipping master thinks proper to allow, the shipping master may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the said shipping master to be entitled thereto, and the said shipping master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or if he think fit so to do the shipping master may require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal representative of the deceased.

Act I of 1859, s. 63.

Disposal of wages or effects of deceased seamen not claimed within one year.

76. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by any shipping master to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such shipping master, it shall be the duty of the shipping master to cause such effects to be sold and to pay the proceeds of the sale and the unclaimed wages into the public treasury. If any subsequent claim is made to such money and is established to the satisfaction of the shipping master, the amount or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid out of the public treasury. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the shipping master, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court, and such Court, after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as seems just: Provided that, after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such wages or effects by the shipping master, no such claim shall be entertained without the sanction of the Local Government.

If subsequent claim be made thereto.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS, HEALTH AND ACCOMMODATION.

Act I of 1859, s. 64.

Survey of provisions and water on complaint made.

77. Any three or more of the crew of any ship registered at, trading with, or being at any port or place in British India, may complain to any shipping master or other officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity. Such officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship.

If such master does not thereupon provide other sufficient provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall in every such case be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Upon every such examination as aforesaid, the officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the shipping master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such shipping master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

Act I of 1859, s. 65.

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

78. If the officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made, certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 66.

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

79. In the following cases (that is to say):—

(*a*) if during a voyage the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for, is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore),

(*b*) if it is shown that any of such provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use,

the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages (that is to say):—

(1) If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or Native seaman:

(2) If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or Native seaman:

(3) In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or Native seaman.

But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case, that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, such Court or Magistrate shall take such circumstances into consideration and shall modify or refuse compensation as the justice of the case may require.

Act I of 1859, s. 67.

Medicines, &c., to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

80. All foreign-going ships and all home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances, suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council, and published at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the local official Gazettes, and in default thereof, the owner or master

of every such ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom and coming within the provisions of section 224 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Proviso.

Act I of 1859, s. 68.

81. Every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purposes of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall for every offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Masters to keep weights and measures on board.

Act I of 1859, s. 69.

82. Whenever the master or any seaman of any ship registered at any place in British India shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the ship, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the port from which he was shipped or other port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such port, by the owner of the ship without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies forming part of the revenues of British India, shall be a charge upon the ship, and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Expense of medical attendance and subsistence in case of illness how to be defrayed.

Act I of 1859, s. 70.

Act I of 1859, s. 70, amended by Act XIII of 1876, s. 9.

83. A place or places of shelter shall be provided below a well caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act; such place or places shall be so arranged as to allow for the men the following spaces:—

Place to be appropriated.

(*a*). For each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, ten superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck; or sixty cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet.

To European seamen.

(*b*). For each lascar or Native seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, six superficial and thirty-six cubic feet; and if the place allotted be under the top-gallant forecastle, such forecastle deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

To lascars or Native seamen.

Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage; and if any such place in any ship is not in the whole sufficiently large to give such space for each seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well ventilated, the owner shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this section, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and if any such space as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this section, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Place to be kept clear.

Penalty if place be not properly constructed.

Penalty for not keeping space clear.

84. The shipping-master at any port in British India, by himself or his deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such port, and inspect the provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Act I of 1859, s. 71.

Shipping master, &c., may enter on board any ship and inspect provisions, &c.

If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or to be deficient in quantity, the shipping-master shall proceed as provided in section seventy-seven, and the penalty prescribed in the said section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water.

Procedure if provisions, &c., are found to be bad.

CHAPTER VIII.

POWER TO MAKE COMPLAINTS.

85. If any seaman or apprentice, whilst on board any ship, states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such a place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seaman to go ashore, or send him ashore in proper custody, so that he may be enabled to make such complaint, and shall, in default, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 72.

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a justice.

CHAPTER IX.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN FROM IMPOSITION.

86. No wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any Court; and every payment of wages to a seaman shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages or of any incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same; and no power-of-attorney or authority for the receipt of any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

Act I of 1859, s. 73.

Sale of and charge upon wages to be invalid.

87. No debt exceeding in amount three [illegible] incurred by any seaman [illegible] he has engaged to [illegible] shall be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

Act I of 1859.

Debt exceeding three rupees when recoverable.

88. If any person demands or receives from any seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 75.

Penalty for overcharges by lodging-house keepers.

Act I of 1859, s. 76.

89. If any person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman or apprentice, and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by such seaman or apprentice, subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from such seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise, or absconds therewith, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and any Magistrate may, besides inflicting such penalty by summary order, direct the amount or value of such monies, documents or effects, subject to such deduction as aforesaid, to be forthwith paid to such seaman or apprentice.

Penalty for detaining seaman's effects.

Act I of 1859, s. 77.

90. Every person who, not being in the service of Her Majesty and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination before her actual arrival at the place of her discharge, without the permission of the master, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any Police-officer, to be by him taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

Persons not to go on board before the final arrival of ship, without permission.

Act I of 1859, s. 77.

91. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in British India, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for solicitations by lodging-house keepers.

CHAPTER X.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Act VII of 1880, s. 54.

92. Nothing in this chapter applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, [illegible] to the control of the Governor General in [illegible], appoint by name or in virtue of his office [illegible] exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the [illegible] imposed, on the local authority under this [illegible].

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

Act VII of 1880, s. 55.

93. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant-service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices, not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Act VII of 1880, s. 56.

94. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

Act VII of 1880, s. 57.

95. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 58.

96. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section ninety-four or section ninety-five, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 59.

97. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section ninety-four or section ninety-five, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

Act VII of 1880, s. 6.

98. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section ninety-seven, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

Every offence punishable under this section may be tried in any district or Presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or Presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Act VII of 1880, s. 61.

99. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a shipping master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Act VII of 1880, s. 62.

100. (*a*) If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1880, s. 63.

101. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

Act VII of 1880, s. 64.

102. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause (7).

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

Act VII of 1880, s. 65.

103. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section one hundred, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section one hundred and two, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

Act VII of 1880, s. 66.

104. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in British India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that he was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of British India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Act VII of 1880, s. 67.

105. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter, and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER XI.

DISCIPLINE.

Act I of 1859, s. 79.

106. Any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any ship registered at, trading with, or being at, any port or place in British India who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

Penalty for misconduct endangering ship or life or limb.

Act I of 1859, s. 80.

107. Any Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India may, upon application by the owner of any ship being within the jurisdiction of such Court, or by the part-owner or consignee, or by the agent of the owner, or by any certificated mate, or by one-third or more of the crew, of such ship, and upon proof on oath to the satisfaction of such Court that the removal of the master of such ship is necessary, remove him accordingly; and may also, with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the consignee of the ship, or if there is no owner or agent of the owner or consignee of the ship within the jurisdiction of the Court, then, without such consent, appoint a new master in his stead, and may also make such order and may require such security in respect of costs in the matter as it thinks fit.

Powers of Admiralty Court in India in certain cases to remove master and appoint a new master.

Act IV of 1875, s. 23, para. 2.

The powers conferred by this section may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at such port.

Exercise of such powers by principal criminal Courts.

Act I of 1859, s. 89.

108. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be punished summarily as follows; (that is to say)—

Offences of seamen and apprentices, and their punishments.

(*a*) For desertion he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned, and also, if such desertion takes place at any port or place not in British India, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any port or place in British India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts, to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.

Desertion.

(*b*) 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 the ship's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten weeks, and shall also, at the discretion of the Court, be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Neglecting or refusing to join, or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave.

(*c*) For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

Quitting without leave before ship is secured.

(*d*) For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.

Act of disobedience.

(*e*) For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Continued disobedience.

(*f*) For assaulting any master or mate he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Assault on officers.

(*g*) For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Combining to disobey.

(*h*) For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Wilful damage and embezzlement.

(*i*) For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay to such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, without prejudice to any further remedy.

Act of smuggling causing loss to owner.

Act I of 1859, s. 84.

109. Upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew. The offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or if she is at the time in port before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit. A statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished, or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid. In any subsequent legal proceeding, the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

Entry of offences to be made in official log, and to be read over, or a copy given to the offender, and his reply, if any, to be also entered.

Act I of 1859, s. 85.

110. Every seafaring person whom the master of any ship is, under the authority of this Act or any law, compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the master or owner or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline, and to the same penalties and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline, to which he would be subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

Seamen whom masters of ships are compelled to convey, and persons going in ships without leave, to be subject to penalties for breach of discipline.

Act I of 1859, s. 86.

111. 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 Police-officers who are hereby directed to give the same if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognizance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours or such shorter time as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at or near the place, at once convey him on board.

Master or owner may apprehend deserters without warrant.

If any such apprehension appears to the Court before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband or consignee, who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; but such fine, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

Act of 1854, s. 87.

112. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is brought before any Court on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, such Court may, if the master or the owner or his agent so requires, instead of committing the offender to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship, or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by or on behalf of the master or owner by reason of the offence, to be paid by the offender, and if necessary to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned, or which by virtue of his then existing engagement he may afterwards earn.

Deserters may be sent on board in lieu of being imprisoned.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 6.

113. Whenever any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India deserts or otherwise absents himself without leave from any ship in which he is engaged to serve, the master of the ship shall, within forty-eight hours of discovering such desertion or absence, report the same to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, unless in the meantime the deserter or absentee returns.

Deserters.

Any master wilfully neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

Act I of 1859, s. 88.

114. If any seaman or apprentice is imprisoned on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join, or to proceed to sea in, any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, or of his having committed any other breach of discipline, and if during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or of the owner or his agent, cause such seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his said ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed notwithstanding that the termination of the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not arrived.

Seamen imprisoned for desertion or breach of discipline may be sent on board before termination of sentence.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 7.

115. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, any Magistrate may deal with him in the same way as he may deal with a seaman or apprentice imprisoned on any of the grounds mentioned in section one hundred and fourteen.

Power to deal with imprisoned seamen not shipped in British India in accordance with section 114.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 8.

116. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned on a complaint made by or on behalf of the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, on any of the grounds mentioned in section one hundred

Rules as to imprisoned seamen.

and fourteen or for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, the following rules shall be observed:—

(*a*) No person shall, while such imprisonment lasts, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, engage any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board such ship;

the Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may tender such seaman or apprentice to the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, and if such master or owner, without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government or to such officer as aforesaid refuse to receive him on board, may require such master or owner to deposit in the local shipping office (1) the wages due to such seaman or apprentice, and his money, clothes and other effects, and (2) such sum as may in the opinion of the Local Government or of such officer as aforesaid be sufficient to defray the cost of the passage of the said seaman or apprentice to the port at which he was shipped, according to the scale of cost usual in the case of distressed seamen.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in clause (*a*) of this section 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.

Any master or owner refusing or neglecting to deposit such wages, money, clothes and other effects, or such sum as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Act I of 1859, s. 89.

117. In all cases of desertion from any ship registered at a port or place in British India while such ship is at any place out of British India, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the official log-book to the person or persons required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to endorse on the agreement a certificate of such desertion; and such person or persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry and also a copy of the said certificate of desertion. The master shall forthwith transmit such copies to the shipping master at the port where such seaman was engaged, who shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing.

Entries and certificates of desertion about to be copied, sent home, and admitted in evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 90.

118. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to, the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any port or place in British India, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book. Thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore con-

Facilities for proving desertion so far as concerns forfeiture of wages.

tained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 91.

119. Whenever in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding thirty rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

Costs of procuring imprisonment may, to the extent of thirty rupees, be deducted from wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 92.

120. Whenever any seaman contracts for wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as a month or other the period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of such forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

Amount of forfeiture how to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage.

Act I of 1859, s. 93.

121. All clothes, effects, wages, and emoluments which under the provisions hereinbefore contained are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied in the first instance in or towards the reimbursement of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and may, if earned subsequently to the desertion, be recovered by such master or by the owner or his agent in the same manner as the deserter might have recovered the same if they had not been forfeited; and in any legal proceeding relating to such wages, the Court may order the same to be paid accordingly; and, subject to such reimbursement, the same shall be paid into the public treasury and carried to the account of Government. In all other cases of forfeiture of wages under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific directions to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

Application of forfeitures.

Act I of 1859, s. 94.

122. Any question concerning the forfeiture of or deductions from the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 95.

123. If any seaman, on or before being engaged, wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship, or last alleged ship, or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees,

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

and such fine may be deducted from any wages he may earn by virtue of such engagement as aforesaid, and shall, subject to reimbursement of the loss and expenses (if any) occasioned by any previous desertion, be paid and applied in the same manner as other fines payable under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 96 M. S. Act, 1854, s. 256.

124. Whenever any seaman commits an act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to punish by enforcing such fine, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over and of the reply (if any) made by the offender shall be made, in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified with respect to the offences against discipline specified in and punishable under this Act.

Fines to be deducted from wages, and paid to shipping master.

Such fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows (that is to say), if the offender is discharged at any port or place in British India, and the offence, and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid, are proved, in the case of a foreign-going ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a home-trade ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such shipping master; and if before the final discharge of the crew in British India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of Her Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in British India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command of the ship into which he so enters or of the consular officer, officer of customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to British India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of foreign-going ships to the shipping master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of home-trade ships to the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged.

If any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over any such fine in manner aforesaid, he shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to six times the amount of the fine retained by him:

Provided that no act of misconduct for which any such fine as aforesaid has been inflicted and paid shall be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

1 of 1859, s. 7.

125. Every person who by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or to desert his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice to have so done, shall for every such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for enticing to desert and harbouring deserters.

126. Any person who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks.

Act I of 1859, s. 98.

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

127. If during the progress of a voyage the master of any ship registered at any port or place in British India, is superseded or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody; and shall in default be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Act I of 1859, s. 99.

On change of masters, documents hereby required to be handed over to successor.

CHAPTER XII.

OFFICIAL LOGS.

128. An official log-book of every ship registered at any port or place in British India, except home-trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the Local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

Act I of 1859, s. 103. Act, s. 280.

Official logs to be kept in forms sanctioned by Local Government.

129. Every entry in every official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

Act I of 1859, s. 104.

Entries to be made in due time.

130. Every master of a ship for which an official log-book is hereby required shall make or cause to be made therein entries of the following matters; (that is to say)—

Act I of 1859, s. 105.

Entries required in official log.

(*a*) Every legal conviction of any member of his crew and the punishment inflicted:

Convictions.

(*b*) Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required:

Offences.

(*c*) Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board and the punishment inflicted:

Punishments.

(*d*) A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on such particulars:

Conduct, &c., of crew.

(*e*) Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any):

Illness and injuries.

(*f*) Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof:

Deaths.

(*g*) Every birth happening on board with the sex of the infant, and the names of the parents:

Births.

(*h*) Every marriage taking place on board with the names and ages of the parties:

Marriages.

(*i*) The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place time, manner, and cause thereof:

Quitting ship.

(*j*) The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service during the voyage:

Wages of men entering navy.

(*k*) The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom:

Wages of deceased seamen.

(*l*) The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it:

Sale of deceased men's effects.

(*m*) Every collision with any other ship and the circumstances under which the same occurred.

Collisions.

131. The entries hereby required to be made in official log-books shall be signed as follows; (that is to say) every such entry shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew, and every entry of illness, injury, death, of birth shall be also signed by the surgeon or medical practitioner on board (if any); and every entry of wages due to, or of the sale of the effects of, any seaman or apprentice who dies shall be signed by the master and by the mate and some other member of the crew, and every entry of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service, shall be signed by the master and by the seaman or by the officer authorized to receive the seaman to such service.

Act I of 1859, s. 106.

Entries how to be signed.

132. The following offences in respect of official log-books shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Act I of 1859, s. 107.

Penalties in respect of official logs.

(*a*) If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall for each such offence incur the pecuniary penalty therein mentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*b*) Every person who makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in an official log-book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge in British India, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

(*c*) Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall for each such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

133. All entries made in any official log-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions.

Act I of 1859, s. 108.

Entries in official logs to be received in evidence.

134. The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the shipping master before whom the crew is discharged, the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some shipping master in British India the official log-book for the preceding half-year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book, as hereby required, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 109.

Official logs to be delivered to shipping master on ship's arrival at port of destination in British India.

135. If any ship ceases, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment, to fall within the operation of section one hundred and twenty-eight, the master or owner thereof shall, if such ship is then in any port in British India, within one month, and if she is elsewhere, within six months, deliver or transmit to the shipping master at the port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book duly made up to the time at which she ceased to be within such operation, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and if any ship is lost or abandoned, the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the shipping master at the port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made up to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 110.

Official logs to be transmitted to shipping master in case of transfer and in case of loss.

CHAPTER XIII.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

136. Nothing in this chapter affects the powers conferred by section 240 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, on Courts having Admiralty jurisdiction in India.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 23: Act XV of 1868, s. 10: Act XXVIII of 1861, s. 3.

Saving of powers of certain Admiralty Courts.

137. Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

See Act IV of 1875, s. 3, and section 81 of the Bill which afterwards became Act VII of 1880.

Report of casualties to be made to Government.

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India, or

Cf. M. S. Act, 1854, s. 432.

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing such information to the Local Government.

In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of such ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magisrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice uner this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 4.

136. If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-seven, clause (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct such Court to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made: another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs, the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 5.

139. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, all the principal Courts of ordinary criminal jurisdiction in every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section one hundred and thirty-eight.

Other Courts authorized to investigate casualties.

Act XIII of 1878, s. 3.

140. Any Court making an investigation under section one hundred and thirty-eight or section one hundred and thirty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of such investigation, against any master, mate or engineer as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

Power to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall before the commencement of such inquiry cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

141. If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section one hundred and thirty-eight or section one hundred and thirty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-nine, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct such Court to make an investigation into such charge.

Cf. s. 6 of Act IV of 1875. Also s. 2 of 17 & 18 Vic. c. 104.

Local Government may direct investigation in cases of incompetency or misconduct.

Before commencing such investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 7.

142. For the purpose of any investigation under this Act or any charge

Person accused to be heard.

mate or may appear in full opportunity of making a defence personally or otherwise.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 10

mon him to

143. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 8.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

(*a*) if such Court is a special Court, the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if such Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction, or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, the same powers as are exercisable by such Court in the exercise of such admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

When any investigation involves an appeara[illegible] liable to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master or engineer, the Court [illegible] shall constitute as its assessors for the investigation two [illegible] the Merchant-service Act, 1876, section [illegible] constitute as its assessors for the investigation any [illegible] and willing to act as such.

Such assessors shall attend during the investigation and [illegible] their opinion may be recorded in the proceedings. [illegible] of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

; IV of '5, s. 15.

144. If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

IV of 5, s. 16.

145. Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to commit for trial.

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter and deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible evidence to the effect—

Depositions.

that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held, and

that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining such witness.

A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had such opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made.

For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Act IV of 75, ss. 17 & 12.

[illegible] for the case of all investigations under this chapter, [illegible] to the Local Government a full report of the proceedings which it has held, together with the evidence.

In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, the Court is required to make a report to the Board of Trade, such report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of such report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

CHAPTER XIV.

SUSPENSION, &c., OF CERTIFICATES.

147. Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, on the Courts conducting investigations or inquiries under sections one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty and one hundred and forty-one of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Act.

When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, it may, in its report to the Local Government, advise such Government to grant, without examination, to the holder of such certificate, when such certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate; and, when such certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of such cancellation or suspension; and such Local Government, if it thinks fit, and if it is empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force to grant such certificate, may grant it under such enactment, but without examination. A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of such certificates.

The power to grant a certificate conferred by this section may be exercised by the Local Government even though the Court has not advised it so to do.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 18.

148. Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

Local Government may suspend or cancel certain certificates—

(*a*) if, upon any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

after investigation under this Act;

(*b*) if, upon any investigation made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, or upon any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make enquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that such master, mate or engineer is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act

after investigation under other Acts;

of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

Act IV of 1875, s. 18, cl. (d).

after conviction of any offence:

if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

(*d*) if (in the case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force:

after supersession.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, no certificate shall be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section one hundred and forty, or section one hundred and forty-one, as the case may be.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 19.

149. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section one hundred and forty-eight shall deliver it to the shipping-master, or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 20.

150. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section one hundred and forty-eight a certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancelment or suspension, to the Local Government which granted such certificate.

Report to other Local Governments.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 21.

151. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending, under section one hundred and forty-eight, the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Report to Board of Trade.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 22.

152. Any Local Government may, at any time, revoke any order of cancellment or suspension which it may have made under section one hundred and forty-eight or grant, without examination, to any person whose certificate has so cancelled or suspended a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.

Power to grant new certificate.

A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act.

A certificate of competency for a home-trade ship under this Act shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

CHAPTER XV.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

153. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

Bill, chap. s. 28.

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

Such officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred by section eighty-four on a shipping master;

(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board such ship;

(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such ship;

(*d*) power to call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and to require answers to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*e*) power to require any person so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

154. Whenever in the course of any legal proceedings instituted in any port or place in British India before any Judge or Magistrate or before any person authorized by law or consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of British India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted.

Act I of 18 s. 111.

Deposition to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

Provided that, if the proceeding be criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Judge, Magistrate or consular officer.

Proviso.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person purporting to have signed any such deposition; but any criminal proceeding, such certificate shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

t I of 1859, 113.

Wages, penalties, &c., payable by master or owner may be levied by distress of ship.

155. In all cases where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, penalties or other sums of money, then if the party so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship and the same is not paid at the time and in manner prescribed in the order, the Court or Magistrate who made the order may, in addition to any other powers which such Court or Magistrate may have for the purpose of compelling payment, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

s Act IV of 75, s. 30.

Amendment of Act X of 1841, sections 2, 15, 17 and 23.

156. In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act No. X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

t XIII of 76, s. 3.

Evidence of distress of seamen.

157. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, or by such other officer as it appoints in this behalf, to the effect that any seaman named therein is distressed, shall, in all proceedings under sections 211, 212 and 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, be conclusive evidence that such seaman is distressed within the meaning of the same sections; and any master of a British ship refusing to accept such seaman as a distressed seaman under the provisions of the said sections shall, for each seaman with respect to whom he so refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for refusing to accept distressed seamen.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
I of 1859 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1875 ...	An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1876 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

NUMBER AND YEAR.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
XIII of 1878 ...	An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1880 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.	Chapter III and section 84 so far as it relates to that chapter.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TABLE A—(*see section 8*).

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at shipping offices:—

(1) Engagement or discharge of crews—

				Rs.	A.	P.
In ships under	100	tons	...	3	0	0
From 100 to	200	„	...	7	0	0
200 to	300	„	...	10	0	0
300 to	400	„	...	12	8	0
400 to	500	„	...	15	0	0
500 to	600	„	...	17	8	0
600 to	700	„	...	20	0	0
700 to	800	„	...	22	8	0
800 to	900	„	...	25	0	0
900 to	1,000	„	...	27	8	0
above	1,000	„	...	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two rupees and eight annas.

(2) Engagement or discharge of seamen separately, one rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B—(*see section 9*).

Sums to be deducted from wages by way of partial repayment of fees in Table A—

(1) In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge.

	Rs.	A.	P.
From wages of any master, purser, engineer, surgeon, carpenter or steward ...	0	12	0
From wages of all others except apprentices ...	0	8	0

(2) In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge ... 0 8 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

☞ 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 Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th January, 1882 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 744, dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 64 S. & C., dated 31st March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
„ Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 943, dated 23rd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
To Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 412, dated 5th April, 1881 [Papers No. 3].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 310, dated 1st June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No 3].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 429T., dated 9th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1117, dated 6th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
„ Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 843, dated 15th June, 1881 [Paper No. 6].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1589, dated 5th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 122, dated 5th March, 1881.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1668, dated 15th July, 1881, and enclosures.
To Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 51 S. & C., dated 15th July, 1881.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1272, dated 29th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 144, dated 25th January, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 798, dated 28th February, 1881 [Papers No. 9].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1562, dated 9th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Marine Department, No. 331, dated 8th June, 1881, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 2559, dated 27th August, 1881.
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 124 S. & C., dated 11th August, 1881, and enclosures.
Office memorandum to Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 788, dated 14th September, 1881.
Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2989, dated 12th September, 1881.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 6138-4 P., dated 5th September, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 129 S. & C., dated 18th August, 1881 [Papers No. 11].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 114, dated 28th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 39, dated 6th October, 1881.
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 168 S. & C., dated 20th October, 1881, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 909 T., dated 2nd August, 1881.
„ Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1794, dated 9th December, 1881.

2. To meet a doubt that has arisen we have provided, in section 5 of the Bill as introduced (now section 4), that nothing in the Bill shall apply to any ship belonging to or in the service of the Government of India.

3. We have made the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 6 of the Bill as introduced (now section 137) apply only to cases where material damage has been caused. We have also, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, limited the application of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the same section to British ships.

4. At the suggestion of the same Board we have, in section 9 of the Bill as introduced (now section 140), given to the Court making an investigation power to inquire into charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers whether they are certificated or not. We

have also provided that in every case in which any charge of incompetency, misconduct, wrongful act or default arises, the Court shall, before the commencement of the enquiry, furnish the Master, Mate or Engineer concerned with a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

5. We have amended the fourth paragraph of section 12 (now section 143) in the manner recommended by the Board of Trade, and required the Court in cases involving any question as to the cancellation or suspension of the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer to constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the merchant service. This amendment will bring the section into harmony with Imperial legislation, and in cases where it is not practicable to procure on the spot the attendance of two assessors so qualified, the Local Government will no doubt be able to send a duly qualified assessor from some other place.

6. In section 16 of the Bill as introduced (now section 147) we have provided that the certificate granted in lieu of a cancelled or suspended certificate shall be of a grade lower than the one cancelled or suspended. We have also, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Local Governments, empowered them to grant under that section certificates without being advised by the Court to do so.

7. At the suggestion of the Board of Trade, we have, in section 17 of the Bill as introduced (now section 14), made it clear that the Local Government cannot suspend or cancel, in the cases mentioned in that section, certificates granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. It is, however, unnecessary to limit the words "any Local Government" in that section by adding the words "in British India," as recommended by the Board. The expression "Local Government" is defined in the General Clauses Act, 1868, to mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in the part of British India in which the Act containing such expression shall operate.

8. At the request of the Bengal Government, we have called the officer who may be appointed under section 28 of the Bill as introduced (now section 153) the Health-officer, and have given him the powers conferred on a Shipping-master by the Merchant Shipping Act, I of 1859. We have also modified clause (*b*) of that section so as to confine the power to medically examine persons on board to the medical examination of seamen or apprentices.

9. The provisions of section 18B in section 28 of the Bill as introduced have been generally objected to on the ground that they permit unnecessary interference between Masters and Seamen, and we have accordingly omitted them.

10. The Bill as introduced repealed and re-enacted the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1875 and 1878. In compliance with the wishes of many persons concerned with merchant shipping, we have carried the process of consolidation somewhat further, and now propose to repeal and re-enact the unrepealed portions of the following enactments :—

Act	I of 1859.
	IV of 1875.
	XIII of 1876.
	XIII of 1878.
	VII of 1880, Chapter III.

We have taken the opportunity to make a few amendments in the law so dealt with. Thus in section 13, corresponding with Act I of 1859, section 10, we have given the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to fix the fees payable by candidates for examination for certificates as masters or mates.

11. In section 14, corresponding with section 11 of the same Act, we have given Local Governments the power, conferred on the Board of Trade by section 134 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, of requiring the further examination of persons reported by the examiners to be qualified for certificates.

12. The punishment which can be awarded under section 79 of the same Act is imprisonment for two years. We have made it (section 106) fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment which may extend to two years, or both.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that its passing be deferred till the mercantile community and the Board of Trade have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the measure.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 25th January, 1882.

No. II.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1882.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

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No. II.

A Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS by section 288 of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," it is enacted that, if the Governor General of India in Council, or the respective Legislative Authorities in any British possession abroad, by any Acts, Ordinances or other appropriate legal means, apply or adapt any of the provisions in the Third Part of this Act contained to any British ships registered at, trading with or being at any place within their respective jurisdictions, and to the owners, masters, mates and crews thereof, such provisions, when so applied and adapted as afore-

Act I of 18 Preamble.

Preamble.

said, and as long as they remain in force, shall in respect of the ships and persons to which the same are applied be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed; and whereas it is expedient to apply to ships registered at, trading with or being at any port or place in British India, certain provisions of the Third Part of the said Act with such adaptations and modifications as are required;

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of merchant shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1882;"

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1882.

Repeal of enactments. **2.** On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all offices constituted, fees fixed, directions given, persons nominated, rules made, forms sanctioned, scales fixed, proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made, persons authorized and other things duly done under any of the said Acts shall, so far as may be practicable, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, fixed, given, nominated, made, sanctioned, fixed, commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made, authorized and done hereunder.

Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"ship." "home-trade ship" includes every ship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India or in the island of Ceylon;

"Home trade ship," "foreign-going ship," "master," "seaman."

"foreign-going ship" includes every ship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India nor on the continent of British India nor in the island of Ceylon;

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship;

"seaman" includes every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship.

Act not to apply to certain ships. **4.** Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India or belonging to any foreign Prince or State, and nothing in Chapters II to XII (both inclusive) shall, except as provided in sections thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, ninety-five and one hundred, be deemed to apply to any ship belonging to a subject of any foreign Prince or State.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 4, & Act I of 1859, s. 114 But see s. 124 of this Bill, and M. S. Act, 1854, s. 256.

CHAPTER II.

SHIPPING OFFICES.

Shipping offices. **5.** A shipping office shall be established at each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and at such other ports as the Governor General in Council hereafter deems necessary. For every such office there shall be a superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary deputies, clerks and servants, at such salaries and subject to such regulations, as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a shipping master.

Act I of 1859, s. 2.

Appointment, &c., of shipping masters and deputies. **6.** The Local Government may appoint and remove such shipping masters and deputies, who shall respectively be subject to the control of that Government or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

Act I of 1859, s. 3.

Business of shipping masters. **7.** It shall be the general business of shipping masters appointed under this Act to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged, and to perform such other duties relating to seamen and ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or as may hereafter under the powers herein contained be, committed to them.

It shall also be the duty of shipping masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorized so to do by Act No. XIX of 1850 *(concerning the binding of Apprentices)*, and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

Act I of 1859, s. 4.

Fees to be paid upon engagements and discharges. **8.** Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the table marked (A) in the second schedule hereto annexed, as are from time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping masters as hereinafter mentioned.

Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the shipping offices; and all shipping masters, their deputies, clerks and servants may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 5.

Fees by whom to be paid, &c. **9.** Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office or before a shipping master shall pay to the shipping master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct, in respect of each such engagement or discharge from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain, any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the table marked (B) in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the shipping master in addition to such fee.

Act I of 1859, s. 6.

Act I of 1859, s. 7.

Penalty on shipping master taking other remuneration. **10.** Any shipping master, deputy shipping master, or any clerk or servant in any shipping office, who demands or receives any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any ship, excepting the lawful fees payable under this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his office.

Act I of 1859, s. 8.

Business of shipping office may be transacted at custom-house or elsewhere. **11.** The Local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate shipping office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the shipping office shall be conducted at the custom-house, or at the office of the master-attendant or harbour-master, or at such other office as the Government directs, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such custom-house or office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping office, and the officer of customs or other officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping master within the meaning of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF MASTERS AND MATES.

Act I of 1859, s. 9.

Examinations. **12.** Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters or mates of foreign-going ships or of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, or who wish to procure certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 10.

Local Government to appoint examiners. **13.** The Local Government, or any board or officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, shall from time to time nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners.

Rules for conduct of examination.

Fees. Fees at such rates as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf, shall be paid by all applicants for examination.

Act I of 1859, s. 11.

Certificates of competency. **14.** The Local Government, or such board or officer as aforesaid, shall deliver to every applicant who

is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on boardship, a certificate (hereinafter called a "certificate of competency") to the effect that he is competent to act as master or mate of a foreign-going ship or of a home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, as the case may be:

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

M. S. Act, 1854, s. 134.

Act I of 1859, s. 12.

Certificates of service. **15.** Certificates of service differing in form from certificates of competency shall be granted as follows; (that is to say)—

(*a*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as master in the British merchant service or as master of any foreign-going ship registered under Act No. X of 1841, or who has attained or shall attain the rank of lieutenant, master, passed mate or second mate, or any higher rank, in the service of Her Majesty, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master for foreign-going ships.

(*b*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as mate in the British merchant service or as mate of any such ship as aforesaid shall be entitled to a certificate of service as mate for foreign-going ships.

(*c*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as master or mate of a home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master or mate (according to such previous service) for such home-trade ships.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the Local Government or such other authority as aforesaid shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons so respectively entitled thereto upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

Act I of 1859, s. 13.

No foreign-going ship and no home trade ship above 300 tons to go to sea without certificated master, &c. **16.** No foreign-going ship or home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any port in British India unless the master and one officer besides the master have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such master or mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 14.

Certificates for foreign-going ships available for home-trade ships. **17.** Every certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home-trade ship, and

shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a foreign-going ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 15.

18. All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate; and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government shall direct. A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Record of grants, cancellations, &c., of certificates.

Act I of 1859, s. 16.

19. Whenever any master or mate proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government or such other authority as aforesaid that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which by the record so kept as aforesaid he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Loss of certificate.

Act IV of 1875, s. 29.

20. Sections twelve to nineteen (both inclusive) shall not apply to ships registered under Act No. X of 1841 and trading between ports in British India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

CHAPTER IV.

ENGAGEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Act I of 1859, s. 18.

21. The Local Government, or any board or officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit licenses to engage or supply seamen for ships, to continue for such periods, to be upon such terms and to be revocable upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

Licenses to procure seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 19.

22. The following offences shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Penalties.

(*a*) If any person not licensed as aforesaid, other than the owner or master or mate of the ship, or some person who is *bonâ fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or a shipping master duly appointed as aforesaid, engages or supplies any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall for each seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For supplying seamen without license.

(*b*) If any person employs any unlicensed person, other than persons so excepted as aforesaid, for the purpose of engaging or supplying any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall for each seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, if licensed, shall in addition forfeit his license.

For employing unlicensed persons.

(*c*) If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall for every seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For receiving seamen illegally supplied.

Act I of 1859, s. 20.

23. If any person demands or receives, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorized, for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, if licensed as aforesaid, shall in addition forfeit his license.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

See Act IV, 1875, s. 24.

24. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 25.

25. Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

Form and contents of agreement.

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

See sec. 83 of the Bill which became Act VII of 1880.

26. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act IV of 1875, s. 26.

27. Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-five, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on;

and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the word "seaman" includes also a Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Act IV of 1875, s. 7.

28. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, such seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

Act I of 1859, s. 22.

29. In the case of all foreign-going ships, in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions the same are registered, the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements; (that is to say)—

Rules as to agreements in case of foreign-going ships.

(*a*) Every agreement made in any port in British India (except in such cases of agreements with substitutes as are hereafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping master.

Agreement to be signed by seaman.

(*b*) Such shipping master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

Shipping master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

(*c*) When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping master, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the master.

To be in duplicate.

(*d*) In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable, be made before some shipping master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen; and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

Provision for substitutes.

Act I of 1859, s. 23.

30. In the case of foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages, so that no such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival; and every person entering into such agreement, whether engaged upon the first commencement thereof or otherwise, shall enter into and sign the same in the manner hereby required for other foreign-going ships; and every person engaged thereunder, if discharged in any port in British India, shall be discharged in the manner hereby required for the discharge of seamen belonging to other foreign-going ships.

Foreign-going ships making short voyages may have running agreements.

Act I of 1859, s. 24.

31. The master of every foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made shall, upon every return to any port in British India before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the shipping master at such port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall upon every such return endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship again leaves port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the shipping master. Any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. The shipping master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall re-deliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

Engagement and discharge of seamen in the meantime.

Act I of 1859, s. 25.

32. For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to foreign-going ships which have running agreements as aforesaid, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed, and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

Fees to be paid on such running agreements.

Act I of 1859, s. 26.

33. In the case of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a shipping master in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to foreign-going ships; and in every case in which the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each

In home-trade ships agreement to be entered into before a shipping master or other witness.

seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest his signature.

Act I of 1859, s. 27.

34. In cases where several home-trade ships belong to the same owner, the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this section.

Special agreements for home-trade ships belonging to same owner.

Act I of 1859, s. 28.

35. If in any case a master carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in the form and manner and at the place and time hereby in such case required, the master shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed.

Act I of 1859, s. 29.

36. The master of every foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a shipping master, shall, before finally leaving British India, sign and send to the nearest shipping master a full and accurate statement, in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving British India, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and such statement shall be admissible in evidence subject to all just exceptions.

Changes in crew to be reported.

Act I of 1859, s. 30.

37. For the purpose of preventing any seamen from being shipped at any port in British India contrary to the provisions of this Act, the shipping master by himself or his deputy may enter at any time on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said shipping master or deputy in such duty shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

To prevent infraction of Act, shipping master may board vessels and muster seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 115.

38. When the master of a foreign ship being at any port in British India engages any lascar or other Native seaman to proceed to any port out of British India, he shall enter into an agreement with such seaman, and the agreement shall be made before a shipping master in the manner hereinbefore provided for the making of agreements in the case of foreign-going ships, and all the provisions of sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-nine respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman; and the master of such foreign ship shall give to the shipping master a bond with the security of some approved person resident in British India for an amount calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of the said agreement and stipulations.

Engagements between masters of foreign ships and lascars or Native seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 116.

39. The fees fixed under section eight shall be payable in respect of every such engagement, and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed by section nine.

Fees payable in respect of such engagements.

Act I of 1859, s. 117.

40. If any lascar or other Native seaman is engaged by the master of any foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in the two last preceding sections, such master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such seaman so engaged. The shipping master, by himself or his deputy, may enter on board any foreign ship upon which he has reason to believe that any such seaman has been shipped, and the provisions of section thirty-seven shall be applicable in respect of every such ship.

Penalty for master of foreign ship illegally engaging Native seaman.

Power to board suspected ship.

Act I of 1859 s. 31.

41. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for foreign-going ships (that is to say):—

Production of agreements and certificates in case of foreign-going ship.

(*a*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, on signing the agreement with his crew, produce to the shipping master before whom the same is signed, the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess; and upon such production being duly made, and the agreement being duly executed as hereby required, the shipping master shall sign and give to the master a certificate to that effect.

(*b*) In the case of running agreements for foreign-going ships, the shipping master shall before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, sign and give to the master, on his complying with the provisions herein contained with respect to such agreements, and producing to the shipping master the certificate of competency or service of any mate then first engaged by him, a certificate to that effect.

(*c*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate so to be given to him by the shipping master as aforesaid to the collector of customs, or, if there be no collector of customs, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance. No officer of customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain her until such certificate as aforesaid is produced.

(*d*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a shipping master at the place; and such shipping master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no officer of customs or other officer shall clear any foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

And if the master of any foreign-going ship fails to deliver the agreement to a shipping master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, he shall for every default be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 32.

42. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons; (that is to say)—

Rules as to production of agreements and certificates for home-trade ships.

(*a*) No such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her final port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival.

(*b*) The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty-one days after either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December in any year) within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any port in British India, transmit or deliver to some shipping master in British India every agreement made within the six months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the shipping master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

(*c*) The shipping master shall thereupon give to the master or owner a certificate of such delivery and production; and no officer of customs or other officer authorized to grant a port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without the production of such certificate; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such officer may detain her until the said certificate is produced.

And if the agreement for any home-trade ship is not delivered or transmitted by the master or owner to a shipping master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, such master or owner shall for every default be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 33.

43. Every erasure, interlineation, or alteration in any such agreement with seamen as is required by this Act (except additions so made as hereinbefore directed for shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation, or alteration by the written attestation (if made in Her Majesty's dominions) of some shipping master, justice, officer of customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of Her Majesty's dominions) of a British consular officer, or where there is no such officer, of two respectable British merchants.

Alterations to be void unless attested to have been made with the consent of all parties.

Act I of 1859, s. 34.

44. The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and, if necessary, a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

Act I of 1859, s. 35.

45. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages, and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court or Magistrate hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 5.

46. The Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may, by order in writing signed by its secretary or by such officer, prohibit any person from engaging in the territories subject to the said Government, or in any specified portion of such territories, any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board any ship specified in such order; but in all such cases the reasons for the prohibition shall be stated in writing.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in this section 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.

Engagement of Native seamen.

CHAPTER V.

WAGES.

A.—Regulation of Advances.

Act I of 1859, s. 36.

47. No advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given for any greater sum than the amount of one month's wages, nor unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same and an accurate statement of the amount thereof, and no advance-note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a shipping master, unless in the presence of such shipping master.

Regulation of advances and advance-notes.

Act I of 1859, s. 37.

48. If any advance of wages is made or any advance-note given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or advance-note given, and in the case of any advance-note so given, no person shall be sued thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained unless he was in person or by his agent a party to the irregular or improper manner of giving the same.

Advances irregularly or improperly made not to be a discharge of wages.

B.—Allotment of Wages.

Act I of 1859 s. 38.

49. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence, which are made at the commencement of the voyage, shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the Local Government, and shall be made for the benefit only of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note, and shall be payable to the shipping master on account of such relative of the

Stipulations for allotment to be inserted in the agreement.

Allotment-notes.

seaman or member of his family. Such allotment shall not in any case exceed one-third of the wages of the seaman.

Act I of 1859, s. 39.

50. The owner or any agent who has authorized the drawing of an allotment-note shall pay to the shipping master on demand the sums allotted by the note, when and as the same are made payable, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid; and in the event of such sums not being paid to the shipping master on demand, the shipping master may sue for and recover them with costs. The seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book, to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate trying the case considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

Owner, &c., to pay to shipping master the sums allotted.

Suits on allotment-notes.

Evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 40.

51. The shipping master, on receiving any such sum as aforesaid, shall pay it over to the person named in the allotment-note. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the shipping master or his deputy; and the said book shall be at all times open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Receipts and payments by shipping master on account of allotment-notes.

C.—Discharge and Payment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 41.

52. All seamen discharged from any foreign-going ship at any port in British India in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions the ship is registered, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a shipping master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent Court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any seaman belonging thereto, or, except as aforesaid, pays his wages in any other manner, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and in the case of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, seamen may, if the owner or master so desires, be discharged and receive their wages in like manner.

Discharge from foreign-going ships to be made before shipping master.

Act I of 1859, s. 42.

53. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a shipping master, to such shipping master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, of his wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. No deduction from the wages of any seamen (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall during the voyage enter the various matters in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

Master to deliver account of wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 43.

54. Upon the discharge of any seaman or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge; and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and the master shall also upon the discharge of every certificated mate, whose certificate of competency or service has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate, and shall in default be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

On discharge, masters to give seamen certificates of discharge, and return certificates of competency or service to mates.

Act I of 1859, s. 44.

55. Every shipping master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court or Magistrate, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

Shipping master may decide questions which parties refer to him.

An award made by a shipping master under this section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under the provision of section sixty-seven.

How award may be enforced.

Act I of 1859, s. 45.

56. In any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman carried on before any shipping master under the provisions of this Act, such shipping master may call upon the owner or his agent, or upon the master or any mate or other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power relating to any matter in question in such proceeding, and may call before him and examine any of such persons being then at or near the place on any such matter.

Master and others to produce ship's papers to shipping masters, and give evidence.

Every owner, agent, master, mate or other member of the crew who, when called upon by the shipping master, does not produce any such paper or document as aforesaid if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable excuse for such default, for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 6.

57. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages; (that is to say)—

Settlement of wages.

(*a*) Upon the completion before a shipping master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman shall respectively, in the presence of the shipping master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the shipping master shall also sign and attest the release and shall retain the same.

Release to be signed before and attested by the shipping master.

(*b*) Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

To be a discharge.

(*c*) A copy of such release, certified under the hand of such shipping master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

And to be evidence.

(*d*) In cases in which discharge and settlement before a shipping master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

No other receipt to be a discharge.

(*e*) Upon any payment being made by a master before a shipping master, the shipping master shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

Voucher to be given to master and to be evidence.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 4.

58. No seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India shall be discharged without the previous sanction in writing of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, and such sanction shall be given or withheld at the discretion of the officer so appointed; but whenever it is withheld, the reasons for so withholding it shall be recorded by him in writing.

Discharge of seamen.

Any person discharging a seaman or apprentice in wilful disobedience to the prohibition contained in this section, 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.

D.—Legal Right to Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 47.

59. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work, or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

Right to wages and provisions when to begin.

Act I of 1859, s. 48.

60. No seaman shall by any agreement forfeit his lien upon the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his rights to wages in the case of the loss of the ship or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

Seamen not to give up certain rights.

Act I of 1859, s. 49.

61. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case be entitled to claim and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

Wages not to be dependent on the earning of freight.

Act I of 1859, s. 50.

62. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding section dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

In case of death, such wages to be paid as after mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 51.

63. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period.

Rights to wages in case of termination of service by wreck or illness.

Act I of 1859, s. 52.

64. No seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work; nor unless the Court or Magistrate hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment.

Act I of 1859, s. 53.

65. The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered, or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two day's pay for each of the days not exceeding ten days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

Period within which wages are to be paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 54. Act XIII of 1876, s. 10.

66. When any monies are payable in British India to any seaman or apprentice for wages or otherwise under any agreement wherein such monies are expressed to be payable in British currency, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover, in the current coin of British India,

Sum in current coin recoverable by seaman under an agreement expressing his wages, &c., to be payable in British currency.

the amount due to him estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

E.—Mode of recovering Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 55.

67. Any seaman or apprentice or any person duly authorized on his behalf may sue, in a summary manner, before any Magistrate acting in or near to the place at which the service has terminated or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Seaman may sue summarily before any Magistrate for wages not exceeding 500 rupees.

Order of Magistrate final.

Every order made by such Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

Act I of 1859, s. 56.

68. When an order for the payment of wages is made by a Magistrate under the last preceding section and the wages are not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed, the sum mentioned in the order, with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by the Magistrate.

Levy of wages by distress.

Act I of 1859, s. 57.

69. No suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of five hundred rupees shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or in any Court of civil judicature other than the Court of Small Causes, where such Court exists, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any such Court, or unless the Magistrate, acting under the authority of this Act, refers the case to be adjudged by such Court.

No suit for wages under 500 rupees to be instituted in Admiralty Court, &c., except in certain cases.

Act I of 1859, s. 58.

70. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if, in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

Master to have same remedies for wages as seamen.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 1.

71. In cases where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, such wages or expenses.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

All suits and proceedings under this section shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 2.

Suits, &c., to be instituted in name of Secretary of State in Council.

CHAPTER VI.

WAGES AND EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN.

Act I of 1859, s. 59.

72. Whenever a seaman or apprentice, on a voyage which is to terminate at any port in British India, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

Master to take charge of effects of deceased seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 60.

73. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in British India, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has taken charge of or received, and also the wages due to deceased, to the shipping master at such port, and shall give to such shipping master an account of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such accounts shall be allowed unless verified, if there is an official log-book, by the entry therein hereinbefore required, and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the shipping master to whom the account is rendered.

Effects and wages to be paid to shipping master with full accounts.

Act I of 1859, s. 61.

74. If the master fails to take such charge of the money or other effects of a seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to make such payment or delivery, or to give such account as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the shipping master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall in addition be punished with fine which may extend to treble the value of the money or effects, or if such value is not ascertained, to five hundred rupees.

Penalties for not taking charge of or accounting for such monies and effects.

All money, wages and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same Courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are hereby enabled to recover wages due to them.

Act I of 1859, s. 62.

75. When money or effects left by or due to any deceased seaman or apprentice, are paid or delivered to a shipping master, then, subject to such deductions for expenses incurred in respect of the seaman or apprentice or of his said money and effects as the shipping master thinks proper to allow, the shipping master may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the said shipping master to be entitled thereto, and the said shipping master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or if he think fit so to do the shipping master may require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal representative of the deceased.

Wages and property of deceased seamen may be paid without probate.

Act I of 1859, s. 63.

76. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by any shipping master to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such shipping master, it shall be the duty of the shipping master to cause such effects to be sold and to pay the proceeds of the sale and the unclaimed wages into the public treasury. If any subsequent claim is made to such money and is established to the satisfaction of the shipping-master, the amount or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid out of the public treasury. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the shipping master, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court, and such Court, after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as seems just: Provided that, after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such wages or effects by the shipping master, no such claim shall be entertained without the sanction of the Local Government.

Disposal of wages or effects of deceased seamen not claimed within one year.

If subsequent claim be made thereto.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS, HEALTH AND ACCOMMODATION.

Act I of 1859, s. 64.

77. Any three or more of the crew of any ship registered at, trading with, or being at any port or place in British India, may complain to any shipping master or other officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity. Such officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship.

If such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall in every such case be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Upon every such examination as aforesaid, the officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the shipping-master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such shipping master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

Survey of provisions and water on complaint made.

Act I of 1859, s. 65.

78. If the officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made, certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

Act I of 1859, s. 66.

79. In the following cases (that is to say):—

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

(*a*) if during a voyage the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for, is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore),

(*b*) if it is shown that any of such provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use,

the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages (that is to say):—

(1) If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or Native seaman:

(2) If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or Native seaman:

(3) In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or Native seaman.

But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case, that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, such Court or Magistrate shall take such circumstances into consideration and shall modify or refuse compensation as the justice of the case may require.

Act I of 1859 s. 67.

80. All foreign-going ships and all home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances, suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council, and published at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the local official Gazettes, and in default thereof, the owner or master

Medicines, &c., to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

of every such ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom and coming within the provisions of section 224 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Proviso.

Act I of 1859, s. 68.

81. Every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purposes of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall for every offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Masters to keep weights and measures on board.

Act I of 1859, s. 69.

82. Whenever the master or any seaman of any ship registered at any place in British India shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the ship, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the port from which he was shipped or other port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such port, by the owner of the ship without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies forming part of the revenues of British India, shall be a charge upon the ship, and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Expense of medical attendance and subsistence in case of illness how to be defrayed.

Act I of 1859, s. 70.

Act I of 1859, s. 70, amended by Act XIII of 1876, s. 9.

83. A place or places of shelter shall be provided below, a well caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act; such place or places shall be so arranged as to allow for the men the following spaces:—

Place to be appropriated.

(*a*). For each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, ten superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck; or sixty cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet.

To European seamen.

(*b*). For each lascar or Native seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, six superficial and thirty-six cubic feet; and if the place allotted be under the top-gallant forecastle, such forecastle deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

To lascars or Native seamen.

Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage; and if any such place in any ship is not in the whole sufficiently large to give such space for each seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well ventilated, the owner shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this section, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and if any such space as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this section, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Place to be kept clear.

Penalty if place be not properly constructed.

Penalty for not keeping space clear.

Act I of 1859, s. 71.

84. The shipping-master at any port in British India, by himself or his deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such port, and inspect the provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Shipping master, &c., may enter on board any ship and inspect provisions, &c.

If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or to be deficient in quantity, the shipping-master shall proceed as provided in section seventy-seven, and the penalty prescribed in the said section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water.

Procedure if provisions, &c., are found to be bad.

CHAPTER VIII.

POWER TO MAKE COMPLAINTS.

Act I of 1859, s. 72.

85. If any seaman or apprentice, whilst on board any ship, states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such a place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seaman to go ashore, or send him ashore in proper custody, so that he may be enabled to make such complaint, and shall, in default, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a justice.

CHAPTER IX.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN FROM IMPOSITION.

Act I of 1859, s. 73.

86. No wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any Court; and every payment of wages to a seaman shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages or of any incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same; and no power-of-attorney or authority for the receipt of any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

Sale of and charge upon wages to be invalid.

Act I of 1859, s. 47.

87. No debt exceeding in amount three rupees incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve, shall be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

Debt exceeding three rupees when recoverable.

Act I of 1859, s. 75.

88. If any person demands or receives from any seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for overcharges by lodging-house keepers.

I of 1859, '6.

89. If any person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman or apprentice, and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by such seaman or apprentice, subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from such seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise, or absconds therewith, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and any Magistrate may, besides inflicting such penalty by summary order, direct the amount or value of such monies, documents or effects, subject to such deduction as aforesaid, to be forthwith paid to such seaman or apprentice.

Penalty for detaining seamen's effects.

I of 1859, '7.

90. Every person who, not being in the service of Her Majesty and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination before her actual arrival at the place of her discharge, without the permission of the master, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any Police-officer, to be by him taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

Persons not to go on board before the final arrival of ship, without permission.

I of 1859, '8

91. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in British India, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for solicitations by lodging-house keepers.

CHAPTER X.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

VII of 80, s. 54.

92. Nothing in this chapter applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

VII of 80, s. 55.

93. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant-service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Act VII of 1880, s. 56.

94. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

Act VII of 1880, s. 57.

95. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 58.

96. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section ninety-four or section ninety-five, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 59.

97. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section ninety-four or section ninety-five, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

Act VII of 1880, s. 61

98. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section ninety-seven, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

Every offence punishable under this section may be tried in any district or Presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or Presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Act VII of 1880, s. 61.

99. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a shipping master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Act VII of 1880, s. 62.

100. (*a*) If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1880, s. 63.

101. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

Act VII of 1880, s. 64.

102. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause (7).

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

Act VII of 1880, s. 65.

103. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section one hundred, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section one hundred and two, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

Act VII of 1880, s. 66.

104. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in British India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that he was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of British India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Act VII of 1880, s. 67.

105. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter, and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER XI.

DISCIPLINE.

Act I of 1859, s. 79.

106. Any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any ship registered at, trading with, or being at, any port or place in British India who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship; or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

Penalty for misconduct endangering ship or life or limb.

Act I of 1859, s. 80.

107. Any Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India may, upon application by the owner of any ship being within the jurisdiction of such Court, or by the part-owner or consignee, or by the agent of the owner, or by any certificated mate, or by one-third or more of the crew, of such ship, and upon proof on oath to the satisfaction of such Court that the removal of the master of such ship is necessary, remove him accordingly; and may also, with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the consignee of the ship, or if there is no owner or agent of the owner or consignee of the ship within the jurisdiction of the Court, then, without such consent, appoint a new master in his stead, and may also make such order and may require such security in respect of costs in the matter as it thinks fit.

Powers of Admiralty Court in India in certain cases to remove master and appoint a new master.

Act IV of 1875, s. 23, para. 2.

The powers conferred by this section may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at such port.

Exercise of such powers by principal criminal Courts.

Act I of 1859, s. 83.

108. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be punished summarily as follows; (that is to say)—

Offences of seamen and apprentices, and their punishments.

(*a*) For desertion he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned, and also, if such desertion takes place at any port or place not in British India, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any port or place in British India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts, to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.

Desertion.

(*b*) 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 the ship's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten weeks, and shall also, at the discretion of the Court, be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Neglecting or refusing to join, or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave.

(*c*) For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

Quitting without leave before ship is secured.

(*d*) For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.

Act of disobedience.

(*e*) For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Continued disobedience.

(*f*) For assaulting any master or mate he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Assault on officers.

(*g*) For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Combining to disobey.

(*h*) For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Wilful damage and embezzlement.

(*i*) For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay to such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, without prejudice to any further remedy.

Act of smuggling causing loss to owner.

Act I of 1859, s. 84.

109. Upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew. The offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or if she is at the time in port before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit. A statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished, or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid. In any subsequent legal proceeding, the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

Entry of offences to be made in official log, and to be read over, or a copy given to the offender, and his reply, if any, to be also entered.

Act I of 1859, s. 85.

110. Every seafaring person whom the master of any ship is, under the authority of this Act or any law, compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the master or owner or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline, and to the same penalties and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline, to which he would be subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

Seamen whom masters of ships are compelled to convey, and persons going in ships without leave, to be subject to penalties for breach of discipline.

Act I of 1859, s. 86.

111. 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 Police-officers who are hereby directed to give the same if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognizance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours or such shorter time as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at or near the place, at once convey him on board.

Master or owner may apprehend deserters without warrant.

If any such apprehension appears to the Court before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband or consignee, who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; but such fine, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

Act I of 1859, s. 87.

112. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is brought before any Court on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, such Court may, if the master or the owner or his agent so requires, instead of committing the offender to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship, or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by or on behalf of the master or owner by reason of the offence, to be paid by the offender, and if necessary to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned, or which by virtue of his then existing engagement he may afterwards earn.

Deserters may be sent on board in lieu of being imprisoned.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 6.

113. Whenever any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India deserts or otherwise absents himself without leave from any ship in which he is engaged to serve, the master of the ship shall, within forty-eight hours of discovering such desertion or absence, report the same to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, unless in the meantime the deserter or absentee returns.

Any master wilfully neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

Deserters.

Act I of 1859, s. 88.

114. If any seaman or apprentice is imprisoned on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join, or to proceed to sea in, any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, or of his having committed any other breach of discipline, and if during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or of the owner or his agent, cause such seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his said ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed notwithstanding that the termination of the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not arrived.

Seamen imprisoned for desertion or breach of discipline may be sent on board before termination of sentence.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 7.

115. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, any Magistrate may deal with him in the same way as he may deal with a seaman or apprentice imprisoned on any of the grounds mentioned in section one hundred and fourteen.

Power to deal with imprisoned seamen not shipped in British India in accordance with section 114.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 8.

116. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned on a complaint made by or on behalf of the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, on any of the grounds mentioned in section one hundred

Rules as to imprisoned seamen.

and fourteen or for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, the following rules shall be observed:—

(*a*) No person shall, while such imprisonment lasts, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, engage any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board such ship;

(*b*) the Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may tender such seaman or apprentice to the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, and if such master or owner, without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government or to such officer as aforesaid refuse to receive him on board, may require such master or owner to deposit in the local shipping office (1) the wages due to such seaman or apprentice, and his money, clothes and other effects, and (2) such sum as may in the opinion of the Local Government or of such officer as aforesaid be sufficient to defray the cost of the passage of the said seaman or apprentice to the port at which he was shipped, according to the scale of cost usual in the case of distressed seamen.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in clause (*a*) of this section 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.

Any master or owner refusing or neglecting to deposit such wages, money, clothes and other effects, or such sum as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

ct I of 1859, . 89.

117. In all cases of desertion from any ship registered at a port or place in British India while such ship is at any place out of British India, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the official log-book to the person or persons required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to endorse on the agreement a certificate of such desertion; and such person or persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry and also a copy of the said certificate of desertion. The master shall forthwith transmit such copies to the shipping master at the port where such seaman was engaged, who shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing.

Entries and certificates of desertion abroad to be copied, sent home, and admitted in evidence.

ct I of 1859, . 90.

118. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to, the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any port or place in British India, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book. Thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

Facilities for proving desertion so far as concerns forfeiture of wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 91.

119. Whenever in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding thirty rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

Costs of procuring imprisonment may, to the extent of thirty rupees, be deducted from wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 92.

120. Whenever any seaman contracts for wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as a month or other the period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of such forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

Amount of forfeiture how to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage.

Act I of 1859, s. 93.

121. All clothes, effects, wages, and emoluments which under the provisions hereinbefore contained are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied in the first instance in or towards the reimbursement of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and may, if earned subsequently to the desertion, be recovered by such master or by the owner or his agent in the same manner as the deserter might have recovered the same if they had not been forfeited; and in any legal proceeding relating to such wages, the Court may order the same to be paid accordingly; and, subject to such reimbursement, the same shall be paid into the public treasury and carried to the account of Government. In all other cases of forfeiture of wages under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific directions to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

Application of forfeitures.

Act I of 1859, s. 94.

122. Any question concerning the forfeiture of or deductions from the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 95.

123. If any seaman, on or before being engaged, wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship, or last alleged ship, or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees,

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

and such fine may be deducted from any wages he may earn by virtue of such engagement as aforesaid, and shall, subject to reimbursement of the loss and expenses (if any) occasioned by any previous desertion, be paid and applied in the same manner as other fines payable under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 96. M. S. Act, 1854, s. 256.

124. Whenever any seaman commits an act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to punish by enforcing such fine, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over and of the reply (if any) made by the offender shall be made, in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified with respect to the offences against discipline specified in and punishable under this Act.

Fines to be deducted from wages, and paid to shipping master.

Such fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows (that is to say), if the offender is discharged at any port or place in British India, and the offence, and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid, are proved, in the case of a foreign-going ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a home-trade ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such shipping master; and if before the final discharge of the crew in British India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of Her Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in British India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command of the ship into which he so enters or of the consular officer, officer of customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to British India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of foreign-going ships to the shipping master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of home-trade ships to the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged.

If any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over any such fine in manner aforesaid, he shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to six times the amount of the fine retained by him:

Provided that no act of misconduct for which any such fine as aforesaid has been inflicted and paid shall be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 97.

125. Every person who by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice to have so done, shall for every such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for enticing to desert and harbouring deserters.

126. Any person who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks.

Act I of 1859, s. 98.

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

127. If during the progress of a voyage the master of any ship registered at any port or place in British India, is superseded or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody; and shall in default be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Act I of 1859, s. 99.

On change of masters, documents hereby required to be handed over to successor.

CHAPTER XII.

OFFICIAL LOGS.

Act I of 1859, s. 103. M. S. Act, 1854, s. 280.

128. An official log-book of every ship registered at any port or place in British India, except home-trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the Local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

Official logs to be kept in forms sanctioned by Local Government.

Act I of 1859, s. 104.

129. Every entry in every official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

Entries to be made in due time.

Act I of 1859, s. 105.

130. Every master of a ship for which an official log-book is hereby required shall make or cause to be made therein entries of the following matters; (that is to say)—

Entries required in official log.

(*a*) Every legal conviction of any member of his crew and the punishment inflicted:

Convictions.

(*b*) Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required:

Offences.

(*c*) Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board and the punishment inflicted:

Punishments.

(*d*) A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on such particulars:

Conduct, &c., of crew.

(*e*) Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any):

Illness and injuries.

(*f*) Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof:

Deaths.

(*g*) Every birth happening on board with the sex of the infant, and the names of the parents:

Births.

(*h*) Every marriage taking place on board with the names and ages of the parties:

Marriages.

(*i*) The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof:

Quitting ship.

(*j*) The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service during the voyage:

Wages of men entering navy.

(*k*) The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom:

Wages of deceased seamen.

(*l*) The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it:

Sale of deceased men's effects.

(*m*) Every collision with any other ship and the circumstances under which the same occurred.

Collisions.

Act I of 1859, s. 106.

131. The entries hereby required to be made in official log-books shall be signed as follows; (that is to say) every such entry shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew, and every entry of illness, injury, death, or birth shall be also signed by the surgeon or medical practitioner on board (if any); and every entry of wages due to, or of the sale of the effects of, any seaman or apprentice who dies shall be signed by the master and by the mate and some other member of the crew, and every entry of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service, shall be signed by the master and by the seaman or by the officer authorized to receive the seaman into such service.

Entries how to be signed.

Act I of 1859, s. 107.

132. The following offences in respect of official log-books shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Penalties in respect of official logs.

(*a*) If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall for each such offence incur the specific penalty herein mentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*b*) Every person who makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in an official log-book, in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge in British India, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

(*c*) Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall for each such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Act I of 1859, s. 108.

133. All entries made in any official log-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions.

Entries in official logs to be received in evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 109.

134. The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the shipping master before whom the crew is discharged, the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some shipping master in British India the official log-book for the preceding half year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book, as hereby required, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Official logs to be delivered to shipping master on ship's arrival at port of destination in British India.

Act I of 1859, s. 110.

135. If any ship ceases, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment, to fall within the operation of section one hundred and twenty-eight, the master or owner thereof shall, if such ship is then in any port in British India, within one month, and if she is elsewhere, within six months, deliver or transmit to the shipping master at the port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book duly made out to the time at which she ceased to be within such operation, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and if any ship is lost or abandoned, the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the shipping master at the port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made out to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Official logs to be transmitted to shipping master in case of transfer of ship and in case of loss.

CHAPTER XIII.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 28; Act XV of 1863, s. 10; Act XXVIII of 1861, s. 6.

136. Nothing in this chapter affects the powers conferred by section 240 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

Saving of powers of certain Admiralty Courts.

See Act IX of 1873, s. 3, section 43 of the Bill which afterwards became Act VII of 1880. Cf. M.S. Act, 1854, s. 433.

137. Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing such information to the Local Government.

In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in case of a loss) of the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of such ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 4.

138. If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-seven, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct such Court to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs: the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 5.

139. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section one hundred and thirty-eight.

Other Courts authorized to investigate casualties.

140. Any Court making an investigation under section one hundred and thirty-eight or section one hundred and thirty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of such investigation, against any master, mate or engineer as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

Power to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall before the commencement of such inquiry cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Cf. s. 6 of Act IV of 1875. Also s. 241 of 17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

141. If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section one hundred and thirty-eight or section one hundred and thirty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-nine, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct such Court to make an investigation into such charge.

Local Government may direct investigation in cases of incompetency or misconduct.

Before commencing such investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement so transmitted by the Local Government.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 7.

Act IV of 1875, s. 10.

142. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

Person accused to be heard.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 8.

143. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

(*a*) if such Court is a special Court, the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if such Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, the same powers as are exerciseable by such Court in the exercise of such admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

When any investigation involves or appears likely to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making such investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the merchant-service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it think fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as such assessor.

Such persons shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Act IV of 1875, s. 15.

144. If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Act IV of 1875, s. 16.

145. Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to commit for trial.

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

Depositions.

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining such witness.

A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had such opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made.

For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, ss. 11 and 12.

146. The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

Report by Court to Local Government.

In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, such report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of such report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

CHAPTER XIV.

SUSPENSION, &c., OF CERTIFICATES.

147. Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, on the Courts conducting investigations or inquiries under sections one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty and one hundred and forty-one of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Act.

When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, it may, in its report to the Local Government, advise such Government to grant, without examination, to the holder of such certificate, when such certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate; and, when such certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of such cancellation or suspension; and the Local Government, if it thinks fit, and if it is empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force to grant such certificate, may grant it under such circumstances but without examination. A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of such certificates.

The power to grant a certificate conferred by this section may be exercised by the Local Government even though the Court has not advised it so to do.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 18.

148. Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

Local Government may suspend or cancel certain certificates—

(*a*) if, upon any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

after investigation under this Act:

(*b*) if, upon any investigation made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, or upon any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make enquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that such master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act

after investigation under other Acts:

of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

(*c*) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

after conviction of any offence:

(*d*) if (in the case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force:

after supersession.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, no certificate shall be suspended or cancelled under clause (*a*) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section one hundred and forty, or section one hundred and forty-one, as the case may be.

149. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section one hundred and forty-eight shall deliver it to the shipping-master, or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master, &c., to deliver certificate.

150. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section one hundred and forty-eight a certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancelment or suspension, to the Local Government which granted such certificate.

Report to other Local Governments.

See Act IV 1875, s. 21.

151. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending, under section one hundred and forty-eight, the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Report to Board of Trade.

See Act IV 1875, s. 22.

152. Any Local Government may, at any time, revoke any order of cancelment or suspension which it may have made under section one hundred and forty-eight or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.

Power to grant new certificate.

A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act.

A certificate of competency for a home-trade ship under this Act shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

CHAPTER XV.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

Bill, chap. v, s. 28.

153. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

Such officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

(*a*) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred by section eighty-four on a shipping master;

(*b*) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board such ship;

(*c*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such ship;

(*d*) power to call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and to require answers to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*e*) power to require any person so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act I of 1859, s. 111.

154. Whenever in the course of any legal proceedings instituted at any port or place in British India before any Judge or Magistrate or before any person authorized by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of British India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted.

Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer.

Proviso.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

Act I of 1859, s. 113.

155. In all cases where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, penalties or other sums of money, then if the party so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship and the same is not paid at the time and in manner prescribed in the order, the Court or Magistrate who made the order may, in addition to any other powers which such Court or Magistrate may have for the purpose of compelling payment, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Wages, penalties, &c., payable by master or owner may be levied by distress of ship.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 30.

156. In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act No. X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

Amendment of Act X of 1841, sections 2, 15, 17 and 23.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 8.

157. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, or by such other officer as it appoints in this behalf, to the effect that any seaman named therein is distressed, shall, in all proceedings under sections 211, 212 and 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, be conclusive evidence that such seaman is distressed within the meaning of the same sections; and any master of a British ship refusing to accept such seaman as a distressed seaman under the provisions of the said sections shall, for each seaman with respect to whom he so refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Evidence of distress of seamen.

Penalty for refusing to accept distressed seamen.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
I of 1859 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1875 ...	An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1876 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

NUMBER AND YEAR.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
XIII of 1878 ...	An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1880 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.	Chapter III and section 84 so far as it relates to that chapter.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TABLE A—(*see section 8*).

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at shipping offices:—

(1) Engagement or discharge of crews—

				Rs.	A.	P.
In ships under	100 tons		...	3	0	0
From 100 to	200	„	...	7	0	0
200 to	300	„	...	10	0	0
300 to	400	„	...	12	8	0
400 to	500	„	...	15	0	0
500 to	600	„	..	17	8	0
600 to	700	„	...	20	0	0
700 to	800	„	...	22	8	0
800 to	900	„	...	25	0	0
900 to	1,000	„	...	27	8	0
above	1,000	„	...	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two rupees and eight annas.

(2) Engagement or discharge of seamen separately, one rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B—(*see section 9*).

Sums to be deducted from wages by way of partial repayment of fees in Table A—

(1) In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge.

	Rs.	A.	P.
From wages of any mate, purser, engineer, surgeon, carpenter or steward	0	12	0
From wages of all others except apprentices	0	8	0

(2) In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge 0 8 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1882 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 2020, dated 23rd May, 1881 [Paper No. 1].
„ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, No. 412, dated 22nd June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 491-8, dated 25th June, 1881 [Paper No. 3].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance, No. 1550, dated 7th July, 1881 [Paper No. 4].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2481, dated 9th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 267, dated 9th July, 1881 [Paper No. 6].
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1737, dated 11th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1420, dated 19th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 907, dated 17th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2859-159, dated 3rd August, 1881 [Paper No. 10].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 5552-1B, dated 15th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance, No. 2718, dated 31st August, 1881 [Paper No. 12].

2. The Local Governments have approved of the Bill and have not suggested any alterations in its provisions. We have, however, thought it advisable, for the convenience of the public and the officers concerned with the working of the Act, to repeal and re-enact it with the amendments proposed in the Bill. At the same time, we have taken the opportunity to make some amendments in the present law, which have been suggested to us by the Financial Department.

3. The most important of these amendments are the following :—

First.—In section 5 of the Bill, as amended, we have empowered the Governor General in Council to establish, in any Circle of Issue, an office to be called a Currency Agency. For each such office, an officer, to be called the Currency Agent, is to be appointed (section 6), who is to be subordinate to the Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Circle in which his office is situate. We have, in section 9, provided for the supply of currency notes to Currency Agents, and, in section 11, empowered the Agent to issue notes, if he thinks fit to do so. The notes so issued from a Currency Agency will be payable at the office, and a legal tender within the Circle of Issue, at and within which they would have been payable, and a legal tender, had they been issued from the town of Issue for the Circle in which the Agency is established. We have inserted these provisions merely with the object of removing all doubts as to the legality of the existing practice.

Secondly.—We have repealed the provisions of the Act which related to the issue of currency notes in exchange for bullion or foreign coin. The effect of the present law is, that importers of bullion instead of having to wait until their bullion can be converted under the Indian Coinage Act, into coin, can at once obtain the equivalent in coin, at the expense of the Currency Reserve; that is, they can transfer, from themselves to the Currency Department, the inconvenience of having to hold their importation, pending coinage, in a form which is not legal tender. The rush of silver bullion which occurred in 1877, showed that this might be carried to such an extent as to sensibly diminish, for a time, the value of the Currency Reserve as a security for the due encashment of currency notes. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to abolish those provisions of the law which might divert the Currency Reserve from its primary use as a Reserve for the encashment of notes. In order to give the public notice of this change in the law, we have provided that this repeal shall not take effect till the first of July next.

4. We have also made the following minor amendments. We have adopted the designation "the Department of Paper Currency" for the designation "the Department of Issue," which is used in the Paper Currency Act, and have made a similar change in the titles of the Head Commissioner, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Department.

We have provided, in section 11 of the Bill, that notes shall be issued in exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act, 1881, or in current silver coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, as to which a declaration has been made under that Act that a tender of payment of money, if made in such coin, shall be a legal tender in British India.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; but, in view of the changes made in the present law by the Bill, we consider that it should be re-published in the *Gazette of India*.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
E. BARING.

The 8th February, 1882.

No. II.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL, 1881.

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No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882": Short title.
It extends to the whole of British India; Local extent.
and it shall come into force on the passing thereof. Commencement.

2. Act No. III of 1871 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency*) is hereby repealed. Act No. III of 1871 repealed.

Such repeal shall take effect—

so far as it relates to the provisions of the said Act regarding the following matters, namely:—

the issue of notes in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin (other than coin mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section eleven), gold bullion or foreign gold coin,

the melting and assaying such silver or gold bullion, or silver or gold coin, and the grant of certificates therefor,

from the first day of July, 1882; and

so far as it relates to the rest of the said Act, at once.

All appointments made, rules prescribed, Circles of Issue established, securities purchased, notifications published and notes issued under the said Act, or any Act repealed thereby, and now in force or in circulation, shall be deemed to be, respectively, made, prescribed, established, purchased, published and issued under this Act. And all references made to any portion of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, in Acts or Regulations passed before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be made to the corresponding portion of this Act.

II.—The Department of Paper Currency.

3. There shall continue to be a department of the public service, to be called the Department of Paper Currency, whose function shall be the issue of promissory notes of the Government of India, payable to bearer on demand, for such sums, not being less than five rupees, as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs. Functions of Department of Paper Currency.

Such notes shall be called currency notes.

4. At the head of such Department, there shall be an officer called the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and there shall be three other officers, called, respectively, the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Madras, the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Bombay and the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Rangoon. Head Commissioner. Commissioners for Madras, Bombay and Rangoon.

5. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,— Power to establish Circles of Issue, &c.

establish districts, to be called Circles of Issue, four of which circles shall include the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, respectively,

appoint in each circle, some one town to be the place of issue of currency notes, as hereinafter provided,

establish in such town, an office or offices of issue,

establish in any town situate in any circle, an office, to be called a Currency Agency, and

declare that, for the purposes of this Act, any town (other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or any town situate in British Burma) in which an office of issue is established, shall be deemed to be situate within such Presidency as is specified in the order.

6. For each Circle of Issue, other than those which include the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, there shall be an officer, called the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, and for each Currency Agency an officer, called the Currency Agent. Deputy Commissioners and Currency Agents.

7. For the purposes of this Act,

the Commissioners of Paper Currency for Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, and the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; and Subordination of Commissioners,

the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and in the Province of British Burma, shall be subordinate to the Commissioners of Paper Currency for Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, respectively. Deputy Commissioners and

The Currency Agent at any town shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of Paper Currency for the circle of issue in which such town is situate. Currency Agents.

8. All officers under this Act shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Governor General in Council. Appointment, suspension and removal of officers.

III.—Supply and Issue of Currency Notes.

9. The said Head Commissioner shall provide currency notes of the denominations prescribed under this Act, and shall supply the said Commissioners and the Currency Agents subordinate to him, and the said Deputy Commissioners, with such notes as they require for the purposes of this Act. Head Commissioner to provide and distribute currency notes.

The said Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners shall supply the Currency Agents subordinate to them, respectively, with such notes as such Agents need for the purposes of this Act.

All such notes shall bear upon them the name of the town from which they are severally issued, and shall be payable only— Notes where payable.

at the office or offices of issue of such town, and,

in the case of notes issued from any town not situate in British Burma, also at the Presidency-town of the Presidency within which such town is situate.

10. The name of the Head Commissioner, of one of the Commissioners, of a Deputy Commissioner or of some other person authorized by the Head Commissioner or by one of the Commissioners to sign currency notes, shall be subscribed to every such note, and may be impressed thereon by machinery. Signatures to notes.

Names so impressed shall be taken to be valid signatures.

11. The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners shall, in their respective Circles of Issue, on the demand of any person, issue from the office or offices of issue established in their respective circles, currency notes, of the denominations prescribed under this Act, in exchange for the amount thereof— Issue of notes for silver.

(*a*) in current silver coin of the Government of India, or

(*b*) in current silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act, 1881, or

(*c*) in current silver coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, as to which coin a declaration has been made under section 3 of that Act.

Any Currency Agent to whom notes have been supplied under section nine may, if he thinks fit, on the demand of any person, issue from his Agency, any such notes in exchange for the amount thereof in any coin specified in this section.

12. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, direct that currency notes, to an extent to be specified in the order, not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion as herein provided, shall be issued at such offices of issue as are named in the order, in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, at the rates, and according to the rules and conditions, fixed by such order. Issue of notes for gold.

13. Within any of the said Circles of Issue, a note issued under this Act from any town in such circle, shall be a legal tender for the amount expressed in such note, in payment or on account of— Notes where legal tender.

any revenue or other claim, to the amount of five rupees and upwards, due to the Government of India,

any sum of five rupees and upwards, due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate or person in British India:

Provided that no such note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue.

Notes issued from Currency Agencies.

14. For the purposes of section nine and section thirteen, notes issued from any Currency Agency, shall be deemed to have been issued from the town appointed under section five, to be the place of issue in the Circle of Issue in which such Agency is established.

IV.—Reserve.

Coin received for notes to be kept as a reserve, except amount fixed as minimum limit of circulation.

15. The whole amount of the coin received under this Act, and of the coin and bullion received under the said Act No. III of 1871, for currency notes, shall be retained and secured as a reserve to pay such notes, with the exception of such an amount, not exceeding sixty millions of rupees, as the Governor General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, from time to time, fixes.

Investment of such amount.

16. The amount so fixed shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the whole or such part thereof, as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, fixes, shall be invested in securities of the Government of India: the said coin, bullion and securities shall be appropriated and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said notes; and the said notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of such coin, bullion and securities, as well as on the general credit of the Government.

Appropriation of coin and securities.

Trustees of securities purchased under Act.

17. The Government securities so purchased, shall be held by the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, in trust for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Power to sell such securities.

18. The Head Commissioner may, at any time when ordered so to do by the Governor General in Council, sell and dispose of any portion of the above-mentioned investment in Government securities.

Power to replace them.

For the purpose of effecting such sales, the Master of the Mint at Calcutta shall, on a request in writing from the Head Commissioner, at all times sign and endorse such Government securities, and the Head Commissioner, if so directed by the Governor General in Council, may purchase securities of the Government of India to replace such sales.

Interest on such securities to be entered in a separate account.

19. The interest accruing due on the securities purchased and held under this Act, shall be entered in a separate account to be annually rendered by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council.

"Profits of Notes Circulation."

The amount of such interest shall, from time to time, as it becomes due, be paid to the credit of the Government of India, under the head "Profits of Notes Circulation,"

Monthly account.

in a monthly account showing the amount of such profits and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, shall be made up and published annually in the *Gazette of India*.

V.—Private Bills payable to Bearer on Demand.

Prohibition of issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

20. No body corporate or person in British India shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundís or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such body corporate or of any such person:

Exception in favour of cheques.

Provided that cheques or drafts payable to bearer on demand or otherwise, may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents, by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of such bankers, shroffs or agents and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts.

Penalty for issuing such bills or notes.

21. Any body corporate or person committing any offence under section twenty shall, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class, be punished with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundí, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

Prosecutions.

Every prosecution under this section shall be instituted by the Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue in which such bill, hundí, note or engagement is drawn, accepted, made or issued.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Monthly abstracts of accounts.

22. An abstract of the accounts of the Department of Paper Currency showing—

(*a*) the whole amount of currency notes in circulation,

(*b*) the amount of coin and bullion reserved, distinguishing gold from silver, and

(*c*) the nominal value of, and the price paid for, the Government securities held by the said Department,

shall be made up monthly by the Head Commissioner, and published, as soon as may be, in the *Gazette of India*.

Supplementary powers of the Government of India.

23. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(*a*) fix the amounts (not being less than five rupees) for which currency notes shall be issued:

(*b*) alter the limits of any of the said Circles of Issue:

(*c*) declare the places at which currency notes shall be issued:

(*d*) fix the rates, rules and conditions at and according to which gold coin of the Government of India may be taken in exchange for currency notes:

(*e*) regulate any matters relating to the currency which are not provided for by this Act:

(*f*) revoke or alter any notification issued or published under this Act.

Every notification under this section shall come into force on the day therein for that purpose mentioned, and shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act:

Provided that no notification under clause (*d*) of this section, shall have effect until six months have elapsed from the date of its appearance in the *Gazette of India*.

Exchange or coinage of bullion and foreign coin.

24. So long as any silver bullion or foreign silver coin received under the said Act No. III of 1871, forms part of the said reserve, such bullion or coin may be exchanged for, or, under the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, converted into, silver coin of the Government of India.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

☞ 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 Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th J[illegible]

WE, the undersigned Members [illegible]ittee to which the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Office memorandum from Department of Finan[illegible] 744, dated 23rd February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 64 S. & [illegible]dated 31st March, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
„ Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 943, dated 22nd December, 1879, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
To Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 413, dated 5th April, 1881 [Papers No. 3].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 810, dated 1st June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No 3].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 429T., dated 9th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1117, dated 6th June, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
„ Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 343, dated 15th June, 1881 [Paper No. 6].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1589, dated 5th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 122, dated 5th March, 1881.
„ Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1668, dated 15th July, 1881, and enclosures.
To Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 51 S. & C., dated 15th July, 1881.
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1272, dated 29th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 144, dated 25th January, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 798, dated 28th February, 1881 [Papers No. 9].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1562, dated 9th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Secretary to Government of India, Marine Department, No. 331, dated 8th June, 1881, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 2559, dated 27th August, 1881.
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 124 S. & C., dated 11th August, 1881, and enclosures.
Office memorandum to Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 788, dated 14th September, 1881.
Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2980, dated 12th September, 1881.
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 6138-4 P., dated 5th September, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 129 S. & C., dated 18th August, 1881 [Papers No. 11].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 114, dated 28th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
„ Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 39, dated 6th October, 1881.
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 168 S. & C., dated 20th October, 1881, and enclosures.
„ Secretary to Government, Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 909 T., dated 2nd August, 1881.
„ Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1794, dated 9th December, 1881.

2. To meet a doubt that has arisen we have provided, in section 5 of the Bill as introduced (now section 4), that nothing in the Bill shall apply to any ship belonging to or in the service of the Government of India.

3. We have made the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 6 of the Bill as introduced (now section 137) apply only to cases where material damage has been caused. We have also, at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, limited the application of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the same section to British ships.

4. At the suggestion of the same Board we have, in section 9 of the Bill as introduced (now section 140), given to the Court making an investigation power to inquire into charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers whether they are certificated or not. We

have also provided that in every case in which any charge of incompetency, misconduct, wrongful act or default arises, the Court shall, before the commencement of the enquiry, furnish the Master, Mate or Engineer concerned with a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

5. We have amended the fourth paragraph of section 12 (now section 143) in the manner recommended by the Board of Trade, and required the Court in cases involving any question as to the cancellation or suspension of the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer to constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the merchant service. This amendment will bring the section into harmony with Imperial legislation, and in cases where it is not practicable to procure on the spot the attendance of two assessors so qualified, the Local Government will no doubt be able to send a duly qualified assessor from some other place.

6. In section 16 of the Bill as introduced (now section 147) we have provided that the certificate granted in lieu of a cancelled or suspended certificate shall be of a grade lower than the one cancelled or suspended. We have also, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Local Governments, empowered them to grant under that section certificates without being advised by the Court to do so.

7. At the suggestion of the Board of Trade, we have, in section 17 of the Bill as introduced (now section 14), made it clear that the Local Government cannot suspend or cancel, in the cases mentioned in that section, certificates granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. It is, however, unnecessary to limit the words "any Local Government" in that section by adding the words "in British India," as recommended by the Board. The expression "Local Government" is defined in the General Clauses Act, 1868, to mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in the part of British India in which the Act containing such expression shall operate.

8. At the request of the Bengal Government, we have called the officer who may be appointed under section 28 of the Bill as introduced (now section 153) the Health-officer, and have given him the powers conferred on a Shipping-master by the Merchant Shipping Act, I of 1859. We have also modified clause (*b*) of that section so as to confine the power to medically examine persons on board to the medical examination of seamen or apprentices.

9. The provisions of section 18B in section 28 of the Bill as introduced have been generally objected to on the ground that they permit unnecessary interference between Masters and Seamen, and we have accordingly omitted them.

10. The Bill as introduced repealed and re[illegible]ted the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1875 and 1878. In compliance with the wishes of [illegible] persons concerned with merchant shipping, we have carried the process o[illegible]ewhat further, and now propose to repeal and re-enact the unrepealed port[illegible] enactments :—

Act	
IV [illegible]	
XIII of 1876.	
XIII of 1878.	
VII of 1880, Chapter III.	

We have taken the opportunity to make a few amendments in the law so dealt with. Thus in section 13, corresponding with Act I of 1859, section 10, we have given the Local Governments power, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to fix the fees payable by candidates for examination for certificates as masters or mates.

11. In section 14, corresponding with section 11 of the same Act, we have given Local Governments the power, conferred on the Board of Trade by section 134 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, of requiring the further examination of persons reported by the examiners to be qualified for certificates.

12. The punishment which can be awarded under section 79 of the same Act is imprisonment for two years. We have made it (section 106) fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment which may extend to two years, or both.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that its passing be deferred till the mercantile community and the Board of Trade have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the measure.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
J. GIBBS.
H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 25th January, 1882.

No. II.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, 1882.

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—FEES AND DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.

No. II.

A Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS by section 288 of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," it is enacted that, if the Governor General of India in Council, or the respective Legislative Authorities in any British possession abroad, by any Acts, Ordinances or other appropriate legal means, apply or adapt any of the provisions in the Third Part of this Act contained to any British ships registered at, trading with or being at any place within their respective jurisdictions, and to the owners, masters, mates and crews thereof, such provisions, when so applied and adapted as afore-

Preamble. Act I of 1859, Preamble.

said, and as long as they remain in force, shall in respect of the ships and persons to which the same are applied be enforced, and penalties and punishments for the breach thereof shall be recovered and inflicted throughout Her Majesty's dominions, in the same manner as if such provisions had been hereby so adapted and applied, and such penalties and punishments had been hereby expressly imposed; and whereas it is expedient to apply to ships registered at, trading with or being at any port or place in British India, certain provisions of the Third Part of the said Act with such adaptations and modifications as are required;

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the law relating to investigations into casualties affecting ships and charges against masters, mates and engineers;

and whereas it is also expedient to provide, in other respects hereinafter appearing, for the regulation and control of merchant shipping;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1882;"

It extends to the whole of British India;

and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1882.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned therein.

But all offices constituted, fees fixed, directions given, persons nominated, rules made, forms sanctioned, scales fixed, proceedings commenced, officers appointed, powers conferred, investigations held, certificates cancelled or suspended, agreements made, persons authorized and other things duly done under any of the said Acts shall, so far as may be practicable, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, fixed, given, nominated, made, sanctioned, fixed, commenced, appointed, conferred, held, cancelled or suspended, made, authorized and done hereunder.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars; and

"ship."

"home-trade ship" includes every ship employed in trading between any ports of British India, or between any port of British India and any port or place on the continent of British India or in the island of Ceylon;

"Home trade ship," "foreign-going ship," "master," "seaman."

"foreign-going ship" includes every ship employed in trading between any port of British India and any port or place not in British India nor on the continent of British India nor in the island of Ceylon;

"master" means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of a ship;

"seaman" includes every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship.

Act not to apply to certain ships.

4. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to any ship belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty or of the Government of India or belonging to any foreign Prince or State, and nothing in Chapters II to XII (both inclusive) shall, except as provided in sections thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, ninety-five and one hundred, be deemed to apply to any ship belonging to a subject of any foreign Prince or State.

See Act XII of 1878, s. 4, & Act I of 1859, s. 114. But see s. 12 of this Bill, and M. S. Act 1854, s. 256.

CHAPTER II.

SHIPPING OFFICES.

Shipping offices.

5. A shipping office shall be established at each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and at such other ports as the Governor General in Council hereafter deems necessary. For every such office there shall be a superintendent, to be called a "Shipping Master," with such necessary deputies, clerks and servants, at such salaries and subject to such regulations, as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct and appoint. Every act done by or before any deputy duly appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a shipping master.

Act I of 1859, s. 2.

Appointment, &c., of shipping masters and deputies.

6. The Local Government may appoint and remove such shipping masters and deputies, who shall respectively be subject to the control of that Government or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

Act I of 1859, s. 3.

Business of shipping masters.

7. It shall be the general business of shipping masters appointed under this Act to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner hereinafter mentioned, to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of men who are so engaged, and to perform such other duties relating to seamen and ships as are hereby or under the said Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or as may hereafter under the powers herein contained be, committed to them.

Act I of 1859, s. 4.

It shall also be the duty of shipping masters to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea-service, and duly authorized so to do by Act No. XIX of 1850 *(concerning the binding of Apprentices)*, and also to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships.

Fees to be paid upon engagements and discharges.

8. Such fees, not exceeding the sums specified in the table marked (A) in the second schedule hereto annexed, as are from time to time fixed by the Local Government, shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping masters as hereinafter mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 5.

Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the shipping offices; and all shipping masters, their deputies, clerks and servants may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Fees by whom to be paid, &c.

9. Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office or before a shipping master shall pay to the shipping master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct, in respect of each such engagement or discharge from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain, any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in the table marked (B) in the second schedule hereto annexed.

Act I of 1859, s. 6.

Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the shipping master in addition to such fee.

Act I of 1859, s. 7.

Penalty on shipping master taking other remuneration.

10. Any shipping master, deputy shipping master, or any clerk or servant in any shipping office, who demands or receives any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any ship, excepting the lawful fees payable under this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his office.

Act I of 1859, s. 8.

Business of shipping office may be transacted at custom-house or elsewhere.

11. The Local Government may direct that, at any place at which no separate shipping office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the shipping office shall be conducted at the custom-house, or at the office of the master-attendant or harbour-master, or at such other office as the Government directs, and thereupon the same shall be there conducted accordingly; and in respect of such business such custom-house or office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping office, and the officer of customs or other officer there, to whom such business is committed, shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping master within the meaning of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES OF MASTERS AND MATES.

Act I of 1859, s. 9.

Examinations.

12. Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters or mates of foreign-going ships or of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, or who wish to procure certificates of competency hereinafter mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 10.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

13. The Local Government, or any board or officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, shall from time to time nominate two or more competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of the applicants for examination. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the conduct of such examinations and as to the qualifications to be required; and such rules shall be strictly adhered to by all examiners.

Rules for conduct of examination.

Fees at such rates as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix in this behalf, shall be paid by all applicants for examination.

Fees.

Act I of 1859, s. 11.

Certificates of competency.

14. The Local Government, or such board or officer as aforesaid, shall deliver to every applicant who is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily, and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct on boardship, a certificate (hereinafter called a "certificate of competency") to the effect that he is competent to act as master or mate of a foreign-going ship or of a home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, as the case may be:

M. S. Act, 1854, s. 134.

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that such report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

Act I of 1859, s. 12.

Certificates of service.

15. Certificates of service differing in form from certificates of competency shall be granted as follows; (that is to say)—

(*a*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as master in the British merchant service or as master of any foreign-going ship registered under Act No. X of 1841, or who has attained or shall attain the rank of lieutenant, master, passed mate or second mate, or any higher rank, in the service of Her Majesty, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master for foreign-going ships.

(*b*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as mate in the British merchant service or as mate of any such ship as aforesaid shall be entitled to a certificate of service as mate for foreign-going ships.

(*c*) Every person who before this Act comes into force has served as master or mate of a home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall be entitled to a certificate of service as master or mate (according to such previous service) for such home-trade ships.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the Local Government or such other authority as aforesaid shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons so respectively entitled thereto upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

A. s.

No foreign-going ship and no home-trade ship above 300 tons to go to sea without certificated master, &c.

16. No foreign-going ship or home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any port in British India unless the master and one officer besides the master have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as master or mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such master or mate without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such master or mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate, shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

A. s.

Certificates for foreign-going ships available for home-trade ships.

17. Every certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home-trade ship, and

shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a foreign-going ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 15.

18. All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate; and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the Local Government shall direct. A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Record of grants, cancellations, &c., of certificates.

Act I of 1859, s. 16.

19. Whenever any master or mate proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government or such other authority as aforesaid that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which by the record so kept as aforesaid he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him, and shall have all the effect of the original.

Loss of certificate.

Act IV of 1875, s. 29.

20. Sections twelve to nineteen (both inclusive) shall not apply to ships registered under Act No. X of 1841 and trading between ports in British India and the coasts of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Provisions as to examinations, &c., of masters not to apply to certain ships.

CHAPTER IV.

ENGAGEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Act I of 1859, s. 18.

21. The Local Government, or any board or officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit licenses to engage or supply seamen for ships, to continue for such periods, to be upon such terms and to be revocable upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

Licenses to procure seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 19.

22. The following offences shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Penalties.

(*a*) If any person not licensed as aforesaid, other than the owner or master or mate of the ship, or some person who is *bonâ fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or a shipping master duly appointed as aforesaid, engages or supplies any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall for each seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For supplying seamen without license.

(*b*) If any person employs any unlicensed person, other than persons so excepted as aforesaid, for the purpose of engaging or supplying any seaman to be entered on board any ship, he shall for each seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, if licensed, shall in addition forfeit his license.

For employing unlicensed persons.

(*c*) If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any seaman who has been engaged or supplied contrary to the provisions of this Act, he shall for every seaman so engaged or supplied be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

For receiving seamen illegally supplied.

Act I of 1859, s. 20.

23. If any person demands or receives, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever, other than the fees hereby authorized, for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, if licensed as aforesaid, shall in addition forfeit his license.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

See Act IV, 1875, s. 24.

24. The master of every ship, except ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons employed only in the home-trade, shall enter into an agreement with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea from, any port in British India as one of his crew, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Masters to enter into agreements with seamen.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 25.

25. Every such agreement shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same, and shall contain the following particulars as terms thereof, that is to say:—

Form and contents of agreement.

(*a*) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement, or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(*b*) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(*c*) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(*d*) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(*e*) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(*f*) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman; and

(*g*) any regulations as to conduct on board, and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt.

And every such agreement shall be so framed as to admit of stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to merchant shipping), as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

See sec. 82 of the Bill which became Act VII of 1880.

26. In the case of such agreements with lascars or other Native seamen, the scale of the provisions agreed to be furnished to each of such seamen shall not be less than a scale to be from time to time fixed and published by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Scale of provisions to be furnished to lascars.

Any master entering into an agreement with any lascar or other Native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale so fixed and published shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act V of 1859, s. 26.

27. Whenever it is agreed that the service of any lascar or other Native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, the agreement shall, in addition to the particulars specified in section twenty-five, contain a stipulation that fit employment shall be provided for him on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped, or such other port in British India as may be agreed on; or

Stipulation where lascars are shipped.

that a passage shall be provided for him to some port in British India free of charge, or on such other terms as may be agreed on;

and every such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship, or by the master on his behalf.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the word "seaman" includes also a Native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew of a ship.

Act V of 1859, s. 7.

28. If the master of any ship belonging to the United Kingdom or any British possession has an agreement with his crew, made in due form according to the law of the place to which such ship belongs, or in which her crew were engaged, and engages a single seaman, not being a lascar or other Native seaman, in any port in British India, such seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Forms for British or Colonial ships.

Act I of 1859, s. 27.

29. In the case of all foreign-going ships, in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions the same are registered, the following rules shall be observed with respect to agreements; (that is to say)—

Rules as to agreements in case of foreign-going ships.

(*a*) Every agreement made in any port in British India (except in such cases of agreements with substitutes as are hereafter specially provided for) shall be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping master.

Agreement to be signed by seaman.

(*b*) Such shipping master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

Shipping master to cause agreement to be explained to seaman.

(*c*) When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping master, and the other part shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship, and shall be delivered to the master.

To be in duplicate.

(*d*) In the case of substitutes engaged in the place of seamen who have duly signed the agreement and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, when practicable, be made before some shipping master duly appointed in the manner hereinbefore specified; and whenever such last-mentioned engagement cannot be so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the seamen; and the seamen shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest their signatures.

Provision for substitutes.

Act I of 1859, s. 23.

30. In the case of foreign-going ships making voyages averaging less than six months in duration, running agreements with the crew may be made to extend over two or more voyages, so that no such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival; and every person entering into such agreement, whether engaged upon the first commencement thereof or otherwise, shall enter into and sign the same in the manner hereby required for other foreign-going ships; and every person engaged thereunder, if discharged in any port in British India, shall be discharged in the manner hereby required for the discharge of seamen belonging to other foreign-going ships.

Foreign-going ships making short voyages may have running agreements.

Act I of 1859, s. 24.

31. The master of every foreign-going ship for which such a running agreement as aforesaid is made shall, upon every return to any port in British India before the final termination of the agreement, discharge or engage before the shipping master at such port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall upon every such return endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship again leaves port, or that all such discharges or engagements have been duly made as hereinbefore required; and shall deliver the agreement so endorsed to the shipping master. Any master who wilfully makes a false statement in such endorsement shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. The shipping master shall also sign an endorsement on the agreement to the effect that the provisions of this Act relating to such agreement have been complied with, and shall re-deliver the agreement so endorsed to the master.

Engagement and discharge of seamen in the meantime.

Act I of 1859, s. 25.

32. For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to foreign-going ships which have running agreements as aforesaid, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed, and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

Fees to be paid on such running agreements.

Act I of 1859, s. 26.

33. In the case of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a shipping master in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to foreign-going ships; and in every case in which the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each

In home-trade ships agreement to be entered into before a shipping master or other witness.

seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest his signature.

Act I of 1859, s. 27.

34. In cases where several home-trade ships belong to the same owner, the agreement with the seamen may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be made by the owner instead of by the master, and the seamen may be engaged to serve in any two or more of such ships, provided that the names of the ships and the nature of the service are specified in the agreement; but, with the foregoing exception, all provisions herein contained which relate to ordinary agreements for home-trade ships shall be applicable to agreements made in pursuance of this section.

Special agreements for home-trade ships belonging to same owner.

Act I of 1859, s. 28.

35. If in any case a master carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in the form and manner and at the place and time hereby in such case required, the master shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for shipping seamen without agreement duly executed.

Act I of 1859, s. 29.

36. The master of every foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a shipping master, shall, before finally leaving British India, sign and send to the nearest shipping master a full and accurate statement, in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving British India, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and such statement shall be admissible in evidence subject to all just exceptions.

Changes in crew to be reported.

Act I of 1859, s. 30.

37. For the purpose of preventing any seamen from being shipped at any port in British India contrary to the provisions of this Act, the shipping master by himself or his deputy may enter at any time on board any ship upon which he shall have reason to believe that seamen have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein; and any person who shall obstruct the said shipping master or deputy in such duty shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

To prevent infraction of Act, shipping master may board vessels and muster seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 115.

38. When the master of a foreign ship being at any port in British India engages any lascar or other Native seaman to proceed to any port out of British India, he shall enter into an agreement with such seaman, and the agreement shall be made before a shipping master in the manner hereinbefore provided for the making of agreements in the case of foreign-going ships, and all the provisions of sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-nine respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman; and the master of such foreign ship shall give to the shipping master a bond with the security of some approved person resident in British India for an amount calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of the said agreement and stipulations.

Engagements between masters of foreign ships and lascars or Native seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 116.

39. The fees fixed under section eight shall be payable in respect of every such engagement, and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed by section nine.

Fees payable in respect of such engagements.

Act I of 1859, s. 117.

40. If any lascar or other Native seaman is engaged by the master of any foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in the two last preceding sections, such master shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such seaman so engaged. The shipping master, by himself or his deputy, may enter on board any foreign ship upon which he has reason to believe that any such seaman has been shipped, and the provisions of section thirty-seven shall be applicable in respect of every such ship.

Penalty for master of foreign ship illegally engaging Native seaman.

Power to board suspected ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 31.

41. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for foreign-going ships (that is to say):—

Production of agreements and certificates in case of foreign-going ship.

(*a*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, on signing the agreement with his crew, produce to the shipping master before whom the same is signed, the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess; and upon such production being duly made, and the agreement being duly executed as hereby required, the shipping master shall sign and give to the master a certificate to that effect.

(*b*) In the case of running agreements for foreign-going ships, the shipping master shall before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, sign and give to the master, on his complying with the provisions herein contained with respect to such agreements, and producing to the shipping master the certificate of competency or service of any mate then first engaged by him, a certificate to that effect.

(*c*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate so to be given to him by the shipping master as aforesaid to the collector of customs, or, if there be no collector of customs, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance. No officer of customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain her until such certificate as aforesaid is produced.

(*d*) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a shipping master at the place; and such shipping master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no officer of customs or other officer shall clear any foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

And if the master of any foreign-going ship fails to deliver the agreement to a shipping master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, he shall for every default be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 32.

42. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the production of agreements and certificates of competency or service for home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons; (that is to say)—

Rules as to production of agreements and certificates for home-trade ships.

(*a*) No such agreement shall extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her final port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival.

(*b*) The master or owner of every such ship shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty-one days after either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December in any year) within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any port in British India, transmit or deliver to some shipping master in British India every agreement made within the six months next preceding such days respectively, and shall also produce to the shipping master the certificates of competency or service which the said master and his mate are hereby required to possess.

(*c*) The shipping master shall thereupon give to the master or owner a certificate of such delivery and production; and no officer of customs or other officer authorized to grant a port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without the production of such certificate; and if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such officer may detain her until the said certificate is produced.

And if the agreement for any home-trade ship is not delivered or transmitted by the master or owner to a shipping master at the time and in the manner hereby directed, such master or owner shall for every default be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 33.

43. Every erasure, interlineation, or alteration in any such agreement with seamen as is required by this Act (except additions so made as hereinbefore directed for shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation, or alteration by the written attestation (if made in Her Majesty's dominions) of some shipping master, justice, officer of customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of Her Majesty's dominions) of a British consular officer, or where there is no such officer, of two respectable British merchants.

Alterations to be void unless attested to have been made with the consent of all parties.

Act I of 1859, s. 34.

44. The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and, if necessary, a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to crew.

Act I of 1859, s. 35.

45. Any seaman who has signed an agreement, and is afterwards discharged before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying such discharge and without his consent, shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage thereby caused to him, not exceeding one month's wages, and may, on adducing such evidence as the Court or Magistrate hearing the case deems satisfactory, of his having been so improperly discharged, as aforesaid, recover such compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Seamen discharged before voyage to have compensation.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 5.

46. The Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may, by order in writing signed by its secretary or by such officer, prohibit any person from engaging in the territories subject to the said Government, or in any specified portion of such territories, any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board any ship specified in such order; but in all such cases the reasons for the prohibition shall be stated in writing.

Engagement of Native seamen.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in this section 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.

CHAPTER V.

WAGES.

A.—Regulation of Advances.

Act I of 1859, s. 36.

47. No advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given to any person but the seaman himself; and no advance of wages shall be made or advance-note given for any greater sum than the amount of one month's wages, nor unless the agreement contains a stipulation for the same and an accurate statement of the amount thereof, and no advance-note shall be given to any seaman who signs the agreement before a shipping master, unless in the presence of such shipping master.

Regulation of advances and advance-notes.

Act I of 1859, s. 37.

48. If any advance of wages is made or any advance-note given to any seaman in any such manner as to constitute a breach of any of the above provisions, the wages of such seaman shall be recoverable by him as if no such advance had been made or advance-note given, and in the case of any advance-note so given, no person shall be sued thereon under the provisions hereinafter contained unless he was in person or by his agent a party to the irregular or improper manner of giving the same.

Advances irregularly or improperly made not to be a discharge of wages.

B.—Allotment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 38.

49. All stipulations for the allotment of any part of the wages of a seaman during his absence, which are made at the commencement of the voyage, shall be inserted in the agreement, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made. All allotment-notes shall be in forms sanctioned by the Local Government, and shall be made for the benefit only of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note, and shall be payable to the shipping master on account of such relative of the

Stipulations for allotment to be inserted in the agreement.

Allotment-notes.

seaman or member of his family. Such allotment shall not in any case exceed one-third of the wages of the seaman.

Act I of 1859, s. 39.

50. The owner or any agent who has authorized the drawing of an allotment-note shall pay to the shipping master on demand the sums allotted by the note, when and as the same are made payable, unless the seaman is shown in manner hereinafter mentioned to have forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid; and in the event of such sums not being paid to the shipping master on demand, the shipping master may sue for and recover them with costs. The seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages, unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate, either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master, as by this Act is required, or by a duly certified copy of some entry in the official log-book, to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate trying the case considers sufficient to show satisfactorily that the seaman has ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment is to be paid.

Owner, &c., to pay to shipping master the sums allotted.

Suits on allotment-notes.

Evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 40.

51. The shipping master, on receiving any such sum as aforesaid, shall pay it over to the person named in the allotment-note. All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the shipping master or his deputy; and the said book shall be at all times open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Receipts and payments by shipping master on account of allotment-notes.

C.—Discharge and Payment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 41.

52. All seamen discharged from any foreign-going ship at any port in British India in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions the ship is registered, shall be discharged and receive their wages in the presence of a shipping master duly appointed under this Act, except in cases where some competent Court otherwise directs; and any master or owner of any such ship who discharges any seaman belonging thereto, or, except as aforesaid, pays his wages in any other manner, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and in the case of home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons, seamen may, if the owner or master so desires, be discharged and receive their wages in like manner.

Discharge from foreign-going ships to be made before shipping master.

Act I of 1859, s. 42.

53. Every master shall, not less than twenty-four hours before paying off or discharging any seaman, deliver to him, or, if he is to be discharged before a shipping master, to such shipping master, a full and true account, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, of his wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. No deduction from the wages of any seamen (except in respect of any matter happening after such delivery) shall be allowed unless it is included in the account so delivered; and the master shall during the voyage enter the various matters in respect of which such deductions are made, with the amounts of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce such book at the time of the payment of wages and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to such payments.

Master to deliver account of wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 43.

54. Upon the discharge of any seaman or upon payment of his wages, the master shall sign and give him a certificate of his discharge, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge; and if any master fails to sign and give to any such seaman such certificate of discharge, he shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and the master shall also upon the discharge of every certificated mate, whose certificate of competency or service has been delivered to and retained by him, return such certificate, and shall in default be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

On discharge, masters to give seamen certificates of discharge, and return certificates of competency or service to mates.

Act I of 1859, s. 44.

55. Every shipping master shall hear and decide any question whatever between a master or owner and any of his crew which both parties agree in writing to submit to him; and every award so made by him shall be binding on both parties, and shall in any legal proceeding which may be taken in the matter before any Court or Magistrate, be deemed to be conclusive as to the rights of the parties; and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

Shipping master may decide questions which parties refer to him.

An award made by a shipping master under this section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under the provision of section sixty-seven.

How award may be enforced.

Act I of 1859, s. 45.

56. In any proceeding relating to the wages, claims, or discharge of any seaman carried on before any shipping master under the provisions of this Act, such shipping master may call upon the owner or his agent, or upon the master or any mate or other member of the crew, to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in their respective possession or power relating to any matter in question in such proceeding, and may call before him and examine any of such persons being then at or near the place on any such matter.

Every owner, agent, master, mate or other member of the crew who, when called upon by the shipping master, does not produce any such paper or document as aforesaid if in his possession or power, or does not appear and give evidence, shall, unless he shows some reasonable excuse for such default, for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Master and others to produce ship's papers to shipping masters, and give evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 46.

57. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the settlement of wages; (that is to say)—

Settlement of wages.

(*a*) Upon the completion before a shipping master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owner and each seaman shall respectively, in the presence of the shipping master, sign, in a form sanctioned by the Local Government, a mutual release of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the shipping master shall also sign and attest the release and shall retain the same.

Release to be signed before and attested by the shipping master.

(*b*) Such release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

To be a discharge.

(*c*) A copy of such release, certified under the hand of such shipping master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

And to be evidence.

(*d*) In cases in which discharge and settlement before a shipping master are hereby required, no payment, receipt, settlement, or discharge otherwise made shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

No other receipt to be a discharge.

(*e*) Upon any payment being made by a master before a shipping master, the shipping master shall, if required, sign and give to such master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and such statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be received as evidence that he has made the payments therein mentioned.

Voucher to be given to master and to be evidence.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 4.

58. No seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India shall be discharged without the previous sanction in writing of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, and such sanction shall be given or withheld at the discretion of the officer so appointed; but whenever it is withheld, the reasons for so withholding it shall be recorded by him in writing.

Discharge of seamen.

Any person discharging a seaman or apprentice in wilful disobedience to the prohibition contained in this section, 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.

D.—Legal Right to Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 47.

59. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to commence either at the time at which he commences work, or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board, whichever first happens.

Right to wages and provisions when to begin.

Act I of 1859, s. 48.

60. No seaman shall by any agreement forfeit his lien upon the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which he would otherwise have been entitled; and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provision of this Act, and every stipulation by which any seaman consents to abandon his rights to wages in the case of the loss of the ship or to abandon any right which he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, shall be wholly inoperative.

Seamen not to give up certain rights.

Act I of 1859, s. 49.

61. No right to wages shall be dependent on the earning of freight; and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case be entitled to claim and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that he has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo, and stores shall bar his claim.

Wages not to be dependent on the earning of freight.

Act I of 1859, s. 50.

62. If any seaman or apprentice to whom wages are due under the last preceding section dies before the same are paid, they shall be paid and applied in the manner hereinafter specified with regard to the wages of seamen who die during a voyage.

In case of death, such wages to be paid as after mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 51.

63. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, and also in cases where such service terminates before such period as aforesaid by reason of his being left on shore at any place abroad under a certificate of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination as aforesaid, but not for any further period.

Rights to wages in case of termination of service by wreck or illness.

Act I of 1859, s. 52.

64. No seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to wages for any period during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required, whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his beginning work; nor unless the Court or Magistrate hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment.

Act I of 1859, s. 53.

65. The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered, or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens; and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him; and every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in manner aforesaid without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days not exceeding ten days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective periods aforesaid; and such sum shall be recoverable as wages.

Period within which wages are to be paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 54. Act XIII of 1876, s. 10.

66. When any monies are payable in British India to any seaman or apprentice for wages or otherwise under any agreement wherein such monies are expressed to be payable in British currency, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover, in the current coin of British India,

Sum in current coin recoverable by seaman under an agreement expressing his wages, &c., to be payable in British currency.

the amount due to him estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

E.—Mode of recovering Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 55.

67. Any seaman or apprentice or any person duly authorized on his behalf may sue, in a summary manner, before any Magistrate acting in or near to the place at which the service has terminated or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Seaman may sue summarily before any Magistrate for wages not exceeding 500 rupees.

Order of Magistrate final.

Every order made by such Magistrate in the matter shall be final.

Act I of 1859, s. 56.

68. When an order for the payment of wages is made by a Magistrate under the last preceding section and the wages are not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed, the sum mentioned in the order, with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by the Magistrate.

Levy of wages by distress.

Act I of 1859, s. 57.

69. No suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of five hundred rupees shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or in any Court of civil judicature other than the Court of Small Causes, where such Court exists, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any such Court, or unless the Magistrate, acting under the authority of this Act, refers the case to be adjudged by such Court.

No suit for wages under 500 rupees to be instituted in Admiralty Court, &c., except in certain cases.

Act I of 1859, s. 58.

70. Every master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of his wages which by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if, in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter-claim is set up, it shall be lawful for such Court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

Master to have same remedies for wages as seamen.

See Act XIII of 1878, s. 1.

71. In cases where any wages or expenses recoverable under section 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or under section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, such wages or expenses.

Power to appoint persons to sue.

Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

All suits and proceedings under this section shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Suits, &c., to be instituted in name of Secretary of State in Council.

CHAPTER VI.

WAGES AND EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN.

Act

72. Whenever a seaman or apprentice, on a voyage which is to terminate at any port in British India, dies during such voyage, the master shall take charge of all money, clothes and effects which he leaves on board, and shall enter in the official log-book a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects left by the deceased, and in case of a sale of such effects, the sum received for each article sold.

Master to take charge of effects of deceased seamen.

Act

73. The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in British India, deliver any such effects as aforesaid, and pay any money which he has taken charge of or received, and also the wages due to deceased, to the shipping master at such port, and shall give to such shipping master an account of the effects, money, and wages so to be delivered and paid; and no deductions claimed in such accounts shall be allowed unless verified, if there is an official log-book, by the entry therein hereinbefore required, and also by such other vouchers (if any) as may be reasonably required by the shipping master to whom the account is rendered.

Effects and wages to be paid to shipping master with full accounts.

Act

74. If the master fails to take such charge of the money or other effects of a seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage, or to make such entries in respect thereof, or to make such payment or delivery, or to give such account as hereinbefore respectively directed, he shall be accountable for the money, wages, and effects of the seaman or apprentice to the shipping master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly; and such master shall in addition be punished with fine which may extend to treble the value of the money or effects, or if such value is not ascertained, to five hundred rupees.

Penalties for not taking charge of or accounting for such monies and effects.

All money, wages and effects of any seaman or apprentice dying during a voyage shall be recoverable in the same Courts and by the same modes of proceeding by which seamen are hereby enabled to recover wages due to them.

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75. When money or effects left by or due to any deceased seaman or apprentice, are paid or delivered to a shipping master, then, subject to such deductions for expenses incurred in respect of the seaman or apprentice or of his said money and effects as the shipping master thinks proper to allow, the shipping master may pay and deliver the said money and effects to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the said shipping master to be entitled thereto, and the said shipping master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the money and effects so paid and delivered; or if he think fit so to do the shipping master may require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the said money and effects to the legal representative of the deceased.

Wages and property of deceased seamen may be paid without probate.

76. In cases of wages or effects of deceased seamen or apprentices received by any shipping master to which no claim is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such shipping master, it shall be the duty of the shipping master to cause such effects to be sold and to pay the proceeds of the sale and the unclaimed wages into the public treasury. If any subsequent claim is made to such money and is established to the satisfaction of the shipping-master, the amount or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid out of the public treasury. If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the shipping master, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court, and such Court, after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as seems just: Provided that, after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such wages or effects by the shipping master, no such claim shall be entertained without the sanction of the Local Government.

Disposal of wages or effects of deceased seamen not claimed within one year.

If subsequent claim be made thereto.

Proviso.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS, HEALTH AND ACCOMMODATION.

77. Any three or more of the crew of any ship registered at, trading with, or being at any port or place in British India, may complain to any shipping master or other officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use, or deficient in quantity. Such officer may thereupon examine the said provisions or water, or cause them to be examined; and if, on examination, such provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or to be deficient in quantity, the person making such examination shall signify the same in writing to the master of the ship.

If such master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any so signified to be insufficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water which have been so signified as aforesaid to be of a bad quality and unfit for use, he shall in every such case be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Upon every such examination as aforesaid, the officers making or directing the same shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log, and shall send a report thereof to the shipping-master, and such report, if produced out of the custody of such shipping master, shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding.

Survey of provisions and water on complaint made.

Act I of 1859, s. 65.

78. If the officer to whom any such complaint as last aforesaid is made, certifies in such statement as aforesaid that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

Forfeiture for frivolous complaint.

Act I of 1859, s. 66.

79. In the following cases (that is to say):—

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

(*a*) if during a voyage the allowance of any of the provisions which any seaman has by his agreement stipulated for, is reduced (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement, and also except for any time during which such seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct, either on board or on shore),

(*b*) if it is shown that any of such provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality and unfit for use,

the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for such reduction or bad quality, according to the time of its continuance, the following sums, to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages (that is to say):—

(1) If his allowance is reduced by any quantity not exceeding one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement, a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or Native seaman:

(2) If his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or Native seaman:

(3) In respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or Native seaman.

But if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case, that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, such Court or Magistrate shall take such circumstances into consideration and shall modify or refuse compensation as the justice of the case may require.

Act I of 1859, s. 67.

80. All foreign-going ships and all home-trade ships of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances, suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages, according to such scale as shall be from time to time issued by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council, and published at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in the local official Gazettes, and in default thereof, the owner or master

Medicines, &c., to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

of every such ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to ships navigating from the United Kingdom and coming within the provisions of section 224 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Proviso.

Act I of 1859, s. 68.

81. Every master shall keep on board proper weights and measures for the purposes of determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out, and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out such provisions and articles in the presence of a witness whenever any dispute arises about such quantities, and in default shall for every offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Masters to keep weights and measures on board.

Act I of 1859, s. 69.

82. Whenever the master or any seaman of any ship registered at any place in British India shall receive any hurt or injury in the service of the ship, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance with medicines, and of his subsistence, until he shall be cured or shall be brought back to the port from which he was shipped or other port agreed upon, shall be defrayed, with the cost of his conveyance to such port, by the owner of the ship without any deduction on that account from the wages of such master, officer, or seaman; and if paid by himself, may be recovered as part of his wages; and if paid or allowed out of any monies forming part of the revenues of British India, shall be a charge upon the ship, and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Expense of medical attendance and subsistence in case of illness how to be defrayed.

Act I of 1859, s. 70.

Act I of 1859, s. 70, amended by Act XIII of 1876, s. 9.

83. A place or places of shelter shall be provided below a well caulked and substantial deck for the men engaged under this Act; such place or places shall be so arranged as to allow for the men the following spaces:—

Place to be appropriated.

(*a*). For each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, ten superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck; or sixty cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet.

To European seamen.

(*b*). For each lascar or Native seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, six superficial and thirty-six cubic feet; and if the place allotted be under the top-gallant forecastle, such forecastle deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

To lascars or Native seamen.

Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage; and if any such place in any ship is not in the whole sufficiently large to give such space for each seaman and apprentice as hereinbefore required, or is not properly caulked and in all other respects securely and properly constructed and well ventilated, the owner shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this section, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and if any such space as aforesaid is not kept free from goods and stores as aforesaid, the master shall, for every such failure to comply with the provisions of this section, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Place to be kept clear.

Penalty if place be not properly constructed.

Penalty for not keeping space clear.

Act I of 1859, s. 71.

84. The shipping-master at any port in British India, by himself or his deputy, may enter at any time on board of any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at such port, and inspect the provisions and water provided for the use of the crew, and the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen prescribed by this Act or by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Shipping-master, &c., may enter on board any ship and inspect provisions, &c.

If on inspection the provisions or water are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or to be deficient in quantity, the shipping-master shall proceed as provided in section seventy-seven, and the penalty prescribed in the said section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water.

Procedure if provisions, &c., are found to be bad.

CHAPTER VIII.

POWER TO MAKE COMPLAINTS.

Act I of 1859, s. 72.

85. If any seaman or apprentice, whilst on board any ship, states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the said master shall, if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, so soon as the service of the ship will permit, and if the ship is not then at such a place, so soon after her first arrival at such a place as the service of the ship will permit, allow such seaman to go ashore, or send him ashore in proper custody, so that he may be enabled to make such complaint, and shall, in default, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Seamen to be allowed to go ashore to make complaint to a justice.

CHAPTER IX.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN FROM IMPOSITION.

Act I of 1859, s. 73.

86. No wages due or accruing to any seaman or apprentice shall be subject to attachment from any Court; and every payment of wages to a seaman shall be valid in law, notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of such wages or of any incumbrance thereon; and no assignment or sale of such wages, or of salvage made prior to the accruing thereof, shall bind the party making the same; and no power-of-attorney or authority for the receipt of any such wages or salvage shall be irrevocable.

Sale of and charge upon wages to be invalid.

Act I of 1859, s. 74.

87. No debt exceeding in amount three rupees incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve, shall be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

Debt exceeding three rupees when recoverable.

Act I of 1859, s. 75.

88. If any person demands or receives from any seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of such person for a longer period than such seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for overcharges by lodging-house keepers.

Act I of 1859, s. 76.

89. If any person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any monies, documents, or effects of any seaman or apprentice, and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by such seaman or apprentice, subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from such seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise, or absconds therewith, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and any Magistrate may, besides inflicting such penalty by summary order, direct the amount or value of such monies, documents or effects, subject to such deduction as aforesaid, to be forthwith paid to such seaman or apprentice.

Penalty for detaining seamen's effects.

Act I of 1859, s. 77.

90. Every person who, not being in the service of Her Majesty and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination before her actual arrival at the place of her discharge, without the permission of the master, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any Police-officer, to be by him taken before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

Persons not to go on board before the final arrival of ship, without permission.

Act I of 1859, s. 78.

91. If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in British India, any person then being on board such ship solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for solicitations by lodging-house keepers.

CHAPTER X.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

Act VII of 1880, s. 54.

92. Nothing in this chapter applies to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of section 211 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, apply.

Saving of provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1855.

In this chapter "local authority" means such person as the Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint by name or in virtue of his office to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this chapter.

"Local authority."

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him.

Power to suspend or dismiss.

Act VII of 1880, s. 55.

93. The local authority may, subject to the rules hereinafter mentioned, provide for the subsistence—

Relief of distressed seamen at Indian ports.

(*a*) of all seamen and apprentices, being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India, whether from any British ship employed in the merchant-service, or from any of Her Majesty's ships, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and who are in distress in any such place; and

(*b*) of all seamen and apprentices not being Native Indian subjects who have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and who are in distress in any such place,

until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Act VII of 1880, s. 56.

94. Subject as aforesaid, the local authority may cause such seamen or apprentices to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement, and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(*a*) in the case of seamen or apprentices who are Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(*b*) in the case of other British seamen or apprentices, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(*c*) in the case of seamen or apprentices not being subjects of Her Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

Act VII of 1880, s. 57.

95. In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such seamen or apprentices with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

In default of such ship, on board of any ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 58.

96. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement of any British ship on board of which any seaman or apprentice is sent under section ninety-four or section ninety-five, the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as the Governor General in Council may from time to time by rule prescribe.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 59.

97. The master of every British ship bound as aforesaid shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all seamen and apprentices whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section ninety-four or section ninety-five, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman or apprentice with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

Act VII of 1880, s. 60.

98. If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman or apprentice contrary to the provisions of section ninety-seven, he shall, for each seaman and apprentice with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or, when he is tried at any place beyond the limits of British India, to the equivalent of one thousand rupees in the currency of such place.

Penalty for refusing so to do.

Every offence punishable under this section may be tried in any district or Presidency-town in which the offender is found, as well as in any district or Presidency-town in which it might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

Act VII of 1880, s. 61.

99. When any master of a British ship has conveyed a seaman or apprentice in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this chapter, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such seaman or apprentice such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council from time to time appoints:

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

Provided that no payment shall be made under this section except on the production of the following documents (that is to say):—

(*a*) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such seaman or apprentice was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman or apprentice, and the time when he was received on board; and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(1) the number of days during which such seaman or apprentice received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(2) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(3) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such seaman or apprentice was on board; and

(4) every variation (if any) of such number.

The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a shipping master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 212 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Act VII of 1880, s. 62.

100. (*a*) If any seaman or apprentice, being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty and belonging to any British ship, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance on the part of the master with all the provisions in that behalf of the law for the time being in force, and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of this chapter; or

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

(*b*) if any such seaman or apprentice, after having been engaged by any person (whether acting as principal or agent) to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign power or to the subject of any foreign power, becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid; or

(*c*) if any seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship registered in British India, and not being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty, is discharged or left behind at any place in British India without full compliance as aforesaid, and becomes distressed and is relieved as aforesaid,

the wages (if any) due to such seaman or apprentice, and all expenses incurred for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he so belonged as aforesaid.

101. All such wages and expenses shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner, or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the seaman or apprentice would be recoverable by him. Act VII of 1880, s. 63.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

102. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such wages and expenses and recover the same. Act VII of 1880, s. 64.

Local Government may authorize persons to recover same.

And every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause (7).

Such persons to be deemed persons filling a public office.

103. When any such wages and expenses are due to or in respect of a seaman or apprentice mentioned in section one hundred, clause (*c*), they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section one hundred and two, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council. Act VII of 1880, s. 65.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

104. In all proceedings under this chapter, whether in British India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any seaman or apprentice named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this chapter, to the effect that such seaman or apprentice was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman or apprentice, shall be sufficient evidence that he was relieved, conveyed home or buried (as the case may be) at the expense of the revenues of British India. Act VII of 1880, s. 66.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

105. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions seamen or apprentices may be relieved and provided with passages under this chapter, and generally to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Act VII of 1880, s. 67.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

CHAPTER XI.

DISCIPLINE.

Act I of 1859, s. 79.

106. Any master of, or any seaman or apprentice belonging to, any ship registered at, trading with, or being at, any port or place in British India who, by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage of such ship, or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of any person belonging to or on board of such ship, or who by wilful breach of duty, or by neglect of duty, or by reason of drunkenness, refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving such ship from immediate loss, destruction, or serious damage, or for preserving any person belonging to or on board of such ship from immediate danger to life or limb, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

Penalty for misconduct endangering ship or life or limb.

Act I of 1859, s. 80.

107. Any Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India may, upon application by the owner of any ship being within the jurisdiction of such Court, or by the part-owner or consignee, or by the agent of the owner, or by any certificated mate, or by one-third or more of the crew, of such ship, and upon proof on oath to the satisfaction of such Court that the removal of the master of such ship is necessary, remove him accordingly; and may also, with the consent of the owner or his agent, or the consignee of the ship, or if there is no owner or agent of the owner or consignee of the ship within the jurisdiction of the Court, then, without such consent, appoint a new master in his stead, and may also make such order and may require such security in respect of costs in the matter as it thinks fit.

Powers of Admiralty Court in India in certain cases to remove master and appoint a new master.

Act IV of 1877, s. 29, para. 2.

The powers conferred by this section may, at any port in British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, be exercised by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at such port.

Exercise of such powers by principal criminal Courts.

Act I of 1859, s. 88.

108. Whenever any seaman who has been lawfully engaged, or any apprentice to the sea-service, commits any of the following offences, he shall be punished summarily as follows; (that is to say)—

Offences of seamen and apprentices, and their punishments.

(*a*) For desertion he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable to forfeit all or any part of the clothes and effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages or emoluments which he has then earned, and also, if such desertion takes place at any port or place not in British India, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit all or any part of the wages or emoluments he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to any port or place in British India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts, to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him.

Desertion.

(*b*) 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 the ship's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of any voyage, or for absence at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty not amounting to desertion or not treated as such by the master, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten weeks, and shall also, at the discretion of the Court, be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay, and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Neglecting or refusing to join, or to proceed to sea, absence within twenty-four hours before sailing, and absence without leave.

(*c*) For quitting the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

Quitting without leave before ship is secured.

(*d*) For wilful disobedience to any lawful command he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay.

Act of disobedience.

(*e*) For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute.

Continued disobedience.

(*f*) For assaulting any master or mate he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Assault on officers.

(*g*) For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Combining to disobey.

(*h*) For wilfully damaging the ship, or embezzling or wilfully damaging any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal in amount to the loss thereby sustained, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks.

Wilful damage and embezzlement.

(*i*) For any act of smuggling of which he is convicted, and whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner, he shall be liable to pay to such master or owner such a sum as is sufficient to reimburse the master or owner for such loss or damage; and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction or on account of such liability, without prejudice to any further remedy.

Act of smuggling causing loss to owner.

Act I of 1859, s. 84.

109. Upon the commission of any of the offences enumerated in the last preceding section, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and shall be signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew. The offender, if still in the ship, shall, before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or if she is at the time in port before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of such entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him, and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit. A statement that a copy of the said entry has been so furnished, or that the same has been so read over as aforesaid, and the reply (if any) made by the offender shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid. In any subsequent legal proceeding, the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and in default of such production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, at its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence.

Entry of offences to be made in official log, and to be read over, or a copy given to the offender, and his reply, if any, to be also entered.

Act I of 1859, s. 85.

110. Every seafaring person whom the master of any ship is, under the authority of this Act or any law, compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in any ship without the consent of the master or owner or other person entitled to give such consent, shall, so long as he remains in such ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline, and to the same penalties and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline, to which he would be subject if he were a member of the crew and had signed the agreement.

Seamen whom masters of ships are compelled to convey, and persons going in ships without leave, to be subject to penalties for breach of discipline.

Act I of 1859, s. 86.

111. 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 Police-officers who are hereby directed to give the same if required, apprehend him without first procuring a warrant; and thereupon in any case, and shall, in case he so requires and it is practicable, convey him before some Court capable of taking cognizance of the matter, to be dealt with according to law; and may, for the purpose of conveying him before such Court, detain him in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours or such shorter time as may be necessary, or may, if he does not so require, or if there is no such Court at or near the place, at once convey him on board.

Master or owner may apprehend deserters without warrant.

If any such apprehension appears to the Court before which the case is brought to have been made on improper or on insufficient grounds, the master, mate, owner, ship's husband or consignee, who makes the same or causes the same to be made, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees; but such fine, if inflicted, shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of such apprehension.

Act I of 1859.

112. Whenever any seaman or apprentice is brought before any Court on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join or to proceed to sea in any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, such Court may, if the master or the owner or his agent so requires, instead of committing the offender to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship, or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by or on behalf of the master or owner by reason of the offence, to be paid by the offender, and if necessary to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned, or which by virtue of his then existing engagement he may afterwards earn.

Deserters may be sent on board in lieu of being imprisoned.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 6.

113. Whenever any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India deserts or otherwise absents himself without leave from any ship in which he is engaged to serve, the master of the ship shall, within forty-eight hours of discovering such desertion or absence, report the same to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, unless in the meantime the deserter or absentee returns.

Any master wilfully neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

Deserters.

Act I of 1859, s. 88.

114. If any seaman or apprentice is imprisoned on the ground of his having neglected or refused to join, or to proceed to sea in, any ship in which he is engaged to serve, or of having deserted or otherwise absented himself therefrom without leave, or of his having committed any other breach of discipline, and if during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or of the owner or his agent, cause such seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his said ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed notwithstanding that the termination of the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not arrived,

Seamen imprisoned for desertion or breach of discipline may be sent on board before termination of sentence.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 7.

115. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, any Magistrate may deal with him in the same way as he may deal with a seaman or apprentice imprisoned on any of the grounds mentioned in section one hundred and fourteen.

Power to deal with imprisoned seamen not shipped in British India in accordance with section 114.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 8.

116. If any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned on a complaint made by or on behalf of the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, on any of the grounds mentioned in section one hundred

Rules as to imprisoned seamen.

and fourteen or for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, the following rules shall be observed:—

(*a*) No person shall, while such imprisonment lasts, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, engage any Native of India to serve as a seaman on board such ship;

(*b*) the Local Government, or such officer as it appoints in this behalf, may tender such seaman or apprentice to the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, and if such master or owner, without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government or to such officer as aforesaid refuse to receive him on board, may require such master or owner to deposit in the local shipping office (1) the wages due to such seaman or apprentice, and his money, clothes and other effects, and (2) such sum as may in the opinion of the Local Government or of such officer as aforesaid be sufficient to defray the cost of the passage of the said seaman or apprentice to the port at which he was shipped, according to the scale of cost usual in the case of distressed seamen.

Whoever wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in clause (*a*) of this section 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.

Any master or owner refusing or neglecting to deposit such wages, money, clothes and other effects, or such sum as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

1859, Act I of

117. In all cases of desertion from any ship registered at a port or place in British India while such ship is at any place out of British India, the master shall produce the entry of such desertion in the official log-book to the person or persons required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to endorse on the agreement a certificate of such desertion; and such person or persons shall thereupon make and certify a copy of such entry and also a copy of the said certificate of desertion. The master shall forthwith transmit such copies to the shipping master at the port where such seaman was engaged, who shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding; and such copies, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion be received as evidence of the entries therein appearing.

Entries and certificates of desertion abroad to be copied, sent home, and admitted in evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 90.

118. Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion, it shall be sufficient for the party insisting on the forfeiture to show that such seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in, or that he belonged to, the ship from which he is alleged to have deserted, and that he quitted such ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement, or if such voyage was to terminate at any port or place in British India, and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her, and that an entry of the desertion has been duly made in the official log-book. Thereupon the desertion shall, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages or emoluments under the provisions hereinbefore contained, be deemed to be proved, unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

Facilities for proving desertion so far as concerns forfeiture of wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 91.

119. Whenever in any proceeding relating to seamen's wages it is shown that any seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by any competent tribunal and rightfully punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct a part of the wages due to such seaman, not exceeding thirty rupees, to be applied in reimbursing any costs properly incurred by the master in procuring such conviction and punishment.

Costs of procuring imprisonment may, to the extent of thirty rupees, be deducted from wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 92.

120. Whenever any seaman contracts for wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share, and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be taken to be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as a month or other the period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of such forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage; and if the whole time spent in the voyage does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

Amount of forfeiture how to be ascertained when seamen contract for the voyage.

Act I of 1859, s. 93.

121. All clothes, effects, wages, and emoluments which under the provisions hereinbefore contained are forfeited for desertion, shall be applied in the first instance in or towards the reimbursement of the expenses occasioned by such desertion to the master or owner of the ship from which the desertion has taken place, and may, if earned subsequently to the desertion, be recovered by such master or by the owner or his agent in the same manner as the deserter might have recovered the same if they had not been forfeited; and in any legal proceeding relating to such wages, the Court may order the same to be paid accordingly; and, subject to such reimbursement, the same shall be paid into the public treasury and carried to the account of Government. In all other cases of forfeiture of wages under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific directions to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

Application of forfeitures.

Act I of 1859, s. 94.

122. Any question concerning the forfeiture of or deductions from the wages of any seaman or apprentice, may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to such wages, notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which such question arises, though hereby made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Questions of forfeitures may be decided in suits for wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 95.

123. If any seaman, on or before being engaged, wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship, or last alleged ship, or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees,

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

and such fine may be deducted from any wages he may earn by virtue of such engagement as aforesaid, and shall, subject to reimbursement of the loss and expenses (if any) occasioned by any previous desertion, be paid and applied in the same manner as other fines payable under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 96. M. S. Act, 1854, s. 256.

124. Whenever any seaman commits an act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine, and which it is intended to punish by enforcing such fine, an entry thereof shall be made in the official log-book, and a copy of such entry shall be furnished or the same shall be read over to the offender, and an entry of such reading over and of the reply (if any) made by the offender shall be made, in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinbefore specified with respect to the offences against discipline specified in and punishable under this Act.

Fines to be deducted from wages, and paid to shipping master.

Such fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows (that is to say), if the offender is discharged at any port or place in British India, and the offence, and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid, are proved, in the case of a foreign-going ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a home-trade ship to the satisfaction of the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such shipping master; and if before the final discharge of the crew in British India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of Her Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in British India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command of the ship into which he so enters or of the consular officer, officer of customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to British India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of foreign-going ships to the shipping master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of home-trade ships to the shipping master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged.

If any master or owner neglects or refuses to pay over any such fine in manner aforesaid, he shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to six times the amount of the fine retained by him:

Provided that no act of misconduct for which any such fine as aforesaid has been inflicted and paid shall be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 97.

125. Every person who by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade any seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, shall for each such offence in respect of each such seaman or apprentice be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and every person who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from his ship or who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe such seaman or apprentice to have so done, shall for every such seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for enticing to desert and harbouring deserters.

126. Any person who secretes himself and goes to sea in any ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee, or master, or of a mate, or of any person in charge of such ship, or of any other person entitled to give such consent, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks.

Act I of 1859, s. 98.

Penalty for obtaining passage surreptitiously.

127. If during the progress of a voyage the master of any ship registered at any port or place in British India, is superseded or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and to the crew thereof which are in his custody; and shall in default be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and such successor shall, immediately on assuming the command of the ship, enter in the official log a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Act I of 1859, s. 99.

On change of masters, documents hereby required to be handed over to successor.

CHAPTER XII.

OFFICIAL LOGS.

Act I of 1859, s. 103. M. S. Act, 1854, s. 280.

128. An official log-book of every ship registered at any port or place in British India, except home-trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall be kept in a form sanctioned by the Local Government; and such official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, either be kept distinct from the ordinary ship's log or united therewith, so that in all cases all the blanks in the official log be duly filled up.

Official logs to be kept in forms sanctioned by Local Government.

Act I of 1859, s. 104.

129. Every entry in every official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival.

Entries to be made in due time.

Act I of 1859, s. 105.

130. Every master of a ship for which an official log-book is hereby required shall make or cause to be made therein entries of the following matters; (that is to say)—

Entries required in official log.

(*a*) Every legal conviction of any member of his crew and the punishment inflicted:

Convictions.

(*b*) Every offence committed by any member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute, or to enforce a forfeiture, or to exact a fine, together with such statement concerning the reading over such entry and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge, as hereinbefore required:

Offences.

(*c*) Every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board and the punishment inflicted:

Punishments.

(*d*) A statement of the conduct, character, and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on such particulars:

Conduct, &c., of crew.

(*e*) Every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any):

Illness and injuries.

(*f*) Every case of death happening on board, and of the cause thereof:

Deaths.

(*g*) Every birth happening on board with the sex of the infant, and the names of the parents:

Births.

(*h*) Every marriage taking place on board with the names and ages of the parties:

Marriages.

(*i*) The name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner, and cause thereof:

Quitting ship.

(*j*) The amount of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service during the voyage:

Wages of men entering navy.

(*k*) The wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom:

Wages of deceased seamen.

(*l*) The sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it:

Sale of deceased men's effects.

(*m*) Every collision with any other ship and the circumstances under which the same occurred.

Collisions.

Act I of 1859, s. 108.

131. The entries hereby required to be made in official log-books shall be signed as follows; (that is to say) every such entry shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew, and every entry of illness, injury, death, or birth shall be also signed by the surgeon or medical practitioner on board (if any); and every entry of wages due to, or of the sale of the effects of, any seaman or apprentice who dies shall be signed by the master and by the mate and some other member of the crew, and every entry of wages due to any seaman who enters Her Majesty's service, shall be signed by the master and by the seaman or by the officer authorized to receive the seaman into such service.

Entries how to be signed.

Act I of 1859, s. 107.

132. The following offences in respect of official log-books shall be punishable as hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say)—

Penalties in respect of official logs.

(*a*) If in any case an official log-book is not kept in the manner hereby required, or if any entry hereby directed to be made in any such log-book is not made at the time and in the manner hereby directed, the master shall for each such offence incur the specific penalty herein mentioned in respect thereof, or where there is no such specific penalty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*b*) Every person who makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in an official log-book, in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge in British India, more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, shall for each such offence be punished with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

(*c*) Every person who wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book, or who wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making any false or fraudulent entry or omission in any such log-book, shall for each such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Act I of 1859, s. 108.

133. All entries made in any official log-book as hereinbefore directed shall be received in evidence in any proceeding in any Court of Justice, subject to all just exceptions.

Entries in official logs to be received in evidence.

Act I of 1859, s. 109.

134. The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver to the shipping master before whom the crew is discharged, the official log-book of the voyage; and the master or owner of every home-trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some shipping master in British India the official log-book for the preceding half year; and every master or owner who refuses or neglects to deliver his official log-book, as hereby required, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Official logs to be delivered to shipping master on ship's arrival at port of destination in British India.

Act I of 1859, s. 110.

135. If any ship ceases, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment, to fall within the operation of section one hundred and twenty-eight, the master or owner thereof shall, if such ship is then in any port in British India, within one month, and if she is elsewhere, within six months, deliver or transmit to the shipping master at the port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book duly made out to the time at which she ceased to be within such operation, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and if any ship is lost or abandoned, the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the shipping master at the port to which the ship belonged, the official log-book (if any) duly made out to the time of such loss or abandonment, and in default shall for each offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Official logs to be transmitted to shipping master in case of transfer of ship and in case of loss.

CHAPTER XIII.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO CASUALTIES.

Cf. Act IV of 1875, s. 23; Act XV of 1863, s. 10; Act XXVIII of 1861, s. 3.

136. Nothing in this chapter affects the powers conferred by section 240 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, on Courts having admiralty jurisdiction in India.

Saving of powers of certain Admiralty Courts.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 3, and section 81 of the Bill which afterwards became Act VII of 1880. Cf. M.S. Act, 1854, s. 432.

137. Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

Report of casualties to be made to Local Government.

(*a*) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(*b*) by reason of any casualty happening to or on board of any ship on or near such coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(*c*) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near such coasts; or

(*d*) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing such information to the Local Government.

In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty, and

in cases under clause (*d*), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of such ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed at such port as aforesaid.

Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 4.

138. If in any such case a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-seven, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*), appears to the Local Government to be requisite or expedient, the Local Government (whether such notice be given or not) may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct such Court to make such investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

Power to appoint special Court of Enquiry.

One of such persons shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made: another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs: the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 5.

139. Every Court having admiralty jurisdiction in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no Court having admiralty jurisdiction, is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government, to make the investigations referred to in section one hundred and thirty-eight.

Other Courts authorized to investigate casualties.

Act XIII of 1878, s. 3.

140. Any Court making an investigation under section one hundred and thirty-eight or section one hundred and thirty-nine may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of such investigation, against any master, mate or engineer as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as aforesaid.

Power to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall before the commencement of such inquiry cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Cf. s. 6 of IV of 1875. Also s. 241 17 & 18 Vi c. 104.

141. If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer holding a certificate granted by the Board of Trade or a Local Government with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of an investigation under section one hundred and thirty-eight or section one hundred and thirty-nine, it may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section one hundred and thirty-nine, at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct such Court to make an investigation into such charge.

Local Government may direct investigation in cases of incompetency or misconduct.

Cf. Act IV 1875, s. 7.

Before commencing such investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement so transmitted by the Local Government.

Act IV of 1875, s. 10.

142. For the purpose of an investigation under this chapter into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

Person accused to be heard.

Cf. Act IV 1875, s. 8.

143. For the purpose of any investigation under this chapter, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

(*a*) if such Court is a special Court, the same powers as are exerciseable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(*b*) if such Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, the same powers as are exerciseable by such Court in the exercise of such admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

When any investigation involves or appears likely to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making such investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the merchant-service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it think fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as such assessor.

Such persons shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings. But the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

ct IV of 875, s. 15.

144. If any Court making an investigation under this chapter thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting such arrest, authorize any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

Any officer so authorized may, for the purpose of enforcing such entry, call to his aid any officers of police or customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest; and every such officer or other person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 186.

No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

t IV of 875, s. 16.

145. Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court; and may bind over any person to give evidence at such trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to commit for trial.

Power to bind over persons to give evidence.

And whenever in the course of such trial the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, any deposition previously made by him in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court making an investigation under this chapter shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Magistrate or presiding Judge, be admissible in evidence on proof—

Depositions.

(*a*) that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court before which the trial is held; and

(*b*) that it was made in the presence of the person accused and that he had an opportunity of cross-examining such witness.

A certificate by the Magistrate or presiding Judge that the deposition was made in the presence of the accused and that he had such opportunity shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence that it was so made.

For the purposes of this section the Recorder of Rangoon shall, within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, be deemed to be the High Court.

f. Act IV of 875, ss. 11 nd 12.

146. The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this chapter, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

Report by Court to Local Government.

In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, such report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of such report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

CHAPTER XIV.

SUSPENSION, &c., OF CERTIFICATES.

147. Nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, on the Courts conducting investigations or inquiries under sections one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty and one hundred and forty-one of this Act, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Merchant Shipping Acts, or certificates to which the provisions of any such Act have been made applicable under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates under English Act.

When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate, it may, in its report to the Local Government, advise such Government to grant, without examination, to the holder of such certificate, when such certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate; and, when such certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of such cancellation or suspension; and such Local Government, if it thinks fit, and if it is empowered by any enactment of a British Indian legislature for the time being in force to grant such certificate, may grant it under such enactment, but without examination. A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of such certificates.

The power to grant a certificate conferred by this section may be exercised by the Local Government even though the Court has not advised it so to do.

See Act IV 1875, s. 18.

148. Any certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

Local Government may suspend or cancel certain certificates—

(*a*) if, upon any investigation made under this Act, the Court reports that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default, or that he is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct;

after investigation under this Act:

(*b*) if, upon any investigation made under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1880, or upon any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorized by the legislative authority in any British possession to make enquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that such master, mate or engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of any gross act

after investigation under other Acts:

of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default;

Act IV of 1875, s. 18, cl. (d).

(c) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and

after conviction of any offence:

(d) if (in the case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or by any other law for the time being in force:

after supersession.

Provided that, in any case in which an investigation has been made into a charge against any master, mate or engineer, no certificate shall be suspended or cancelled under clause (a) unless the Local Government is satisfied that the holder of the certificate has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section one hundred and forty, or section one hundred and forty-one, as the case may be.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 19.

149. Every master, mate or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended under section one hundred and forty-eight shall deliver it to the shipping-master, or to such other person as the Local Government which cancelled or suspended the certificate directs, and in default of such delivery shall, for each offence, be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Master, &c., to deliver up certificate.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 20.

150. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends, under section one hundred and forty-eight a certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, is not the Local Government that granted the same, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancelment or suspension, to the Local Government which granted such certificate.

Report to other Local Governments.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 21.

151. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending, under section one hundred and forty-eight, the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension.

Report to Board of Trade.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 22.

152. Any Local Government may, at any time, revoke any order of cancelment or suspension which it may have made under section one hundred and forty-eight or grant, without examination, to any person, whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension.

Power to grant new certificate.

A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any order in Council under the said Act.

A certificate of competency for a home-trade ship under this Act shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be of a lower grade than a certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship under the same Act.

CHAPTER XV.

HEALTH-OFFICERS.

Bill, chap. V s. 28.

153. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, at any port subject to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, an officer to be called the Health-officer, and may suspend or remove from office any officer so appointed.

Appointment and powers of Health-officer.

Such officer shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, have the following powers within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, that is to say:—

(a) with respect to any ship, the powers conferred by section eighty-four on a shipping master;

(b) power to enter on board any ship and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board such ship;

(c) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board such ship;

(d) power to call before him and examine for such purpose all or any of such persons, and to require answers to any enquiries he thinks fit to make;

(e) power to require any person so examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by such person.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Act I of 185 s. 111.

154. Whenever in the course of any legal proceedings instituted at any port or place in British India before any Judge or Magistrate or before any person authorized by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of British India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British consular officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted.

Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer.

Proviso.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

Act I of 1859, s. 113.

155. In all cases where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, penalties or other sums of money, then if the party so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship and the same is not paid at the time and in manner prescribed in the order, the Court or Magistrate who made the order may, in addition to any other powers which such Court or Magistrate may have for the purpose of compelling payment, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Wages, penalties, &c., payable by master or owner may be levied by distress of ship.

See Act IV of 1875, s. 30.

156. In sections 2, 15, 17 and 23 of the said Act No. X of 1841, for the words "on information in any Court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the Advocates General of the respective Presidencies," "by information as aforesaid," "on information as aforesaid," "upon information as aforesaid," in each of the places where they occur, the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class."

Amendment of Act X of 1841, sections 2, 15, 17 and 23.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 3.

157. A certificate signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, or by such other officer as it appoints in this behalf, to the effect that any seaman named therein is distressed, shall, in all proceedings under sections 211, 212 and 213 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, be conclusive evidence that such seaman is distressed within the meaning of the same sections; and any master of a British ship refusing to accept such seaman as a distressed seaman under the provisions of the said sections shall, for each seaman with respect to whom he so refuses, be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Evidence of distress of seamen.

Penalty for refusing to accept distressed seamen.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

NUMBER AND YEAR.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
I of 1859 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1875 ...	An Act for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859, and for other purposes.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1876 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Seamen.	The whole.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

NUMBER AND YEAR.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
XIII of 1878 ...	An Act to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act, 1875.	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1880 ...	An Act to amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping, and for other purposes.	Chapter III and section 84 so far as it relates to that chapter.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TABLE A—(*see section 8*).

Fees to be charged for matters transacted at shipping offices:—

(1) Engagement or discharge of crews—

			Rs.	A.	P.
In ships under 100 tons	...		3	0	0
From 100 to 200	„	...	7	0	0
200 to 300	„	...	10	0	0
300 to 400	„	...	12	8	0
400 to 500	„	...	15	0	0
500 to 600	„	...	17	8	0
600 to 700	„	...	20	0	0
700 to 800	„	...	22	8	0
800 to 900	„	...	25	0	0
900 to 1,000	„	...	27	8	0
above 1,000	„	...	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two rupees and eight annas.

(2) Engagement or discharge of seamen separately, one rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B—(*see section 9*).

Sums to be deducted from wages by way of partial repayment of fees in Table A—

(1) In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge.

	Rs.	A.	P.
From wages of any mate, purser, engineer, surgeon, carpenter or steward	0	12	0
From wages of all others except apprentices	0	8	0

(2) In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge 0 8 0

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February, 1882 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 2020, dated 23rd May, 1881 [Paper No. 1].
„ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, No. 412, dated 22nd June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 491-8, dated 25th June, 1881 [Paper No. 3].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance, No. 1550, dated 7th July, 1881 [Paper No. 4].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 2481, dated 9th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 267, dated 9th July, 1881 [Paper No. 6].
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1737, dated 11th July, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1420, dated 19th July, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 907, dated 17th June, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2859-159, dated 3rd August, 1881 [Paper No. 10].
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 5552-1B, dated 15th August, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
Office memorandum from Department of Finance, No. 2713, dated 31st August, 1881 [Paper No. 12].

2. The Local Governments have approved of the Bill and have not suggested any alterations in its provisions. We have, however, thought it advisable, for the convenience of the public and the officers concerned with the working of the Act, to repeal and re-enact it with the amendments proposed in the Bill. At the same time, we have taken the opportunity to make some amendments in the present law, which have been suggested to us by the Financial Department.

3. The most important of these amendments are the following :—

First.—In section 5 of the Bill, as amended, we have empowered the Governor General in Council to establish, in any Circle of Issue, an office to be called a Currency Agency. For each such office, an officer, to be called the Currency Agent, is to be appointed (section 6), who is to be subordinate to the Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Circle in which his office is situate. We have, in section 9, provided for the supply of currency notes to Currency Agents, and, in section 11, empowered the Agent to issue notes, if he thinks fit to do so. The notes so issued from a Currency Agency will be payable at the office, and a legal tender within the Circle of Issue, at and within which they would have been payable, and a legal tender, had they been issued from the town of Issue for the Circle in which the Agency is established. We have inserted these provisions merely with the object of removing all doubts as to the legality of the existing practice.

Secondly.—We have repealed the provisions of the Act which related to the issue of currency notes in exchange for bullion or foreign coin. The effect of the present law is, that importers of bullion instead of having to wait until their bullion can be converted under the Indian Coinage Act, into coin, can at once obtain the equivalent in coin, at the expense of the Currency Reserve; that is, they can transfer, from themselves to the Currency Department, the inconvenience of having to hold their importation, pending coinage, in a form which is not legal tender. The rush of silver bullion which occurred in 1877, showed that this might be carried to such an extent as to sensibly diminish, for a time, the value of the Currency Reserve as a security for the due encashment of currency notes. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to abolish those provisions of the law which might divert the Currency Reserve from its primary use as a Reserve for the encashment of notes. In order to give the public notice of this change in the law, we have provided that this repeal shall not take effect till the first of July next.

4. We have also made the following minor amendments. We have adopted the designation "the Department of Paper Currency" for the designation "the Department of Issue," which is used in the Paper Currency Act, and have made a similar change in the titles of the Head Commissioner, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Department.

We have provided, in section 11 of the Bill, that notes shall be issued in exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act, 1881, or in current silver coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, as to which a declaration has been made under that Act that a tender of payment of money, if made in such coin, shall be a legal tender in British India.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; but, in view of the changes made in the present law by the Bill, we consider that it should be re-published in the *Gazette of India*.

WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
E. BARING.

The 8th February, 1882.

No. II.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL, 1881.

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No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (Preamble.)

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882": (Short title.)

It extends to the whole of British India; (Local extent.)

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof. (Commencement.)

2. Act No. III of 1871 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency*) is hereby repealed. (Act No. III of 1871 repealed.)

Such repeal shall take effect—

so far as it relates to the provisions of the said Act regarding the following matters, namely:—

the issue of notes in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin (other than coin mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section eleven), gold bullion or foreign gold coin,

the melting and assaying such silver or gold bullion, or silver or gold coin, and the grant of certificates therefor,

from the first day of July, 1882; and

so far as it relates to the rest of the said Act, at once.

All appointments made, rules prescribed, Circles of Issue established, securities purchased, notifications published and notes issued under the said Act, or any Act repealed thereby, and now in force or in circulation, shall be deemed to be, respectively, made, prescribed, established, purchased, published and issued under this Act. And all references made to any portion of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, in Acts or Regulations passed before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be made to the corresponding portion of this Act.

II.—The Department of Paper Currency.

3. There shall continue to be a department of the public service, to be called the Department of Paper Currency, whose function shall be the issue of promissory notes of the Government of India, payable to bearer on demand, for such sums, not being less than five rupees, as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs. (Functions of Department of Paper Currency.)

Such notes shall be called currency notes.

4. At the head of such Department, there shall be an officer called the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, and there shall be three other officers, called, respectively, the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Madras, the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Bombay and the Commissioner of Paper Currency for Rangoon. (Head Commissioner. Commissioners for Madras, Bombay and Rangoon.)

5. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*,— (Power to establish Circles of Issue, &c.)

establish districts, to be called Circles of Issue, four of which circles shall include the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, respectively,

appoint in each circle, some one town to be the place of issue of currency notes, as hereinafter provided,

establish in such town, an office or offices of issue,

establish in any town situate in any circle, an office, to be called a Currency Agency, and

declare that, for the purposes of this Act, any town (other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or any town situate in British Burma) in which an office of issue is established, shall be deemed to be situate within such Presidency as is specified in the order.

6. For each Circle of Issue, other than those which include the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, there shall be an officer, called the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, and for each Currency Agency an officer, called the Currency Agent. (Deputy Commissioners and Currency Agents.)

7. For the purposes of this Act,

the Commissioners of Paper Currency for Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, and the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; and (Subordination of Commissioners,)

the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and in the Province of British Burma, shall be subordinate to the Commissioners of Paper Currency for Madras, Bombay and Rangoon, respectively. (Deputy Commissioners and)

The Currency Agent at any town shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of Paper Currency for the circle of issue in which such town is situate. (Currency Agents.)

8. All officers under this Act shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Governor General in Council. (Appointment, suspension and removal of officers.)

III.—Supply and Issue of Currency Notes.

9. The said Head Commissioner shall provide currency notes of the denominations prescribed under this Act, and shall supply the said Commissioners and the Currency Agents subordinate to him, and the said Deputy Commissioners, with such notes as they require for the purposes of this Act. (Head Commissioner to provide and distribute currency notes.)

The said Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners shall supply the Currency Agents subordinate to them, respectively, with such notes as such Agents need for the purposes of this Act.

All such notes shall bear upon them the name of the town from which they are severally issued, and shall be payable only— (Notes where payable.)

at the office or offices of issue of such town, and,

in the case of notes issued from any town not situate in British Burma, also at the Presidency-town of the Presidency within which such town is situate.

10. The name of the Head Commissioner, of one of the Commissioners, of a Deputy Commissioner or of some other person authorized by the Head Commissioner or by one of the Commissioners to sign currency notes, shall be subscribed to every such note, and may be impressed thereon by machinery. (Signatures to notes.)

Names so impressed shall be taken to be valid signatures.

11. The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners shall, in their respective Circles of Issue, on the demand of any person, issue from the office or offices of issue established in their respective circles, currency notes, of the denominations prescribed under this Act, in exchange for the amount thereof— (Issue of notes for silver.)

(*a*) in current silver coin of the Government of India, or

(*b*) in current silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act, 1881, or

(*c*) in current silver coin made under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, as to which coin a declaration has been made under section 3 of that Act.

Any Currency Agent to whom notes have been supplied under section nine may, if he thinks fit, on the demand of any person, issue from his Agency, any such notes in exchange for the amount thereof in any coin specified in this section.

12. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, direct that currency notes, to an extent to be specified in the order, not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion as herein provided, shall be issued at such offices of issue as are named in the order, in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, at the rates, and according to the rules and conditions, fixed by such order. (Issue of notes for gold.)

13. Within any of the said Circles of Issue, a note issued under this Act from any town in such circle, shall be a legal tender for the amount expressed in such note, in payment or on account of— (Notes where legal tender.)

any revenue or other claim, to the amount of five rupees and upwards, due to the Government of India,

any sum of five rupees and upwards, due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate or person in British India:

Provided that no such note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue.

Notes issued from Currency Agencies.

14. For the purposes of section nine and section thirteen, notes issued from any Currency Agency, shall be deemed to have been issued from the town appointed under section five, to be the place of issue in the Circle of Issue in which such Agency is established.

IV.—Reserve.

Coin received for notes to be kept as a reserve,

15. The whole amount of the coin received under this Act, and of the coin and bullion received under the said Act No. III of 1871, for currency notes, shall be retained and secured as a reserve to pay such notes, with the exception of

except amount fixed as minimum limit of circulation.

such an amount, not exceeding sixty millions of rupees, as the Governor General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, from time to time, fixes.

Investment of such amount.

16. The amount so fixed shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the whole or such part thereof, as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, fixes, shall be invested in securities of the Government of India: the said coin, bullion and securities shall be appropriated and set apart to

Appropriation of coin and securities.

provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said notes; and the said notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of such coin, bullion and securities, as well as on the general credit of the Government.

Trustees of securities purchased under Act.

17. The Government securities so purchased, shall be held by the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta, in trust for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Power to sell such securities.

18. The Head Commissioner may, at any time when ordered so to do by the Governor General in Council, sell and dispose of any portion of the above-mentioned investment in Government securities.

Power to replace them.

For the purpose of effecting such sales, the Master of the Mint at Calcutta shall, on a request in writing from the Head Commissioner, at all times sign and endorse such Government securities, and the Head Commissioner, if so directed by the Governor General in Council, may purchase securities of the Government of India to replace such sales.

Interest on such securities to be entered in a separate account.

19. The interest accruing due on the securities purchased and held under this Act, shall be entered in a separate account to be annually rendered by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council.

"Profits of Notes Circulation."

The amount of such interest shall, from time to time, as it becomes due, be paid to the credit of the Government of India, under the head of "Profits of Notes Circulation."

Annual account.

and an account showing the amount of such profits and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, shall be made up and published annually in the *Gazette of India*.

V.—Private Bills payable to Bearer on Demand.

Prohibition of issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

20. No body corporate or person in British India shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundí, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundís or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such body corporate or of any such person:

Exception in favour of cheques.

Provided that cheques or drafts payable to bearer on demand or otherwise, may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents, by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of such bankers, shroffs or agents and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts.

Penalty for issuing such bills or notes.

21. Any body corporate or person committing any [illegible] under section twenty shall, on conviction before a Presidency Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class, be punished with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundí, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

Prosecutions.

Every prosecution under this section shall be instituted by the Head Commissioner, Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of Paper Currency for the Circle of Issue in which such bill, hundí, note or engagement is drawn, accepted, made or issued.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Monthly abstracts of accounts.

22. An abstract of the accounts of the Department of Paper Currency showing—

(*a*) the whole amount of currency notes in circulation,

(*b*) the amount of coin and bullion reserved, distinguishing gold from silver, and

(*c*) the nominal value of, and the price paid for, the Government securities held by the said Department,

shall be made up monthly by the Head Commissioner, and published, as soon as may be, in the *Gazette of India*.

Supplementary powers of the Government of India.

23. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(*a*) fix the amounts (not being less than five rupees) for which currency notes shall be issued:

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

☞ 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 further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March, 1882:—

From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 629, dated 25th April, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
" Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 799, dated 10th May, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the Relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further report.

The Bill, as amended by us, was laid before the Council, with our report dated 4th February, 1881, and was sent to the Local Government for opinion.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces replied in their Secretary's letter, No. 629, dated 25th April, 1881. In that letter, the Lieutenant-Governor suggested an entirely new plan for dealing with the Jhánsí question, and forwarded a memorandum prepared by Mr. Bazett Colvin, and the rough draft of a new Bill.

It is this new Bill which we have now had under consideration.

The chief points of the present scheme, as laid down by Mr. Colvin, are as follows:—

(1). The indebted zamíndár, or an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government, may apply to the Commissioner of the Division, stating the debts and liabilities of such zamíndár.

(2). The Commissioner may refer the application to an officer styled "the Special Judge," who is to be appointed for this purpose, and who may, if the Local Government pleases, be one of the District staff.

(3). On the receipt of an application by the Special Judge, all claims against the indebted zamíndár are to be called in.

(4). In dealing with the claims, the Special Judge is to have powers similar to those conferred on the Courts by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, No. XVII of 1879.

(5). All proceedings, of whatever kind, taken in other Courts against the indebted zamíndár, are to be for ever stayed; and he is to be disabled from contracting fresh liabilities, until certain conditions have been fulfilled.

(6). The Special Judge will determine the amount of the debts and liabilities of the zamíndár, and will ascertain the nature and amount of property possessed by him, other than his proprietary rights in land.

(7). If the value of such property, other than as aforesaid, is sufficient to pay the debts, the Special Judge will give the creditors decrees, which they may execute through the ordinary Civil Courts.

(8). If such value is not so sufficient, the Special Judge will submit to the Commissioner a report showing the amount of the debts due by the zamíndár, and detailing the property, other than proprietary rights in land, belonging to such zamíndár.

(9). An arbitrary value is then to be put on the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land; (1), for the purpose of a loan from Government, a sum equal to eight times the nett annual profits derived from such rights; (2), for the purchase of such rights by Government, a sum equal to sixteen times and two-thirds such nett annual profits.

(10). If the debts certified by the Special Judge can be met by the proceeds of such other property as the indebted zamíndár possesses, together with a sum equal to the loan value of his proprietary rights in land, the zamíndár is to be asked if he will accept a loan from Government. If he accepts, the money is to be advanced [illegible] the public treasury, and the debts are to be paid. If he declines, the Collector may sell his proprietary rights by auction, to the extent necessary to [illegible] claims certified by the Special Judge.

(11). When the zamíndár accepts a loan, the Government will have a lien on his land. If he fails to repay the loan within the time laid down for that purpose by the Commissioner, his proprietary rights, or such part of them as may be necessary to cover the unpaid portion of the loan, shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(12). When the debts certified by the Special Judge exceed in amount the aggregate value of the zamíndár's other property and of his proprietary rights in land, as estimated for the purpose of a loan, the zamíndár is to be considered to be insolvent, and his proprietary rights in land are to be sold by auction.

(13). Such rights will be put up for sale at the upset price of sixteen times and two-thirds the nett annual profits, and sold to the highest bidder above that sum. If there is no bid, the Commissioner will pay to the insolvent's estate a sum equal to sixteen times and two-thirds the nett annual profits. The debts will be paid off, so far as may be practicable, and the insolvent's proprietary rights in land will vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(14). In all cases in which the proprietary rights shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council, the zamíndár will continue to hold his sír-land as an ex-proprietary tenant. And the same consequence ensues, as a matter of course, when his rights are sold on his refusal to accept a loan.

(15). On the final completion of any of these proceedings, that is to say, when the zamíndár's proprietary rights have been sold, or when they have vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, or when the loan has been re-paid, the Collector will declare the disabilities imposed on the zamíndár to be removed.

The zamíndár then will be in this position. If he has taken a loan, he will be liable for the repayment of the loan, by instalments, with interest. He will have to pay these sums in addition to his land-revenue, but they will probably be less than the sums extracted from him by his creditors. He will have his sír-land to live upon, together with whatever remains to him out of his rental, after the payments of instalments of the loan, interest thereon, land-revenue and rates. He will be freed from all other liabilities and encumbrances, and, after the loan is re-paid, will be restored to the full enjoyment of his rights.

If he refuses the loan, he will lose his proprietary rights, in whole or in part, but he will be completely freed from debt, and will continue to hold his sír-land as an ex-proprietary tenant.

Such also will be his position if he is declared an insolvent.

We have made the following material alterations in the Bill, as [illegible] Colvin:—

Firstly, Mr. Colvin provided that, if the debts, as found by the Special Judge, exceed by the proceeds of the sale of the zamíndár's property, other than his proprietary rights in land, the Special Judge should give the creditors decrees and leave them to get [illegible] course of law. He provided also that, in such case, the zamíndár's disabilities should cease.

It appears to us that the result of this proceeding would be to start the zamíndár on a fresh career, with decrees hanging over him, to meet which he would probably [illegible] such loans.

We have provided, therefore, that in these cases also the Special Judge shall send a report to the Commissioner, who will cause the property enumerated in the Special Judge's report, or a portion of it, to be sold. If the proceeds are sufficient to pay the debts as determined by the Special Judge, the Commissioner will pay such debts, and the zamíndár will thereupon be discharged from all liabilities.

If the proceeds are not so sufficient, the Commissioner will cause the valuation of the zamíndár's proprietary rights to be made, and the case will go on as contemplated by Mr Colvin.

Secondly, we think that the value proposed to be put upon the zamíndár's interest in the land is too high. It is probably three times as much as property of the kind in Jhánsí would fetch at public auction. We assent to the principle that the zamíndár's creditors, whose contracts we propose to override, should be generously dealt with; but we do not think it is safe to advance more than six times the nett annual profits of the property as a loan, or to give more than ten times such profits for the purchase of such property.

The interest chargeable on loans advanced by Government under the Bill has been fixed at five per cent. simple interest, with the assent of the Financial Department. The Bill has been amended accordingly.

Thirdly, we think that, when the debts of the zamíndár can be met with a loan, it is unnecessary to provide that his proprietary rights in land shall, on his failure to repay the loan, vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The necessary corollary of this provision is that, when part of the loan has been re-paid, part only of the proprietary rights shall be forfeited. The result will be, that small parts of villages or shares in villages will belong to Government and much trouble will be given to the administration.

It seems to us better to provide that, on the occurrence of a default in the payment of any instalment of principal or interest, the whole sum due shall be deemed to be an arrear of land-revenue, and shall be recoverable as such.

This provision will give the Deputy Commissioner ample power to take possession of the defaulter's land, and, if necessary, will enable Government to sell the defaulter's proprietary rights under the land-revenue law.

The objection taken to this amendment is, that it will compel the district-officer to manage the land. But in any case, whether he assumes possession for a term of years as we propose, or whether the proprietary rights of the defaulter are vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, some arrangement will have to be made for the management of the land and the collection of the rents. There will be no more difficulty in the one case than in the other.

The Bill appears to us now to be put in as simple a shape as is practicable.

We recommend that the Bill, as now amended, be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazette.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
RIVERS THOMPSON.
E. BARING.
W. C. PLOWDEN.

The 16th March, 1882.

No. III.

[illegible] INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1882.

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28. Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.
29. Bar of suits.

No. III.

A Bill to provide for the relief of Encumbered Estates in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS many zamíndárs in the Jhánsí Division of the North-Western Provinces are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to encumbrances, and it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Jhánsí Encumbered Estates Act, 1882": and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Interpretation-clause. "zamíndár": "sír-land":

2. In this Act—

"zamíndár" means a proprietor of land or of any share in land assessed to revenue, and includes an ubáridár:

and "sír-land" means—

(*a*) land recorded as sír at the last settlement or revision of settlement of the district in which it is situate, and continuously so recorded since;

(*b*) land continuously cultivated for twelve years by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour;

(*c*) land recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, or treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Power to appoint a special Judge.

3. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, for any local area in the Jhánsí Division, a special Judge, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officer.

Power to suspend or remove special Judge.

The Local Government may, at any time, by a like notification, suspend or remove any special Judge so appointed.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

4. At any time within twelve months after a special Judge is appointed for any local area, any zamíndár owning land in such area, or such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, stating that such zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is encumbered with debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to him:

Provided that, when such zamíndár is a disqualified proprietor within the meaning of section 164 of the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, such application shall be made—

(*a*) when his property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, by the manager of his property, with the consent of that Court; and

(*b*) when his property is not under such superintendence, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which such property is situate.

Power to extend time for making applications.

The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the time prescribed for making applications under this section.

Order to inquire.

5. When any such application is made in the case of any zamíndár, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by the special Judge—

(*a*) into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities other than debts due, and liabilities incurred to, Government; and

(*b*) into the sufficiency of such zamíndár's property, whether moveable or immoveable, (exclusive of the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), to discharge such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. When an inquiry has been directed under section five, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the special Judge a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Contents of statement.

Such statement shall contain, so far as may be practicable—

(*a*) such particulars as the special Judge may require respecting the debts and liabilities, other than as aforesaid, to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property or any part thereof is encumbered;

(*b*) the nature and value of the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure); and

(*c*) the names and residences of his creditors, so far as they are known to, or can be ascertained by, such zamíndár.

False averments in statement.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code:

Proviso.

Provided that, when the application is made by an officer appointed under section four, or by the Deputy Commissioner, it shall not be necessary to verify such statement; but the zamíndár shall, so far as may be practicable, within a period to be fixed by the special Judge, furnish such information regarding the matters mentioned in section six, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), as such Judge may require.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND PROCEDURE OF SPECIAL JUDGE.

Notice to claimants against zamíndár.

7. When the duly verified statement or the information referred to in section six has been submitted or furnished, the special Judge shall publish in the official Gazette, a notice in the vernacular language of the district, calling upon all persons having claims against the person or the property of the zamíndár, by, or with respect to, whom the application was made, under section four, to present to the special Judge, within two months from the date of such publication, a written statement of such claims.

Provision for admission of claims within further period of two months.

Provided that, when the claimant satisfies the special Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting such statement within such period, the special Judge may receive such statement within a further period of two months from the expiration of the original period.

Copies of notice to be exhibited.

The special Judge shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at his own office, at the offices of the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land of such zamíndár is situate, and at some conspicuous place in the village where such zamíndár resides.

Consequences of notice.

8. After the publication of such notice, the following consequences shall ensue (namely):—

(*a*) all proceedings then pending in any civil or revenue Court in British India, in respect of all debts and liabilities, other than as aforesaid, to which the zamíndár is subject, or with which his immoveable property is encumbered, shall be for ever stayed; and all processes, executions and attachments issued by any such Court, and then in force, in respect of any such debt or liability, shall become null and void;

(*b*) in respect of such debts and liabilities, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall, except as hereinafter provided, be instituted in, or issued by, any civil or revenue Court in British India;

(*c*) until the Commissioner has declared, as hereinafter provided, that the zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in this clause, such zamíndár shall be incompetent to sell, mortgage, exchange, give or, without the consent of the Commissioner, lease, his proprietary rights in land or any part thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

9. Every claimant referred to in section seven shall, in the written statement of his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the special Judge along with such written statement.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the special Judge, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The special Judge shall mark the book, for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession, or under the control, of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him, as required by this section, the special Judge may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf, at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be deemed duly discharged.

10. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government), not made within the time and in the manner hereby required, shall be deemed, for all purposes, and on all occasions, to have been duly discharged.

History of transactions with zamíndár to be investigated.

11. The special Judge shall hear the zamíndár, or, when the application has been made on behalf of a disqualified proprietor, shall hear the manager of his property, or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, in answer to each claim so made; and, if the amount of any such claim (other than a claim decreed by a competent Court) is disputed, shall inquire into the history and merits thereof from the commencement of the transactions between the parties, and shall, as hereinafter provided, determine the amount (if any) justly due to the claimant.

Mode of taking account.

12. When the special Judge inquires, under section eleven, into the history and merits of a claim, he shall—

notwithstanding any agreement between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest, or as to setting off the profits of mortgaged property in lieu of interest without an account, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account, and

notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account from the commencement of the transactions between the parties, and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say) :—

(*a*) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken ;

(*b*) in the account of principal, there shall be debited to the zamíndár such money as may, from time to time, have been actually received by him, or on his account, from the claimant, and the price of goods (if any) sold to him by the claimant, as part of the transactions between them ;

(*c*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any money which he may have agreed to pay in contravention of section 257A of the Code of Civil Procedure ;

(*d*) in the account of principal, there shall not be debited to the zamíndár any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account, or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the special Judge, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable ;

(*e*) in the account of interest, there shall be debited to the zamíndár monthly simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the special Judge as hereinafter provided ;

(*f*) all money paid by, or on account of, the zamíndár to the claimant or on his account, and all profits, service, or other advantages of every description received by the claimant in the course of the transactions, shall be credited first in the account of interest ; and, when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the zamíndár in the account of principal :

Explanation—The advantages mentioned in this clause shall be estimated, if necessary, at such money-value as the special Judge may determine in his discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by him ;

(*g*) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of making the claim ; and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both such accounts against the zamíndár at that date, shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date, except when the balance appearing due on the account of interest exceeds that appearing due on the account of principal, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

Interest to be allowed.

13. The interest to be awarded in taking an account, according to the rules set forth in section twelve, shall be—

(*a*) the rate (if any) agreed upon between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, unless such rate is deemed by the special Judge to be unreasonable ; or

(*b*) if such rate is deemed by the special Judge unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or, when any agreement to set off profits in lieu of interest without an account, entered into between the zamíndár and the claimant, or the persons (if any) through whom they respectively claim, has been set aside by the special Judge, such rate as the special Judge deems reasonable.

Power to rank debts and fix future interest.

14. If the amount so determined to be due cannot, in the opinion of the special Judge, be paid at once, he shall then proceed to rank the claims according to the order in which they shall be paid or discharged, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid on the amounts thereof respectively from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

Report to be submitted by special Judge.

15. When the amount of the claims has been finally determined in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the special Judge shall submit a report to the Commissioner, showing the nature and amount of the claims so determined, and also the nature and amount of all the zamíndár's property (exclusive of his proprietary rights in land and the property mentioned in the first proviso to section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure), which may be available for the payment or discharge of the same.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEDURE OF COMMISSIONER AND MODE OF LIQUIDATION.

On report of special Judge, Commissioner to sell property reported by special Judge and, if necessary, to direct valuation of proprietary rights.

16. On receiving such report, the Commissioner shall direct that the property reported by the special Judge, as available for the discharge of the claims determined by him, or any specified portion of such property, be sold by public auction, and, from the proceeds thereof, shall pay or discharge, so far as practicable, the amount of the said claims.

If such proceeds are not sufficient to pay or discharge in full such amount, the Commissioner shall direct the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land, to be ascertained in the manner following :—

For the purposes of a loan, the value of such rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to six times the nett annual profits of such zamíndár.

For the purposes of purchase by Government, the value of such rights shall be estimated to be a sum amounting to ten times such nett annual profits.

"Nett annual profits."

Explanation—The expression "nett annual profits" means the aggregate amount—

(*a*) of the rents which a zamíndár is entitled to receive as such annually from his tenants ;

(*b*) of all profits received by him as zamíndár, and of the rent which he would have to pay for his sír-land (if any), if he were an exproprietary tenant thereof,

after deducting, from such aggregate amount, the Government revenue and all rates payable by him, under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878, or any other Act for the time being in force.

Proceedings in liquidation.

17. When the value of the zamíndár's proprietary rights has been ascertained as directed in section sixteen, the Commissioner shall proceed as follows :—

(*a*) If the sum at which the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land have been valued for the purposes of a loan, is sufficient to pay or discharge the balance of the said claims, the Commissioner may, with the consent of the zamíndár, direct such sum as may be necessary, not being more than the amount of such valuation, to be advanced from the public treasury as a loan to the zamíndár, and shall, from the sum so advanced, pay or discharge in full the balance of the said debts and liabilities.

(*b*) If the zamíndár does not consent to accept such loan, the Commissioner may direct that any portion, or, if necessary, the whole, of such rights, shall be sold in the manner hereinafter prescribed, in order to discharge such balance. Out of the proceeds of such sale, the Commissioner shall, so far as practicable, discharge such balance.

(*c*) If the sum at which the zamíndár's proprietary rights in land have been valued, for the purposes of a loan, is not sufficient to discharge the balance of the said debts and liabilities, the Commissioner may order his proprietary rights in land to be sold, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The purchaser, under this section, of the zamíndár's proprietary rights shall take the same free of all encumbrances created by such zamíndár, or the person through whom he claims.

Attachment of proprietary rights.

18. When an order for the sale of the proprietary rights of any zamíndár has been made hereunder, the Commissioner may order such rights to be attached and taken under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, who shall have, for this purpose, the same powers as are conferred, for the management of a mahál, on a Collector by the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, section one hundred and fifty-five.

Such management shall continue until such rights are sold hereunder.

Mode of selling proprietary rights.

19. All sales, under this Act, of proprietary rights in land, shall be made by public auction in the manner prescribed by the said North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873, for the sale of immoveable property for arrears of land-revenue. If, at the public auction of any zamíndár's proprietary rights in land, any bid be made for such rights above the sum at which they have been valued for the purposes of purchase by Government, such rights shall be sold to the highest bidder ; and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as the Commissioner may direct. If no such bid be made, the Commissioner shall direct a sum of money equal to the amount of such valuation to be paid from the public treasury to the Deputy Commissioner or such officer.

Duty of Deputy Commissioner.

20. The Deputy Commissioner or such officer, as the case may be, shall thereupon, subject to the control of the Commissioner,—

firstly—pay, from the money which he has received under section nineteen, the debts, fines and liabilities (if any) due or incurred by the zamíndár to the Government ;

secondly—pay all costs awarded against the zamíndár by the special Judge or Commissioner ;

thirdly—out of the balance of such money, pay or discharge, so far as may be practicable, the claims against the zamíndár determined by the special Judge in the order in which they are ranked under section fourteen by such Judge ;

fourthly—pay the surplus (if any) to the zamíndár.

Consequences of loan.

21. When a sum of money has been lent, under section seventeen, to a zamíndár, and applied in payment or discharge of the claims against him, the following consequences shall ensue (namely) :—

(*a*) his proprietary rights in land shall be deemed to be mortgaged to the Secretary of State for India in Council, until such loan shall have been fully paid off ;

(*b*) he shall be bound to repay the amount of such loan, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by yearly instalments, within such term, not exceeding ten years, as the Commissioner may prescribe ;

(*c*) in the event of his failing to pay any such instalment of principal or interest on the day fixed for the payment thereof, the whole sum remaining due on account of principal or interest, or both, shall be recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue due by him.

Conditions of purchase by the Government.

22. When a sum of money has been paid from the public treasury, as provided in section nineteen, and applied towards paying or discharging the claims agains

a zamíndár, the following consequences shall ensue (namely) :—

(*a*) his proprietary rights in land shall vest in the said Secretary of State in Council;

(*b*) in respect of his sír-land, the proprietary rights in which are, under this section, vested in the said Secretary of State in Council, the zamíndár shall be deemed to be an ex-proprietary tenant holding such land directly under the Government.

Power to declare that zamíndár has ceased to be subject to disabilities.

23. In each of the following cases (namely) :—

(*a*) when the amount lent, under section seventeen, to a zamíndár has been repaid, together with the interest due thereon, or

(*b*) when such amount has been recovered from him as an arrear of land-revenue or has been remitted, in whole or in part, by the Local Government, or

(*c*) when the whole, or, where it is necessary to sell only a portion, such portion, of his proprietary rights in land has been sold under this Act to the highest bidder, or such rights have vested in the said Secretary of State in Council, under section twenty-two;

the Commissioner shall declare that such zamíndár has ceased to be subject to the disabilities mentioned in section eight, clause (*c*) :

Provided that in cases coming under clause (*b*) of this section, no such declaration shall be made without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeals.

24. An appeal against any decision or order, under this Act, of the special Judge shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within one month from the date of such decision or order :

Provided that when the Appellant satisfies the Commissioner that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period, such appeal may be admitted after the period prescribed by this section.

Subject to the power of revision next hereinafter provided, the decision of the Commissioner on an appeal, under this section, shall be final.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

25. The Board of Revenue or the Commissioner may, of its or his own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions herein contained, as it or he thinks fit :

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Commissioner to pass any order reversing or modifying an order previously passed by the Board of Revenue.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act ;

(*b*) to declare what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the vernacular language of any specified district; and

(*c*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and, when so published, shall have the force of law.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

27. Every investigation conducted by the special Judge, with reference to any claim made to him under this Act, or to any matter connected with such claim, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code ; and the special Judge shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the said Code.

Special Judge deemed public servant within meaning of Indian Penal Code.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

28. For the purposes of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents the special Judge shall have the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bar of suits.

29. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him in good faith pursuant to this Act.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill, as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March, 1882 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Preliminary Note by the Commissioner, Jabalpur Division, Central Provinces, dated 1st September, 1878 [Paper No. 1].
Note by Officiating Commissioner, Nágpur Division [Paper No. 2].
Commentary by Officiating Commissioner, Nágpur Division [Paper No. 3].
Note by Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 15th October, 1879 [Paper No. 4].
From Settlement-officer, Sirsá, dated 25th August, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
„ Commissioner, Haidarábád Assigned Districts, No. 4640, dated 18th September, 1880 [Paper No. 6].
„ Gopal Naráyan Ghatate and other málguzárs, Nágpur Division, dated 25th December, 1880, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
„ Lakshmí Naráyana Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 2nd March, 1881, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
„ Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2283-112, dated 23rd January, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
„ Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 353-28, dated 1st February, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3799-208, dated 19th October, 1881, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

2. The Bill introduced on the 6th August, 1880, met with much criticism in the Central Provinces. In May, 1881, the Chief Commissioner referred the Bill to a Committee composed of officers* belonging to the Central Provinces, whose report has been now under consideration. The amendments recommended by this Committee have received the unqualified support of the Chief Commissioner. They are of such a nature as to render it necessary to re-draft the Bill.

*Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner.
„ J. W. Neill, Commissioner, Nágpur.
„ J. W. Chisholm, Officiating Commissioner, Narbada.

3. We have, accordingly, amended and re-cast the Bill, but the majority of us desire to reserve our opinion as to the expediency of making these amendments until the Bill has been republished in its present shape, and subjected to further criticism. The most important amendments, and those to which we desire to attract particular attention, are as follows :—

(1.)—The Bill, as introduced, withdrew the power of making a distraint for rent, and practically compelled the landlord to sue a tenant on the produce of whose holding he wished to retain a lien for arrears of rent.

The Bill, as now amended, gives no right to distrain, but it maintains the landlord's lien on the produce for rent, and directs a Court executing a decree, other than for rent, by attachment and sale of the produce of a tenant's holding, to pay to the landlord, out of the proceeds of the sale, and before satisfying the decree-holder, any arrear of rent that may be due by the tenant, and likewise the instalment of rent falling due next after the usual date of harvesting the produce attached and sold.

It also allows a landlord, when an arrear is due to him, to prohibit the tenant, for a period of twenty-eight days, from removing the produce of the holding on which the rent is due. It is intended by this provision to give the landlord time to institute a suit and apply to the Court for an order to attach the produce. These provisions do not apply to rent due for a longer period than one year.

(2.)—The Bill, as introduced, took away the right conferred at the settlement on those tenants who are known as absolute occupancy-tenants, of transferring their holdings.

The amended Bill maintains this class of tenants exactly in the position given to it at settlement.

(3.)—The amended Bill stops the future growth of occupancy-right by operation of the twelve-year rule, but maintains in the enjoyment of that right those tenants who, at the passing of the Act, have acquired it.

(4.)—The Bill, as introduced, established a class of protected tenants, the condition of protection being, *inter alia*, residence and cultivation of land in the village for five years. Tenants, who had not so qualified, it left to the landlord's discretion.

The amended Bill protects all ordinary tenants (*i. e.*, all tenants who have not absolute occupancy or occupancy-rights and are not sub-tenants) from capricious eviction.

(5.)—The Bill, as introduced, provided for the determination of the rent of occupancy-tenants primarily on the basis of the settlement-rates and the customary rates paid by tenants of the same class; and fixed the rents so determined for the term of settlement, subject to enhancement or abatement on account of change in the value of the produce or in the productive power of the land.

It left the rent of protected tenants to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Courts, with reference to the rent paid by ordinary tenants. A rent so determined was only fixed from year to year.

The amended Bill adopts, for the determination of the rent of ordinary tenants, the principle of compensation for disturbance, giving the tenant from whom an increase of rent is demanded the option of agreeing to the enhancement, in which case his rent will be fixed for seven years, or of leaving the land, taking, as compensation, ten times the sum demanded as enhancement.

It provides that the rents of absolute occupancy-tenants shall not be raised during settlement.

It provides that the rents of occupancy-tenants, *i.e.*, those who have acquired rights under the twelve-year rule, shall be fixed at twenty-five per cent. below the rent paid by ordinary tenants for like land, and that, when the rent of such tenants has been fixed, it shall not be enhanced till after the expiry of a period of ten years.

In the case of all classes of tenants, the landlord is, at any time, entitled to an increase of rent if the productive power of the land has been increased by improvements made by such landlord, or if the area of the holding has been added to.

4. We recommend that the Bill, as now amended, be re-published in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the Local Government for publication in the local Gazette and translation into the vernacular languages; and that its re-consideration be postponed for a period of two months.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
W. W. HUNTER.
H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 16th March, 1882.

No. II.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL, 1882.

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SCHEDULE.—ACTS REPEALED.

No. II.

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1882":

Local extent. It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, except those specified in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, Schedule I, Part VI;

Commencement. and it shall come into force on such day as the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the local official Gazette direct.

Bill, s. 2. Acts repealed. **2.** On and from such day the Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, shall be repealed so far as they relate to the territories to which this Act extends.

Bill, ss. 12, 78, 79, 82, 92. Saving of certain settlement conditions in the Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpúr districts. But nothing contained in this Act, or in any Act hereby repealed, shall affect the rights or liabilities of tenants or landlords in the districts of Nimár, Chánda and Sambalpúr, so far as such rights or liabilities have been determined by any order of the Governor General in Council made at the settlement of any such district.

Pending suits and applications. All suits or applications instituted or made under any Act hereby repealed, and which, when this Act comes into force, are pending before any officer, before whom they would have been instituted or made, if this Act had been in force, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively instituted or made hereunder.

Bill, s. 3. Interpretation-clause. **3.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"land": (1) "land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land:

"tenant": (2) "tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person. But it does not include a mortgagee or a person who takes a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of sub-letting it, or of land already in the occupation of cultivators.

New. Where such person, at the time of taking a lease of such land, is a tenant of any land included therein, he does not by reason only of such lease cease to be a tenant of the land so included:

"landlord": (3) "landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom such tenant is, or, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, would be, liable to pay rent therefor; but when the right to receive rent or any other right which a landlord is entitled as such 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:

"rent": (4) "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 let to him:

"pay" and "payable": (5) "pay" and "payable" used with reference to rent, include "deliver" and "deliverable":

"arrear": **(6) "arrear" means an instalment of rent which is not paid on or before the date on which it is payable:**

"holding": (7) "holding" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or agreement:

"improvement": (8) "improvement" means, with reference to a holding, any work which adds to the letting-value of such holding, without diminishing the value of any other part of the estate of the landlord of whom such holding is held; which is suitable to such holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let; and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it:

It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes; but it does not include such embankments, temporary wells, and water-channels as are ordinarily made by tenants. New.

Explanation.—A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement:

"Revenue-officer": (9) "Revenue-officer" means any Revenue-officer appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, not being below the rank of Tahsíldár, and includes also a Settlement-officer:

"agricultural year": (10) "agricultural year" means the year commencing on the first day of June, or on such other date as the Chief Commissioner may, in the case of any specified District or Districts, from time to time, appoint:

"sír-land": (11) "sír-land" means (*a*) land recorded as "sír" in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which such land is situate; and (*b*) land not so recorded, but which has been cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years; and (*c*) waste land which has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years; and (*d*) in Sambalpúr, includes also "bhogra" land.

Explanation.—Land which has, after the date of such settlement, or the expiry of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been for a period of six consecutive years unoccupied by such proprietor is not sír-land. Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sír-rights.

"mahál": (12) "mahál" means any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of the land-revenue direct to Government, and includes also any local area declared, under the provisions of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, to be a mahál:

"village": (13) "village" includes any tract of land which, at the last settlement of such land, has been recognized as a village, or which the Chief Commissioner declares to be a village for the purposes of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881:

"lambardár": (14) "lambardár" means a person appointed under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, to represent the proprietary body of a mahál in its relations with the Government:

"record-of-rights". (15) "record-of-rights" includes the supplementary administration-paper prepared at or after the time of making a settlement before the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, came into force.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CLASSES OF TENANTS, AND THEIR ORDINARY RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.

Classes of tenants. **4.** There shall be four classes of tenants:—

(1)—Absolute occupancy-tenants:

(2)—Occupancy-tenants:

(3)—Ordinary tenants:

(4)—Sub-tenants.

A.—Rights and Liabilities common to all Classes of Tenants.

Bill ss. 4, 66. Presumptions as to rents payable. **5.** In all suits and proceedings between landlord and tenant, the rent payable for any year by a tenant, in respect of his holding, shall be deemed to be the rent payable, in respect of such holding, in the year immediately preceding such year, unless a different rent has been agreed upon, in writing, by the landlord and the tenant, or has been fixed by an order under this Act.

Bill, s. 5. Date from which orders fixing rents operate. **6.** When the rent of a holding is fixed by any order under this Act, such order shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the application upon which such order is made. Provided that, if such application is made on the ground of an increase, or diminution, of the area of a holding, the order shall take effect from such date as the officer making it may direct.

Bill, 6. Rents when payable. **7.** 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.

Bill s. 46. Lambardár to be deemed sole landlord in certain cases. **8.** In the absence of any person duly appointed to act on behalf of several persons who are joint proprietors of a mahál, the lambardár shall be deemed to be, for the purpose of this Act, the sole person entitled to grant leases to tenants, or enter into agreements with tenants as such, of the land held jointly by such proprietors, or to give receipts for the rent of such land, or to issue any notice, make any application, or being any suit, under this Act, to, in respect of, or against, any tenant of such land.

Bill, s. 47. Rents payable to joint landlords. **9.** When two or more persons are the joint landlords of any tenant, such tenant, subject to any rule which the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, 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, if the tenant so desires, appoint one of their number, or some other person, to receive the rent of such holding.

Bill, s. 7 Tenant may in certain cases deposit rent with Revenue-officer. **10.** When any landlord refuses to accept any instalment of rent payable in money when tendered to him by a tenant, and

when any tenant, in the case mentioned in section nine, desires the appointment of a person to receive rent payable in money and no such appointment is made within a reasonable time, and

when any tenant in any other case is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive such rent from him,

such tenant may apply to a Revenue-officer for permission to deposit in his Court the amount of

rent which he believes to be due; and such officer shall receive such deposit, if it appears to him, after examining the applicant, that he had reasonable grounds for making the application and that it was made in good faith.

Bill s. 8.

Deposit to be deemed a payment to the landlord.

11. When any deposit has been so received, it shall be deemed to be a payment made by the tenant to his landlord on account of rent due.

Revenue-officer how to deal with deposit.

The officer receiving such deposit may pay the amount thereof to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive the same, or may, if he thinks fit, retain the deposit pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Revenue-officer under this section; but nothing herein contained shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid by a Revenue-officer.

Bill, s. 9.

Penalty for exaction by landlord.

12. Every tenant, from whom any sum is levied by his landlord in excess of the rent specified in his lease, or payable under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to recover from such landlord a sum not exceeding double the amount so levied.

Bill, s. 9.

For not giving receipt.

13. When any landlord refuses a receipt for rent paid by a tenant, or grants such receipt but refuses or neglects to specify therein the period or crop in respect of which the payment is made, such tenant shall be entitled to recover from such landlord a sum not exceeding double the amount of the rent so paid.

Bill, s. 89, cl. (*b*).

Enhancement allowed when productive power of holding has been increased by landlord.

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or in the conditions of settlement, the rent of any tenant may, on the application of the landlord, be enhanced on the ground that the productive power of the tenant's holding has been increased through the agency or at the expense of the landlord. Such enhancement shall bear the same proportion to such rent as the increase so effected in the productive power of the holding bears to the productive power of the holding as it was immediately before such increase was effected.

The rent of an absolute-occupancy tenant shall not be enhanced under this section when the productive power of the holding has been increased by an improvement made by a landlord in contravention of any rule made hereunder.

Bill, s. 89, cl. (*d*).

Power to fix rent when area of holding is altered.

15. When the area of a holding is increased or diminished by encroachment, fluvial action or otherwise, a Revenue-officer may, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix the rent payable in respect of such holding with reference to such increase or diminution:

Provided that such order shall not bar the landlord's claim to enhance the rent of such holding on other grounds allowed by this Act.

Agreement fixing rent on revenue-paying lands beyond term of settlement, voidable.

16. The rent of land assessed to land-revenue shall not be fixed for a term exceeding the period of the settlement of such land.

Bill, s. 54.

All agreements made in contravention of this section shall, as regards the amount of rent, be voidable at the will of either party.

Rents payable in kind may be commuted.

17. In all cases in which a tenant 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 to commute such rent to a fixed money rent. Such application shall be made,

Bill, s. 9

while the settlement of the district in which such tenant's holding is situate is in progress, to a Settlement-officer; and,

at any other time, to any revenue-officer specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

On the receipt of such application, such officer shall determine the sum to be paid as money rent and shall order that the tenant shall pay, in lieu of paying his rent in kind or as aforesaid, the sum so determined. If the application is opposed, such officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, refuse to grant the same.

Surrender of holdings.

18. Any tenant not holding under a lease for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding, or, with the consent of his landlord, any part thereof. But notwithstanding such surrender he shall continue to be liable for the year next following the date of such surrender for the rent of the holding or part surrendered, unless—

Bill, ss. 23, 24, 25, 26

(*a*) he gives to his landlord, at least thirty days before the end of such agricultural year, notice in writing of such surrender; or

(*b*) he takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord; or

(*c*) he ceases, at least thirty days before the end of such year, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate; or

(*d*) the landlord himself cultivates such holding or lets it to another tenant.

Hypothecation of produce for rent.

19. The produce of a holding in the occupation of a tenant shall be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect thereof, and, if such produce is attached and sold in execution of a decree,

Bill, ss. 17—22, altered

the Court executing the decree shall apply the nett proceeds of the sale in the first instance to satisfy the landlord's claim (if any) for sums due to him in respect of the rent of such holding for the year immediately preceding the attachment, and for the instalment of rent which falls due next after the usual period of harvesting the produce attached.

Landlord may, by notice, prohibit removal of produce.

20. Where an arrear is due from any tenant in respect of his holding, the landlord may, by notice to the tenant, prohibit the removal of the produce of such holding.

Act XII, 1881, s. 58.

No such prohibition shall be made in respect of any sum claimed in excess of the rent payable by the tenant for such holding in the preceding year, unless the rent has been enhanced in accordance with the provisions of this Act, nor in respect of an arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year.

No such prohibition shall be made more than once in respect of the same produce.

Procedure in delivering notice.

21. Every notice under section twenty, shall be in writing, and shall specify the amount of the arrear claimed, the period for which, and the holding in respect of which, it is said to be due, and, when a sum in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding year is claimed, the decree, order or agreement, as the case may be, for the payment of such sum.

The notice shall be served on the tenant, or other person who may be in charge of the produce on his behalf, and shall remain in force until the rent specified in such notice is paid, or, if such rent is not paid, until the expiry of twenty-eight days after such notice is so given.

Tenant to retain charge of the produce.

22. Notwithstanding such notice, the tenant may reap, gather or store the produce of his holding, and do all other such acts as may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

Penalty for tenant removing produce, removal of which has been prohibited.

23. Any tenant on whom a notice in respect of the produce of his holding has been served under section twenty, and who, except for any of the purposes mentioned in section twenty-two, while such notice is in force, removes, attempts to remove, or abets the removal of, such produce from the place where it was standing, deposited or stored when such notice was served, and

any landlord who distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of any holding, or prevents, or attempts to prevent, otherwise than in accordance with this Act, the removal of any produce of a holding by the tenant thereof,

Illegal distraint.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act XII, 1881, s. 43: ill, s. 13.

Commission for dividing or estimating crops.

24. Whenever rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making such division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division of the said produce, or the quantity or value of the crop, a Revenue-officer may, on the application of either party, issue a commission to such person as such officer thinks fit, directing him to divide, estimate or appraise the crop.

Bill, s. 14.

Appointment of assessors.

25. When a Revenue-officer appoints a Commissioner for any of the purposes mentioned in section twenty-four, such officer may, in his discretion, direct such Commissioner to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting such assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making such division, estimate or appraisement.

The Commissioner so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement, in accordance with such instructions.

Bill, ss. 15, 16.

Procedure where crop has been estimated or appraised.

26. 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 the commission was issued. Such Revenue-officer shall consider the Commissioner's report, and after such hearing and enquiry (if any), as he may think necessary, shall pass order thereon either confirming or varying the estimate or appraisement, and the rent shall be payable in accordance with such order.

Produce of a holding.

27. In sections nineteen to twenty-four (both inclusive) the produce of a holding means—

(*a*) crops and other products of the earth standing or ungathered on such holding;

(*b*) crops and other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on such holding or a threshing-ground, or stored in the homestead of the village in which such holding is situate, or in which the tenant, whose holding it is, resides.

B.—Of Absolute Occupancy-tenants.

"Absolute occupancy-tenants."

28. All tenants who, on the day when this Act comes into force, occupy any holding in respect of which they have been recorded in any record-of-rights made before such day as "absolute occupancy-raiyats," or in terms equivalent thereto, shall be deemed to be absolute occupancy-tenants of such holding.

New.

Rents fixed for period of settlement.

29. The rent of the holding of every absolute occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by the Settlement-officer at the settlement of the district in which such hold-

ing is situate, and the rent so fixed, shall not be enhanced during the currency of such settlement, except under the provisions of section fourteen or section fifteen.

The rent payable in respect of his holding by any such tenant, when this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been fixed at the last preceding settlement of the district in which his holding is situate.

New: Bill, ss. 81, 82.

30. The right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding shall devolve as if it were land, and shall be transferable by mortgage or sale or gift. Any mortgage of such right for a longer period than fourteen years made, after this Act comes into force, shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a sale.

Right heritable and transferable after notice to landlord who may claim to purchase at fixed rate.

If an absolute occupancy-tenant intends to transfer his right in his holding by sale or gift, he shall give to his landlord a written notice of such intention, and the landlord may thereupon—

(*a*) within one month from the receipt of such notice, claim to purchase such right, at a price equal to five times the yearly rent payable in respect of the holding; or

(*b*) permit the sale or gift, in which case he shall be entitled to a sum equal to such rent for one year, and such sum shall be a charge on the holding sold.

Any transfer made in contravention of this section shall be void.

New.

31. An absolute occupancy-tenant shall not be liable to be ejected from his holding by his landlord as such for an arrear of rent or for any cause.

Absolute occupancy-tenant not liable to ejectment.

The right of such tenant in his holding shall be deemed to be hypothecated to the landlord for the rent thereof.

Right hypothecated or rent.

New.

32. When the right of an absolute occupancy-tenant in his holding is sold by order of a Civil Court in execution of a decree other than a decree obtained by his landlord, the landlord shall, in respect of such holding, have the same rights as are reserved to him by section thirty in the case of a private sale.

Landlord's rights reserved in sales in execution of decree.

C.—Of Occupancy-tenants.

Bill, s. 75.

33. All tenants who, when this Act comes into force, have held the same land continuously for twelve years, otherwise than as absolute occupancy-tenants or sub-tenants, have a right of occupancy in, and shall be deemed to be occupancy-tenants of, such land; Provided that such land is not

Occupancy-tenants.

(*a*) sír-land, or

(*b*) held in lieu of wages, or

(*c*) held under a written lease in which it is agreed that a right of occupancy in such land shall not be acquired, or that the tenant shall quit the land at the termination of such lease.

Explanation I.—The occupation of the person from whom the tenant inherited his holding shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the occupation of the tenant.

Explanation II.—When, by the custom of any village the holdings of tenants are, or have been, liable to periodical re-distribution, land which a tenant or any person under whom he claims has, in accordance with such custom, from time to time, received in exchange for land previously held by him shall, for the purpose of calculating, under this section, the period of twelve years, be deemed to be the same land as the land which he held prior to such exchange.

New.

34. When the rent of the holding of an occupancy-tenant has been fixed by agreement or under this Act, or under any Act hereby repealed, such rent shall not be enhanced until the expiry of ten years from the day on which it was so fixed, except when the settlement of the district in which such holding is situate is in progress, or under the provisions of section fourteen or section fifteen.

Rents only liable to enhancement at intervals of ten years.

Bill, s. 81, altered.

35. When any occupancy-tenant dies, his right in his holding shall devolve as if it were land: Provided that no collateral relative of such 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, and right of transfer.

No right of occupancy shall be transferable in execution of a decree or otherwise than by voluntary transfer between persons in favour of whom, as co-sharers, such right originally arose, or who have become, by succession, co-sharers therein.

New.

36. Subject to the provisions of section thirty-four, the rent payable by an occupancy-tenant may be fixed on the application either of the tenant or his landlord,

Rent of occupancy-tenants.

(*a*) when the settlement of the district in which such holding is situate is in progress, to a Settlement-officer;

(*b*) during the currency of the settlement of such district, to a Revenue-officer.

On such application the Settlement or Revenue-officer, as the case may be, may fix the rent at a rate, not more than three-fourths of the rate usually paid by ordinary tenants of holdings situate in the same or adjoining tahsíls, for land of similar quality with like advantages.

When the land in respect of which an application is made under this section, has been improved in accordance with this Act by the agency or at the expense of the tenant of such land, the quality and advantages of such land shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the quality and advantages had and enjoyed by such land immediately before such improvements were made.

New Bill, s. 29.

37. No occupancy-tenant shall be ejected from his holding, except in execution of a decree of a Civil Court

Grounds for ejectment.

(*a*) in a suit for arrears of rent; or,

(*b*) in a suit for compensation for diverting the land to non-agricultural purposes or for some other act or omission which by custom or contract not inconsistent with this Act or with any other law for the time being in force renders him liable to be ejected.

Bill s. 76.

38. A tenant having a right of occupancy in land situate in a village in which the holdings of tenants are by custom liable to periodical re-distribution, and exchanging such land in accordance with such custom for other land situate in the same village, shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so taken in exchange.

Case of lands re-distributed in accordance with village custom.

Bill, s. 77.

39. 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 such tenant 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 a written agreement to the contrary, be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land which he so commences to hold.

Tenant changing land in other cases.

D.—Of Sub-tenants.

New.

40. A tenant who holds land from another tenant, is a sub-tenant of such land.

Sub-tenants.

New.

41. A sub-tenant shall hold on such terms as may be agreed upon between him and his landlord.

Hold according to agreement.

New.

42. No sub-tenant shall be entitled to retain his holding after the determination of his landlord's interest in the land comprised therein; nor shall he have any claim, for compensation or otherwise, against any one but his own landlord on account of any loss arising to him from such determination.

Right ceases with landlord's possession.

E.—Of Ordinary Tenants.

Bill, s. 55.

43. All tenants who are not absolute occupancy-tenants or occupancy-tenants or sub-tenants, are ordinary tenants.

Ordinary tenants.

Bill, s. 66.

44. An ordinary tenant shall pay such rent as may, from time to time, be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord:

Rents regulated by agreement, but only liable to enhancement once in seven years.

New.

Provided that, after the rent has been so fixed, it shall not be liable to be changed, except under the provisions of section fourteen or section fifteen, or until the expiry of seven years from the date when it was so fixed.

45. An ordinary tenant shall not be ejected from his holding, except under a decree of a Civil Court, on one or other of the following grounds:

Grounds on which an ordinary tenant may be ejected.

(*a*) that he has refused to agree to an enhancement of rent demanded by his landlord, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*b*) that the land is needed for the execution of some work of permanent and general benefit to the village in which such land is situate or to the residents thereof;

(*c*) any ground mentioned in section thirty-seven clause (*a*) or clause (*b*).

New.

46. An ordinary tenant who is ejected, under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section forty-five from his holding shall be entitled to receive from his landlord compensation for disturbance.

Compensation for disturbance.

Such compensation shall be in addition to any compensation due to him hereunder on account of improvements, and shall amount,

(*a*) if the tenant is ejected under clause (*a*) of section forty-five, to a sum equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded from him;

(*b*) if the tenant is ejected under clause (*b*) of section forty-five, to a sum calculated at the rate of one year's rent of the land from which he is ejected, for every year during which he has occupied such land, subject to a maximum limit of five years' rent.

New.

47. The right of an ordinary tenant in his holding shall not be transferable, except with his landlord's consent, and, where it has not been transferred, shall cease to exist at the death of such tenant: Provided as follows:—

Tenancy not transferable, and, except when jointly cultivated by members of the same family, to lapse at death.

(*a*) the representative (if any) of a deceased ordinary tenant shall be entitled to occupy the holding of such tenant until the end of the agricultural year in which he died:

(*b*) if such representative be ejected, he shall be entitled to such compensation for improvements as such tenant would have been entitled to, had he been ejected;

(*c*) when two or more persons have jointly cultivated the same holding as ordinary tenants, the right shall not cease to exist until the death of the last survivor of such persons.

CHAPTER III.

OF IMPROVEMENTS AND COMPENSATION THEREFOR.

Bill, s. 39.

48. On the holding of an absolute occupancy-tenant, the tenant, and on the holding of any other tenant, the landlord of such tenant, shall be entitled to make improvements.

Right to make improvements.

If a landlord or tenant, not being so entitled, desires to make improvements on a holding, he shall proceed in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule direct.

Bill, s. 40: Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46, s. 4.

49. Every tenant who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements made by him or the persons under whom he claims, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Compensation for improvements payable to tenants on ejectment.

Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a tenant, it shall determine the amount of compensation due under this section to such tenant for improvements, and shall make the order of ejectment conditional on the payment of such amount to the tenant.

No compensation under this section for an improvement, shall be claimable in any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) where the tenant has made the improvement in contravention of any rule made under section forty-eight and for the time being in force;

(*b*) where 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.

Improvements made by a tenant before this Act comes into force, in lands other than sír-land, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with rules made under section forty-eight, unless it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement, and was ready to make it himself.

Bill, s. 41.

50. In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section forty-nine for an improvement, the Court shall have regard—

Principle on which compensation to be assessed.

(*a*) to the labour and capital expended by the tenant in making such improvement:

(*b*) to the amount by which the letting value, or the produce of the holding or the value of such produce is increased by such improvement:

(*c*) to the amount for which the improvement could have been made by the landlord; and

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent made by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of such improvement.

Bill, s. 42.

51. Compensation for improvements may be made in such manner as may be agreed upon by the landlord and the tenant, or may be paid in money by such instalments (if any) as the Court thinks fit.

Manner in which compensation may be given.

CHAPTER IV.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

Bill, s. 98.

52. No Court other than the Court of a Revenue-officer shall take cognizance of any dispute or matter in which any application of the nature mentioned in this section might be made namely:—

Revenue-officers to have cognizance of certain applications.

(*a*) applications for the appointment of a receiver of rent (section nine);

(*b*) applications for permission to deposit rent in court (section ten);

(*c*) applications to enhance rent on account of improvements made by, or at the expense of, the landlord (section fourteen);

(*d*) applications to fix the rent of a holding the area of which has been increased or diminished (section fifteen);

(*e*) applications for the commutation of rents paid in kind (section seventeen);

(*f*) applications for a commission to divide, estimate or appraise a crop (section twenty-four);

(*g*) applications to fix the rent payable by an occupancy-tenant (section thirty-six);

(*h*) applications relating to such other matters as Revenue-officers are empowered to deal with under this Act.

On any such application being made to the Court of a Revenue-officer it may, subject to the provisions herein contained, grant such relief as the nature of the case requires.

53. In disposing of the matters referred to in section fifty-two, Revenue-officers shall, as nearly as may be practicable, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as they exercise and follow under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

Procedure on such applications.

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.

54. Applications to fix the rent of an occupancy-tenant may be made, subject to the provisions of section thirty-four, at any time during the period of such tenant's occupation.

Limitations of applications.

All other applications may be made at any time during the occupation of his holding by the tenant by or in respect of whom such applications are made.

55. In suits under this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, as far as may be, to all proceedings for which no special procedure is herein provided.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to suits.

Bill, s. 3, cl. (14).

56. Deputy Commissioners shall, as such, exercise all the powers conferred on a Revenue-officer by this Act.

Powers of Revenue-officers.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, confer upon any other Revenue-officer, either by name or by virtue of his office, all or any of such powers.

Bill, s. 100.

57. Except as provided in section fifty-two, the Civil Courts shall have jurisdiction in all suits or proceedings between landlord and tenant: Provided that—

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

(*a*) no Judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall, unless he is also a Revenue-officer, hear any suit between a landlord and a tenant regarding any matter dealt with by this Act; and

(*b*) such suits shall be heard and determined only in such Courts, competent to try the same, as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct.

Bill, s. 101.

58. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct, that all suits, or any specified class of suits, between landlord and tenant 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.

Power of Chief Commissioner to direct that certain suits be entered in separate register.

Bill, s. 102.

59. In suits under this Act between landlord and tenant, the plaint shall, in addition to the matters mentioned in section fifty of the Code of Civil Procedure, specify the area of the land, and, where the fields, comprised in the holding to which the suit relates, have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each such field; and, in the case of suits for an arrear, the amount of the yearly rent and the instalments in which such rent is payable; and, in suits for compensation for improvements, an accurate valuation and description of the improvements.

Plaint in such suits.

When the land to which the suit relates comprises parts of numbered fields, or has not been divided into numbered fields, an accurate and sufficient description of such land and its boundaries shall be given in the plaint.

Bill, s. 103.

60. In suits and applications under this Act, the fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs, unless the Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, that such fees ought to be allowed.

Legal practitioners' fees not allowed, unless for special reasons.

Bill, s. 107.

61. No set-off shall be allowed in any suit under this Act, unless the amount claimed as a set-off has been determined by a decree or order of a competent Court.

Set-off when allowed.

Bill, s. 108.

62. In suits under this Act, for arrears of rent, interest on such arrears may be allowed up to judgment, at such rate not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum as the Court thinks fit.

Interest on arrears.

Bill, s. 110.

63. When any such suit is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, by a Judge of a Civil Court 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 not be subject to appeal, unless—

No appeal in certain arrear-cases.

(*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 some interest in land, has been determined as between parties having conflicting claims thereto.

Bill, s.

64. No suit for an arrear of rent shall be instituted after three years from the date when the arrear became due; and no other suit under this Act shall be instituted after one year from the date when the cause of action accrued.

Limitation of suits.

No process of execution shall be issued on a decree under this Act after three years from the date of such decree, or, in the case of a decree for money, after three years from the date on which the money, to recover which execution is applied for, became payable under the decree.

65. If a decree for an arrear of rent is passed against a tenant other than an absolute occupancy-tenant, and remains unsatisfied at the end of the agricultural year in which such decree was passed, the landlord may apply to the Court, having authority to execute such decree, to eject such tenant; and the Court may thereupon cause a notice to be served on such tenant, informing him that if he does not pay the amount due under the decree within thirty days from the receipt of the notice, he will be ejected from his land.

Ejectment for non-payment of an arrear due under a decree.

If such amount be not so paid, the Court may, on proof of the service of such notice, eject such tenant from the land in respect of which the amount is due, or may allow the tenant such further period not exceeding thirty days as to it seems fit and may on the expiry of such further period, if such amount be not paid, eject him.

New.

66. Where, in answer to a suit for an arrear of rent, the tenant admits that the arrear is due, but pleads that the produce of his holding during the period for which the arrear is claimed has been diminished or destroyed by drought, hail or other calamity beyond his control, the Court in its decree may make such deduction from the amount claimed by the landlord, and direct payment of the amount decreed in such instalments (if any), as it may think fit, and may order that such decree shall not be executed by ejectment of the tenant from his holding.

Power of Court to deal with cases of drought or other calamity.

In making such decree the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) the value of the produce of the holding for the whole agricultural year in which the arrear accrued;

(*b*) the proportion which the amount of rent payable for such year by the tenant bears to such value.

Bill, s. 10.

If in any such suit it appears that the land-revenue of the village in which such holding is situate has been suspended or remitted on account of drought or other calamity in respect of the period for which the arrear is claimed, the Court shall presume, until the contrary is shown, that, in the case of suspension, the produce of the holding has been diminished, and, in the case of remission, that such produce has been destroyed, by such calamity.

N.-W. P. Rent Act, s. 149.

67. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant or the cancellation of his lease, on account of any act or omission by which the land in his occupation has been damaged, or which is inconsistent with the purpose for which the land has been let, the Court may, if it thinks fit, allow him to repair such damage within one month from the date of the decree, or order him to pay such compensation within such time, or may make such other order in the case, as the Court thinks fit. If such damage be so repaired or compensation so paid, or order obeyed, the decree shall not be executed.

Cases in which Court may order that decree for ejectment be not executed.

New.

68. When a landlord wishes to eject, under section forty-five, clause (*b*), an ordinary tenant, or to enhance his rent without his consent, such landlord shall serve through the Civil Court a notice on such tenant, on or before the thirty-first day of December next preceding the agricultural year in which such landlord desires to take possession of the land, or in which the enhancement is to take effect.

Notice of ejectment and enhancement to be served through Civil Court in case of ordinary tenant.

New.

69. When a Civil Court passes under clause (*b*) of section forty-five a decree for the ejectment of an ordinary tenant, it shall in its decree state the amount payable to the tenant as compensation under section forty-six, and such decree shall not be executed until the sum so payable has been deposited in Court by the landlord.

Decree of ejectment not to be executed till money payable to such tenant is deposited.

New.

70. If an ordinary tenant has been ejected under clause (*b*) of section forty-five from his holding, and the landlord within one year from the date of such ejectment fails to use proper diligence in the execution of the work for which such holding was taken, the Court, on the application of such tenant and on his refunding the sum paid to him under section forty-six as compensation, or so much of it as the Court may direct, shall reinstate him in the holding.

When ejected ordinary tenant may be restored to possession.

New.

71. When an ordinary tenant, on whom a notice of enhancement of rent has been served under section sixty-eight, refuses to agree to pay the enhanced rent, the landlord may institute a suit for ejectment in the Civil Court on or before the fifteenth day of March next after the date of such refusal.

Procedure on refusal of ordinary tenant to pay enhanced rent

Thereupon the Court shall fix a date for hearing the case, and shall issue a notice to the tenant, summoning him to appear on such date, and stating the yearly increase of rent asked by the landlord and the sum payable to the tenant as compensation under section forty-six, clause (*a*).

New.

72. On the appearance of the parties on the date fixed, the Court shall require the tenant to agree, or refuse to agree, to pay the enhanced rent.

Procedure of Court on appearance of parties.

If he agrees to pay such rent, his agreement shall thereupon be recorded, and he shall be liable to pay the enhanced rent from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such agreement.

If he refuses, the Court shall pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that within fifteen days from the date of the decree the landlord deposits in Court the sum payable to the tenant as compensation under section forty-six, clause (*a*).

New.

73. If such sum is so deposited, the order of ejectment shall be made absolute and the sum deposited shall be paid to the tenant. If such sum is not so deposited, the decree shall become null and void, and the tenant shall remain in occupation of his holding at the rent previously paid by him.

Orders as to ejectment or otherwise.

Bill, s. 32.

74. The following rules shall be applicable in the case of every tenant ejected from a holding in accordance with the provisions of this Act—

Rights of ejected tenant in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

(*a*) when the tenant has, previous to the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in such holding he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of such land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in such crops; or to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by the tenant in preparing such land and sowing, planting and tending such crops;

(*b*) when the tenant has, previous to the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in such land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the estimated value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing such land:

Provided that no tenant shall be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section when, after proceedings had been taken by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared such land contrary to local usage.

Bill, s. 33.

75. When a landlord elects, under section seventy-four, clause (*a*), to allow a tenant to retain possession of any land for the purpose specified in that clause, 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 rent as the Court may deem reasonable.

Payment by tenant for occupation of land under section 73.

Bill, s. 34.

76. Notwithstanding the provisions of section sixty-one, in all suits for ejectment, the Court shall inquire into and determine all claims under this Act, by the landlord against such tenant, or by such tenant against the landlord.

Account to be taken generally between landlord and tenant.

Bill, s. 35.

77. When it appears to a Court making such inquiry that the amount payable under this Act by the landlord to the tenant exceeds the amount so payable by the tenant to 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 payment is made within the time fixed, the Court shall eject the tenant;

and if such payment is not so made within such time, it shall refuse to eject the tenant.

Bill, s. 60.

78. All decrees for ejectment under this Act shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next following the date of the order or decree, and shall be made subject to the conditions specified in sections forty-nine and seventy-four.

Ejectment decrees to have effect from beginning of agricultural year.

Bill, s. 53.

79. 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, 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 inquiry as he thinks fit, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the holding, or shall record such evidence, as the case may be:

Applications to measure or ascertain condition of holdings.

Provided that no action shall be taken by any Revenue-officer under this section if he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or if the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New: 44 & 45 Vic., cap. 49, s. 22.

80. Every provision contained in any lease or contract of tenancy or other contract, which provision is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act, or whereby a tenant agrees not to make, or to be ejected if he makes, improvements on his holding, or to forego any claim to compensation to which he is entitled hereunder, shall be void:

Tenants may not contract out of the Act.

Bill, s. 43.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any agreement or lease whereby—

(*a*) waste-land is let for the first time, in so far as such agreement or lease fixes the rent of such waste-land for any period not exceeding the term of the current settlement;

(*b*) any tenant is secured in the enjoyment of rights greater than those given to tenants of his class under this Act.

Bill, s. 44.

81. All entries in the record-of-rights of any village providing—

Certain entries in record-of-rights to be void.

(*a*) that landlords shall be entitled to prevent tenants from making, or to eject them for making, improvements on their holdings, or to demand increased rent from them in respect of any such improvements; or

(*b*) that tenants ejected from their holdings 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.

Bill, s. 73.

82. Every person whose proprietary rights in land are, after this Act comes into force, transferred in any of the following cases:—

Cases in which ex-proprietors become occupancy-tenants of their sír.

(*a*) when he sells such rights without expressly agreeing to transfer his right to cultivate sír-land contained in the land;

(*b*) when such rights in land are sold for an arrear of land-revenue;

(*c*) when such rights are sold in execution of any decree which does not expressly convey his rights in the sír-land contained in the land,

shall have the rights of an occupancy-tenant in the land cultivated by him as sír at the date of such transfer.

83. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with the provisions of this Act, for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement thereof.

Rules by Chief Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year 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.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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 16th March, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 6 OF 1882.

A Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to Pilots in British Burma and for investigating certain charges against them.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant of licenses to pilots in British Burma, and for investigating certain charges against them; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Pilots Act, 1882":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

"Port":

2. In this Act—

"Port" means any port, or any part of a navigable river or channel, in which the Indian Ports Act, 1875, is for the time being in force.

Licensing of Pilots.

Cf. Act VII of 1880, s 68.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

3. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of acting as pilots at any port,

and to make rules for the licensing of pilots.

and make rules—

(*a*) for the conduct of such examinations and for the qualifications to be required;

(*b*) for the grant to qualified persons of licenses to act as pilots; and

(*c*) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and licenses.

Draft s. 3: Cf. Act VII of 1880, s.69.

No person to act as pilot without license.

4. No person shall act as a pilot at any port, unless he holds a license granted under section three, authorizing him to act as a pilot at such port.

Cf. Act VII of 1880, s.70.

Penalty for acting without license as pilot.

5. Any person acting as a pilot in contravention of the provisions of section four shall be punished, for every time he so acts, with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Investigations into charges against Pilots.

Draft s. 22, para. 2.

Chief Commissioner may make rules to regulate conduct of pilots.

6. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, make rules to regulate the conduct of pilots licensed hereunder in all matters connected with the performance of their duties as such pilots.

Any such rule may contain a provision that a pilot committing a breach of such rule shall be punished with the suspension or cancellation of his license, or with the change of his license from a higher to a lower grade.

Draft s. 5: Cf. I. M. S. Bill (No. III), s. 141.

Chief Commissioner may direct investigation, by Court, into charges against pilots.

7. If the Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any pilot licensed hereunder with incompetency or misconduct in the discharge of his duties as such pilot, or with any act or omission in breach of a rule made under section six, he may direct a Court to be constituted, under this Act, at a port at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and shall then transmit a statement of such grounds to such Court and direct such Court to make an investigation into such charge.

Draft s. 8.

Delegation of power by Chief Commissioner.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, delegate the powers conferred on him by this section to any person at any port.

All proceedings of any person in exercise of the powers so delegated shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner.

Draft s. 9: Cf. Act VII of 1880, s. 13.

Constitution of Court.

8. Every Court constituted under this Act shall consist of a President sitting with three assessors.

Draft s. 7: Cf. Act VII of 1880, s. 14.

President to be appointed by Chief Commissioner.

9. The President shall be such person as the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, appoints in this behalf, either generally or for any specified case.

Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Draft s. 9.

Assessors.

10. One of the said assessors shall be a master of a sea-going vessel lying in the port at which the investigation is to be made: another shall be a merchant residing at such port: and the third shall be a pilot of not less than five years' service.

Draft s. 12: Cf. Act VII of 1880, s. 15.

Appointment of assessors.

11. The assessor who is the master of a sea-going vessel shall be appointed in each case by the Chief Commissioner, and shall be summoned by the President.

The other assessors shall be summoned by the President in such manner as may be prescribed by rule, out of two lists, one of merchants, the other of pilots, to be, from time to time, prepared for the purpose and published by the Chief Commissioner in the *British Burma Gazette*. If there are no such lists, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of two persons, one of whom is named in such list of merchants, and the other in such

list of pilots, such other assessors or assessor, as the case may be, shall be appointed and summoned by the President.

Draft s. 13.

12. The assessors shall receive such fees as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by rule prescribe.

Fee to be paid to assessors.

Draft s. 20: Cf. I. M. S. Bill No. III), s. 141, para. 2.

13. Before commencing any investigation under this Act the Court shall cause the pilot charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted, under section seven, to such Court by the Chief Commissioner.

Copy of charge or report to be furnished to pilot accused or concerned.

New: Cf. I. M. S. Bill (No. III), s. 142.

14. For the purpose of an investigation under this Act the Court may summon such pilot to appear before it and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence, either in person or otherwise.

Person charged to be heard.

Draft s. 18: Cf. I. M. S. Bill (No. III), s. 143.

15. For the purpose of any investigation under this Act the Court shall, so far as relates to compelling the attendance, and to the examination, of witnesses, the production of documents, and the regulation of the proceedings, have the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of original criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made.

Powers of the Court as to evidence and regulating proceedings.

Draft s. 21.

16. Upon the completion of the investigation the Court shall give its decision. Such decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of the Court, or, if the Court is equally divided, according to the opinion of the President and the member with whom he concurs. In the latter case, any member who does not concur in the decision of the Court may separately record his opinion.

Decision of Court.

Draft s. 22.

17. If, by such decision, the pilot is found guilty of the charge, or of any one or more of the charges, made against him, the President shall sentence him,

Sentence of Court, if the accused be found guilty.

(*a*) if the act or omission of which the pilot has been found guilty is an act or omission in breach of a rule made under section six, to such penalty as may be prescribed by such rule, or

(*b*) if the act or omission of which the pilot has been found guilty is any other act or omission, to such penalty, by way of suspension or cancellation of license, or by way of change of license from a higher to a lower grade, as the President thinks fit.

Draft s. 23.

18. If, by such decision as aforesaid, the pilot is found not guilty of the charge or charges made against him, the President shall declare him acquitted of the same.

Acquittal.

Draft s. 24.

19. Every sentence passed, under section seventeen, by the President shall be subject to the confirmation by the Chief Commissioner, to whom the proceedings of the Court shall be submitted by the President.

No sentence to be final till confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

Draft s. 25.

20. The Chief Commissioner may, in his discretion, remit the whole or any part of such sentence, or direct the substitution of any mitigated punishment in lieu of the punishment awarded by the said Court.

The Chief Commissioner may remit sentence or mitigate punishment.

Draft s. 26.

21. If the President is of opinion that the decision of the majority of the members of the Court is manifestly contrary to the evidence, or that the investigation is otherwise insufficient, the President, instead of passing sentence on the pilot charged, or declaring him acquitted, as the case may be, may certify such opinion to the Chief Commissioner, and the Chief Commissioner may thereupon either order a new investigation before other assessors, or acquit the said pilot, as he thinks fit.

If decision of members be manifestly contrary to evidence or investigation be otherwise insufficient.

Draft, s. 27.

22. Notwithstanding the provisions herein contained, when a charge of misconduct or incompetency is made against any pilot licensed hereunder, the Chief Commissioner may, without holding an investigation under this Act into such charge, pass such orders thereon as he thinks proper, and may sentence such pilot to such penalty as he might be sentenced to under section seventeen.

Power of Chief Commissioner to pass orders on charge without holding investigation.

Draft s. 3.

23. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, with respect to the Court for making investigations into charges against pilots, and in particular with respect to—

Power of Chief Commissioner to make rules.

(*a*) the mode in which the President shall, under section eleven, summon the assessors;

(*b*) the amount of the fees to be paid to the assessors; and

(*c*) the procedure of the said Court.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pilot Rules at present in force at the ports of British Burma have not the force of law. So far as they relate merely to the appointment and duties of pilots, the want of legal sanction does not appear to be of importance, as these matters can be arranged for executively. The rules, however, provide also for the holding of courts for the trial and punishment of pilots guilty of misconduct in the performance of their duties, and in so far as they relate to such matters require something more than the authority of mere executive orders for their due enforcement. At Calcutta, where the subject of the appointment and duties of pilots has, as in Burma, been provided for executively, the subject of the trial and punishment of pilots has been dealt with by the Legislature, in a special Act (XII of 1859). It seems desirable that in Burma, also, this subject should be similarly dealt with.

The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared. It provides for the holding of investigations into charges of misconduct on the part of pilots. The constitution of the Courts of Enquiry, and the manner of selecting the members, are duly provided for, and power is given to the Chief Commissioner to make rules for conducting the proceedings. The authority of the Courts, and the confirmation required for their findings and orders, are also suitably defined. The Bill also prohibits any person from acting as a pilot in any port in British Burma, or in any navigable river or channel leading to any such port, unless he holds a license to act as a pilot granted by the Chief Commissioner. This seems desirable, as under the present law there is nothing to prevent a person from acting as a pilot without a license, except in ports to which section 38 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, has been specially extended.

CALCUTTA;
The 9th February, 1882.

WHITLEY STOKES.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1882.

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 31st May, 1882:—

No. 7 OF 1882.

A Bill to modify temporarily certain provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1881.

WHEREAS there is reason to doubt whether the mode of testing petroleum prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, is in all cases to be relied on in India; and it is therefore expedient, pending the removal of that doubt, or the adoption of an improved mode of testing petroleum, to afford, in respect of petroleum imported under certain guarantees as to its quality, some relief from the difficulties under which, owing to the said doubt, persons dealing in such petroleum might otherwise labour; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1882.

Short title.

It shall come into force at once, and shall continue in force only until the first day of January, 1883, or such later date as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix in this behalf,

Commencement. Duration.

and as long as it continues in force shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Petroleum Act, 1881.

This Act to be read with Act VIII of 1881.

2. Whenever it appears to the Governor General in Council that certificates of any description are commonly granted in any place beyond the limits of British India in respect of petroleum exported from that place to British India and that a certificate of that description is sufficient to prove that the petroleum therein referred to would, if tested in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, at the place from which it is exported, have a flashing point not below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the Governor General in Council may direct that petroleum imported from that place and covered by a certificate of that description shall not be deemed to be dangerous petroleum.

Certain petroleum not to be deemed "dangerous petroleum."

While any such direction continues in force, petroleum to which it applies shall not be deemed to be dangerous petroleum.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

COMMUNICATIONS received by the Government of India by telegraph within the last two or three weeks afford ground for apprehending that petroleum which, when tested in America and elsewhere in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, flashes at a point above 73° Fahrenheit may, when tested in the same manner on its arrival here, flash at a point below 73° Fahrenheit, and consequently have to be placed under the restrictions to which dangerous petroleum is subject. It has been suggested that this is probably due not to any want of care on the part of those applying the test in either country, but to the difference of climate. Steps have been taken with a view to having the matter fully inquired into; but as this will take some time, and as it is but fair that importers should in the meanwhile be relieved from the hardship to which they are exposed, it is proposed for the present to exclude from the class of dangerous petroleum all petroleum covered by a certificate granted at the place of export and of such a description that, in the opinion of the Governor General, it may be accepted as proving that the petroleum it refers to, if tested at the place of export according to our method, would be found to have a flashing point above 73° Fahrenheit.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 31st May, 1882.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

☞ 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 31st May, 1882:—

No. 7 OF 1882.

A Bill to modify temporarily certain provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1881.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there is reason to doubt whether the mode of testing petroleum prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, is in all cases to be relied on in India, and it is therefore expedient, pending the removal of that doubt, or the adoption of an improved mode of testing petroleum, to afford, in respect of petroleum imported under certain guarantees as to its quality, some relief from the difficulties under which, owing to the said doubt, persons dealing in such petroleum might otherwise labour; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1882.

Commencement. Duration.

It shall come into force at once, and shall continue in force only until the first day of January, 1883, or such later date as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix in this behalf,

This Act to be read with Act VIII of 1881.

and as long as it continues in force shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Petroleum Act, 1881.

Certain petroleum not to be deemed "dangerous petroleum."

2. Whenever it appears to the Governor General in Council that certificates of any description are commonly granted in any place beyond the limits of British India in respect of petroleum exported from that place to British India and that a certificate of that description is sufficient to prove that the petroleum therein referred to would, if tested in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, at the place from which it is exported, have a flashing point not below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the Governor General in Council may direct that petroleum imported from that place and covered by a certificate of that description shall not be deemed to be dangerous petroleum.

While any such direction continues in force, petroleum to which it applies shall not be deemed to be dangerous petroleum.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

COMMUNICATIONS received by the Government of India by telegraph within the last two or three weeks afford ground for apprehending that petroleum which, when tested in America and elsewhere in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, flashes at a point above 73° Fahrenheit may, when tested in the same manner on its arrival here, flash at a point below 73° Fahrenheit, and consequently have to be placed under the restrictions to which dangerous petroleum is subject. It has been suggested that this is probably due not to any want of care on the part of those applying the test in either country, but to the difference of climate. Steps have been taken with a view to having the matter fully inquired into; but as this will take some time, and as it is but fair that importers should in the meanwhile be relieved from the hardship to which they are exposed, it is proposed for the present to exclude from the class of dangerous petroleum all petroleum covered by a certificate granted at the place of export and of such a description that, in the opinion of the Governor General, it may be accepted as proving that the petroleum it refers to, if tested at the place of export according to our method, would be found to have a flashing point above 73° Fahrenheit.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 31st May, 1882.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

☞ 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 31st May, 1882:—

No. 7 of 1882.

A Bill to modify temporarily certain provisions of the Petroleum Act, 1881.

WHEREAS there is reason to doubt whether the mode of testing petroleum prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, is in all cases to be relied on in India, and it is therefore expedient, pending the removal of that doubt, or the adoption of an improved mode of testing petroleum, to afford, in respect of petroleum imported under certain guarantees as to its quality, some relief from the difficulties under which, owing to the said doubt, persons dealing in such petroleum might otherwise labour; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1882. Short title.

It shall come into force at once, and shall continue in force only until the first day of January, 1883, or such later date as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix in this behalf, Commencement. Duration.

and as long as it continues in force shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Petroleum Act, 1881. This Act to be read with Act VIII of 1881.

2. Whenever it appears to the Governor General in Council that certificates of any description are commonly granted in any place beyond the limits of British India in respect of petroleum exported from that place to British India and that a certificate of that description is sufficient to prove that the petroleum therein referred to would, if tested in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, at the place from which it is exported, have a flashing point not below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the Governor General in Council may direct that petroleum imported from that place and covered by a certificate of that description shall not be deemed to be dangerous petroleum. Certain petroleum not to be deemed "dangerous petroleum."

While any such direction continues in force petroleum to which it applies shall not be deemed to be dangerous petroleum.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

COMMUNICATIONS received by the Government of India by telegraph within the last two or three weeks afford ground for apprehending that petroleum which, when tested in America and elsewhere in the manner prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, flashes at a point above 73° Fahrenheit may, when tested in the same manner on its arrival here, flash at a point below 73° Fahrenheit, and consequently have to be placed under the restrictions to which dangerous petroleum is subject. It has been suggested that this is probably due not to any want of care on the part of those applying the test in either country, but to the difference of climate. Steps have been taken with a view to having the matter fully inquired into; but as this will take some time, and as it is but fair that importers should in the meanwhile be relieved from the hardship to which they are exposed, it is proposed for the present to exclude from the class of dangerous petroleum all petroleum covered by a certificate granted at the place of export and of such a description that, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it may be accepted as proving that the petroleum it refers to, if tested at the place of export according to our method, would be found to have a flashing point above 73° Fahrenheit.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 31st May, 1882.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 8 OF 1882.

THE PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL, 1882.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Establishment of University.
   University to be a Body Corporate.
3. Property of Panjáb University College to vest in University.
4. Chancellor.
5. Vice-Chancellor.
6. Fellows.
   Number of Fellows.
7. The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.
8. Office of Vice-Chancellor vacated by leaving India.
9. First Vice-Chancellor and Fellows appointed.
10. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to form Senate of the University.
    Senate to superintend the affairs of the University.
11. Chairman appointed.
12. Questions to be decided at meetings of the Senate.
    Number of members to be present at meeting of Senate.
13. Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.
14. Power to confer degrees, &c., after examination.
15. Power to confer degrees on persons who have passed examinations at the Lahore University College in 1882.
16. Power to confer honorary degrees.
17. Power to levy fees.
18. Power to make rules.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED IN SECTION 6, CLAUSE (*a*).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (*b*).

A Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College but subsequently the Panjáb University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869 chiefly for the purpose of promoting the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded in that institution to the study of the English language and literature, and that in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction therein;

And whereas this Institution was by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December, 1869, declared to be so established in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who, having studied in such Colleges as may be affiliated in manner hereinafter provided, have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour;

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and that the property, moveable and immoveable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for, the said Institution should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied;

The draft Bill referred to is that annexed to Panjáb letter No. 1277, dated 30th March, 1881.

Draft Bill, s. 1.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Panjáb University Act, 1882;

Short title. Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

cf. draft, s. 2. cf. also 42 & 43 Vic., c. 65, s. 2.

2. *(1)* A University shall be established at Lahore under the patronage of the Governor General for the time being.

Establishment of University.

Draft, s. 4: Act II of 1857, s. 3. cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 65, s. 3.

(2) The University so established shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

Draft, ss. 2 & 3: Act II of 1857, ss. 1 & 2. cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 65, s. 3.

(3) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the University of the Panjáb, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, moveable or immoveable, to transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

University to be a Body Corporate.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

New. cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 65, s. 12.

3. All the property, moveable and immoveable, at present held by or in trust for the Panjáb University College shall, when this Act comes into force, become the property of the University, to be administered by it for the purposes of the University subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied.

Property of Panjáb University College to vest in University.

Draft, s. 5: Act II of 1857, s. 4.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University; and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws.

Chancellor.

Draft, s. 6: Act II of 1857, s. 5.

5. The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Vice-Chancellor.

He shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be reappointed.

Draft, s. 8.

6. The following persons shall be Fellows, namely :—

Fellows.

(a) every person who has held the office of Chancellor and all persons for the time being holding such offices under Government as the Chancellor may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(b) persons whom the Chancellor may, from time to time, by like notification, appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the Panjáb University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the establishment of the Panjáb University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Art, or for zeal in the cause of education;

(c) such persons (if any) as may from time to time be elected by the Senate hereinafter constituted, and approved by the Chancellor; and Draft, s. 9.

(d) the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by like notification, specify in this behalf:

Provided—

(1) that the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor shall never be less than fifty; and Draft, s. 7: Act II of 1857, s. 6.

Number of Fellows.

(2) that the number of persons elected under clause *(c)* shall never exceed the number appointed under clause *(b)*.

7. The Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, by a notification in the local official Gazette, cancel the appointment of any Fellow appointed under section six, clause *(b)*, or cancel or amend any notification issued under section six, clause *(a)* or clause *(d)*. Draft, s. 10: Act II of 1857, s. 7.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

8. If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor. Draft, s. 4.

Office of Vice-Chancellor vacated by leaving India.

9. *(1)* James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor under section five; and his term of office shall expire on the first day of September, 1884. Draft, s. 2: Act II of 1857, s. 5.

First Vice-Chancellor and Fellows appointed.

(2) The offices specified in Part I of the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section six, clause *(a)*; and

(3) the persons named in Part II of that schedule shall be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause *(b)* of that section.

10. *(1)* The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University. Draft, s. 11: Act II of 1857, s. 8.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to form Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence at meetings convened in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

Senate to superintend the affairs of the University.

11. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the majority of them.

Chairman appointed.

12. Every question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote: Draft, s. 12: Act II of 1857, s. 9.

Questions to be decided at meetings of the Senate.

Provided that no question shall be decided at any such meeting unless fourteen Fellows at the least besides the Chairman are present at the time of the decision.

Number of members to be present at meeting of Senate.

Draft, s. 13: Act II of 1857, s. 10.

13. Subject to such rules as may be made under this Act, the Senate may from time to time appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University, and may also appoint a Syndicate.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

Draft, s. 14.

14. *(1)* The Senate may confer on all persons who have gone through such previous course of instruction in an affiliated college, passed such examinations in the University, and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act,—

Power to confer degrees, &c., after examination.

Act II of 1857, s. 11.

(a) the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and, if empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Civil Engineering, as the case may be;

Act XLVII of 1860, s. 1.

(b) such other degrees and such diplomas or licenses as may be prescribed by any rules made under this Act; and

Act II of 1857, s. 11.

(c) such marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art as may be prescribed by rules made as aforesaid.

(2) "Affiliated College" in this section means such Colleges as may from time to time be affiliated to the University by an order of the Senate approved of by the Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(3) An order affiliating a College may be rescinded by an order similarly made, approved and confirmed.

Draft, s. 16: Act II of 1857, s. 13.

15. Notwithstanding anything in section fourteen, the Senate may confer degrees, diplomas, licenses or marks of honour as provided by that section on all persons who have in the year 1882, and previous to the passing of this Act, passed such examinations prescribed by the Panjáb University College as may be sufficient to satisfy the Senate that they are persons qualified in point of learning to obtain those degrees, diplomas, licenses or marks of honour.

Power to confer degrees on persons who have passed examinations at the Lahore University College in 1882.

Draft, s. 15: Act XXI of 1875, s. 1.

16. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Senate may grant a degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for that degree:

Power to confer honorary degrees.

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor, and not less than ten of the members of the Syndicate appointed under section thirteen (exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, if a member of that Syndicate) certify in writing that in their opinion that person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such degree.

Draft, s. 18: Act II of 1857, s. 15.

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees, on admission into the University, for continuance therein, and for the degrees, diplomas and licenses to be conferred by it, as the University, with the approbation of the Chancellor, from time to time, thinks fit to impose.

Power to levy fees.

Draft, s. 11

18. *(1)* The Senate may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act touching—

Power to make rules.

(a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate;

(b) the appointment, removal and remuneration of the examiners, officers and servants;

(c) the appointment of the Syndicate;

(d) the previous course of instruction to be followed, the examinations to be passed, and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour respectively;

(e) the conduct of examinations for the mode of granting, and the titles of, degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour; and

(f) generally all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing, and shall, after the common seal of the University has been affixed thereto, and they have been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be binding on all persons, members of the University, or admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 9.)

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 6, clause *(a)* :—

Judge of the Chief Court, Panjáb;
Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb;
Surgeon-General of the Panjáb;
Commissioner of Lahore;
Commissioner of Delhi;
Commissioner of Amritsar;
Accountant-General of the Panjáb;
Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb;
Principal of the Lahore Government College;
Principal of the Lahore Medical School;
Inspector of Schools;
Deputy Commissioner of Lahore;
Deputy Commissioner of Delhi;

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under section 6, clause *(b)* : —

His Highness Mahárájá Ranbír Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., C.I.E, Counsellor of the Empress of India;

His Highness Mahárájá Rájindar Singh, of Patiala;

His Highness Nawáb Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I.;

His Highness Rájá Raghbír Sing, of Jind, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India;

His Highness Rájá Híra Singh, of Nabha, G.C.S.I.;

His Highness Rájá Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala;

Rájá Bije Sen of Mandi;

Nawáb Ibrahim Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla;

Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán;

Sardár Ajít Singh, Atáriwála;
Rai Amín Chand, Sardár Bahádur;
Maláz-ul-Ulma Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur;
Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner, Panjáb;
David Graham Barkley, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I.;
Reverend Edward Bickersteth, M.A.;
Charles Boulnois, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Sardár Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwália;
Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Surgeon-Major Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.;
James Scarlett Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Surgeon-Major William Center, M.D., M.A.;
Reverend Robert Clark, M.A.;
John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
The Hon'ble Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta;
Surgeon-Major Alexander Morrison Dallas;
Mansel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Deputy Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A.;
Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and its Dependencies;
Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I.;
Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and its Dependencies;
Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Reverend C. W. Foreman, D.D.;
The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lahore;
Munshi Ghulám Nabi;
Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B.;
Major Leopold John Henry Gray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps;
Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service;
Pandit Guru Parshád;
Syad Hádi Husain Khan;
Rája Harbans Singh;
Kaur Harnám Singh, Ahluwália;
Edward Piercy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D.;
Mir Hidáyat Ali Khán, Bahádur;
Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd;
Reverend W. Hooper, M.A.;
Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D.;
Munshi Hukm Chand;
Sodhi Hukm Singh;
Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Rájá Jahándád Khán, Khán Bahádur, Ghakkar;
Agha Kalbabid;
Fakír Syad Kamr-ud-din;
Rai Bahádur Kanhya Lal, C.E.;
Khán Bahádur Khán Muhammad Shah;
Bába Khem Singh, C.I.E., Bedi;
John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire;
Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court Panjáb;
Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.D.;
Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.
Thomas Crampton Lewis, Esquire, M.A.;
James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service.
General Robert Maclagan, R.E., late Secretary to Government, Panjáb, Public Works Department;
Colonel Charles Alexander McMahon;
The Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore;
Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E.;
Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Governor-General's Agent, Baroda;
John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire;
Pandit Moti Lal, Káthju;
Khán Bahádur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán;
Muhammad Hyat Khán, C.S.I.;
Khalifa Syad Muhammad Hussain;
Rái Mul Singh;
Násir Ali Khán, Kazilbásh;
Náwab Nawázish Ali Khán;
Major Edward Newtery;
Bábu Navina Chandra Rái;
Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Henry Edmund Perkins, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Henry Meredith Plowden, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
Major-General Charles Pollard, R.E.;
Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjáb;
Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khán, Khán Bahádur;
Diwán Rám Náth;
William Henry Rattigan, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law;
Pandit Rikhí Kesh;
Rájá Sir Sahib Dyál, K.C.S.I.;
Rái Bahádur Sahib Singh;
Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb.
Brigade-Surgeon John Barcley Scriven, late Civil Surgeon, Lahore;
John Sime, Esquire, B.A.;
Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian Medical Service;
John Watt Smyth, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law;
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Charles Lewis Tupper, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Major Isaac Peatt Westmoreland, R.E.;
Major-General Gordon Young;
William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Maulvi Ziá-ud-din Khán.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the year 1869 the Governor General in Council was pleased, in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, to sanction the establishment at Lahore of an institution, then styled the Lahore University College, but subsequently styled the Panjáb University College. The special objects of this College, as stated by its statutes, were as follows:—

(1) to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb, and to improve and extend vernacular literature generally;

(2) to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature; and

(3) to associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

It was, however, at the same time laid down that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the Vernacular the English language would be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction.

At the time of the establishment of this College, promises were held out by Government that, if attended with due success, it might eventually be raised to the status of a University; and large sums of money have been, from time to time, given to the College by the chiefs and influential classes of the Panjáb, who have long looked forward to the fulfilment of these promises. As the College has, in the opinion of Government, been attended with due success, it has been determined to carry out what is believed to be the almost universal wish of the Natives of the Panjáb who are interested in education, and constitute the College a University.

2. The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared. Section 2 establishes the University, and confers on it all the powers of a body corporate. Section 3 provides for the transfer to the University of all the property at present held by or in trust for the University College. Sections 4 to 8 deal with the constitution of the University, and provide for a Chancellor, who is to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being, a Vice-Chancellor to be appointed by the Chancellor, and a body of Fellows.

The Fellows will be of four classes, namely: (1) the holders for the time being of certain offices, who are to be *ex-officio* Fellows; (2) persons appointed by the Chancellor as being eminent benefactors of the University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the Panjáb University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature, science or art, or by zeal in the cause of education; (3) persons chosen by the Senate and approved by the Chancellor; and (4) the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb of such independent Native chiefs as the Lieutenant-Governor may by notification in the Gazette specify. The schedule annexed to the Act contains a list of the persons who are to be deemed to be the first Fellows. Sections 10, 11 and 12 provide for a Senate and matters connected therewith. Section 13 empowers the Senate to appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University. Section 14 empowers it to confer certain degrees, but restricts the exercise of the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Civil Engineering until the Governor General in Council has given his assent thereto; and section 15 gives it power to confer like degrees in the case of persons who may have passed during the year 1882 such examinations of the Panjáb University College as may correspond to the degree examinations of the University. Section 16 empowers the Senate to confer honorary degrees in certain cases; section 17 to levy fees; and section 18 to make rules generally in all matters regarding the University.

J. GIBBS.

The 7th June, 1882.

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

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

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

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th June, 1882, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 8 OF 1882.

THE PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL, 1882.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Commencement.
2. Establishment of University.
   University to be a Body Corporate.
3. Property of Panjáb University College to vest in University.
4. Chancellor.
5. Vice-Chancellor.
6. Fellows.
   Number of Fellows.
7. The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.
8. Office of Vice-Chancellor vacated by leaving India.
9. First Vice-Chancellor and Fellows appointed.
10. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to form Senate of the University.
    Senate to superintend the affairs of the University.
11. Chairman appointed.
12. Questions to be decided at meetings of the Senate.
    Number of members to be present at meeting of Senate.
13. Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.
14. Power to confer degrees, &c., after examination.
15. Power to confer degrees on persons who have passed examinations at the Lahore University College in 1882.
16. Power to confer honorary degrees.
17. Power to levy fees.
18. Power to make rules.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED IN SECTION 6, CLAUSE (*a*).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (*b*).

A Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College but subsequently the Panjáb University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869 chiefly for the purpose of promoting the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded in that institution to the study of the English language and literature, and that in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction therein;

And whereas this Institution was by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* of the twenty-third day of December, 1869, declared to be so established in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who, having studied in such Colleges as may be affiliated in manner hereinafter provided, have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour;

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and

that the property, moveable and immoveable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for, the said Institution should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied;

The draft Bill referred to is that annexed to Panjáb letter No. 1277, dated 20th March, 1881.

Draft Bill, s. 1.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Panjáb University Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title. Commencement.

Draft, s. 2. also 42 & Vic., c. 65, s.

2. *(1)* A University shall be established at Lahore under the patronage of the Governor General for the time being.

Establishment of University.

Draft, s. 4: Act II of 1857, s. 3. 42 & 43 c. 65, s. 3. ft, ss. 2 & II of , ss. 1 & 42 & 43 c. 65, s. 3.

(2) The University so established shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the University of the Panjáb, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, moveable or immoveable, to transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

University to be a Body Corporate.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

New. 42 & 43 c. 65, s. 3.

3. All the property, moveable and immoveable, at present held by or in trust for the Panjáb University College shall, when this Act comes into force, become the property of the University, to be administered by it for the purposes of the University subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied.

Property of Panjáb University College to vest in University.

Draft, s. 5: Act II of 1857, s. 4.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University; and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws.

Chancellor.

Draft, s. 6: Act II of 1857, s. 5.

5. The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

He shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be reappointed.

Vice-Chancellor.

s. 8.

6. The following persons shall be Fellows, namely:—

Fellows.

(a) every person who has held the office of Chancellor and all persons for the time being holding such offices under Government as the Chancellor may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(b) persons whom the Chancellor may, from time to time, by like notification, appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the Panjáb University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the establishment of the Panjáb University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Art, or for zeal in the cause of education;

(c) such persons (if any) as may from time to time be elected by the Senate hereinafter constituted, and approved by the Chancellor; and

Draft, s. 9.

(d) the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by like notification, specify in this behalf:

Provided—

(1) that the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor shall never be less than fifty; and

Number of Fellows.

Draft, s. 7; Act II of 1857, s. 6.

(2) that the number of persons elected under clause *(c)* shall never exceed the number appointed under clause *(b)*.

7. The Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, by a notification in the local official Gazette, cancel the appointment of any Fellow appointed under section six, clause *(b)*, or cancel or amend any notification issued under section six, clause *(a)* or clause *(d)*.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

Draft, s. 10; Act II of 1857, s. 7.

8. If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor.

Office of Vice-Chancellor vacated by leaving India.

Draft, s. 4.

9. *(1)* James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor under section five; and his term of office shall expire on the first day of September, 1884.

First Vice-Chancellor and Fellows appointed.

Draft, s. 2: Act II of 1857, s. 5.

(2) The offices specified in Part I of the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section six, clause *(a)*; and

(3) the persons named in Part II of that schedule shall be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause *(b)* of that section.

10. *(1)* The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to form Senate of the University.

Draft, s. 11; Act II of 1857, s. 8.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence at meetings convened in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

Senate to superintend the affairs of the University.

11. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the majority of them.

Chairman appointed.

12. Every question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote:

Questions to be decided at meetings of the Senate.

Draft, s. 13; Act II of 1857, s. 9.

Provided that no question shall be decided at any such meeting unless fourteen Fellows at the least besides the Chairman are present at the time of the decision.

Number of members to be present at meeting of Senate.

Draft, s. 13: Act II of 1857, s. 10.

13. Subject to such rules as may be made under this Act, the Senate may from time to time appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University, and may also appoint a Syndicate.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

Draft, s. 14.

14. *(1)* The Senate may confer on all persons who have gone through such previous course of instruction in an affiliated college, passed such examinations in the University, and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed by the rules to be made under this Act,—

Power to confer degrees, &c., after examination.

Act II of 1857, s. 11.

(a) the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and, if empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Civil Engineering, as the case may be;

Act XLVII of 1860, s. 1.

(b) such other degrees and such diplomas or licenses as may be prescribed by any rules made under this Act; and

Act II of 1857, s. 11.

(c) such marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art as may be prescribed by rules made as aforesaid.

(2) "Affiliated College" in this section means such Colleges as may from time to time be affiliated to the University by an order of the Senate approved of by the Local Government and confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

(3) An order affiliating a College may be rescinded by an order similarly made, approved and confirmed.

Draft, s. 16: Act II of 1857, s. 13.

15. Notwithstanding anything in section fourteen, the Senate may confer degrees, diplomas, licenses or marks of honour as provided by that section on all persons who have in the year 1882, and previous to the passing of this Act, passed such examinations prescribed by the Panjáb University College as may be sufficient to satisfy the Senate that they are persons qualified in point of learning to obtain those degrees, diplomas, licenses or marks of honour.

Power to confer degrees on persons who have passed examinations at the Lahore University College in 1882.

Draft, s. 15: Act XXI of 1875, s. 1.

16. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Senate may grant a degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for that degree:

Power to confer honorary degrees.

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor, and not less than ten of the members of the Syndicate appointed under section thirteen (exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, if a member of that Syndicate) certify in writing that in their opinion that person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such degree.

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees, on admission into the University, for continuance therein, and for the degrees, diplomas and licenses to be conferred by it, as the University, with the approbation of the Chancellor, from time to time, thinks fit to impose.

Power to levy fees.

Draft, s. 11.

18. *(1)* The Senate may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act touching—

Power to make rules.

(a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate;

(b) the appointment, removal and remuneration of the examiners, officers and servants;

(c) the appointment of the Syndicate;

(d) the previous course of instruction to be followed, the examinations to be passed, and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour respectively;

(e) the conduct of examinations for the mode of granting, and the titles of, degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour; and

(f) generally all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing, and shall, after the common seal of the University has been affixed thereto, and they have been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be binding on all persons, members of the University, or admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees, diplomas, licenses and marks of honour.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 9.)

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 6, clause *(a)*:—

Judge of the Chief Court, Panjáb;
Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb;
Surgeon-General of the Panjáb;
Commissioner of Lahore;
Commissioner of Delhi;
Commissioner of Amritsar;
Accountant-General of the Panjáb;
Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb;
Principal of the Lahore Government College;
Principal of the Lahore Medical School;
Inspector of Schools;
Deputy Commissioner of Lahore;
Deputy Commissioner of Delhi;

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under section 6, clause *(b)*:—

His Highness Mahárájá Ranbír Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India;

His Highness Mahárájá Rájindar Singh, of Patiala;

His Highness Nawáb Sádik Muhammad Khán, of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I.;

His Highness Rájá Raghbír Sing, of Jind, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India;

His Highness Rájá Híra Singh, of Nabha, G.C.S.I.;

His Highness Rájá Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala;

Rájá Bije Sen of Mandi;

Nawáb Ibrahim Ali Khán, of Máler Kotla;

Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán;

Sardár Ajít Singh, Atáriwála;
Rai Amín Chand, Sardár Bahádur;
Maláz-ul-Ulma Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur;
Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner, Panjáb;
David Graham Barkley, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I.;
Reverend Edward Bickersteth, M.A.;
Charles Boulnois, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Sardár Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwália;
Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Surgeon-Major Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D.;
James Scarlett Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Surgeon-Major William Center, M.D., M.A.;
Reverend Robert Clark, M.A.;
John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
The Hon'ble Henry Stuart Cunningham, Esquire, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta;
Surgeon-Major Alexander Morrison Dallas;
Mansel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Deputy Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A.;
Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and its Dependencies;
Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I.;
Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and its Dependencies;
Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Reverend C. W. Foreman, D.D.;
The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lahore;
Munshi Ghulám Nabi;
Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B.;
Major Leopold John Henry Gray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps;
Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service;
Pandit Guru Parshád;
Syad Hádi Husain Khan;
Rája Harbans Singh;
Kaur Harnám Singh, Ahluwália;
Edward Piercy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D.;
Mir Hidáyat Ali Khán, Bahádur;
Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd;
Reverend W. Hooper, M.A.;
Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D.;
Munshi Hukm Chand;
Sodhi Hukm Singh;
Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Rájá Jahándád Khán, Khán Bahádur, Ghakkar;
Agha Kalbabid;
Fakír Syad Kamr-ud-din;
Rai Bahádur Kanhya Lal, C.E.;
Khán Bahádur Khán Muhammad Shah;
Bába Khem Singh, C.I.E., Bedi;
John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire;
Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court Panjáb;
Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.D.;
Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.
Thomas Crampton Lewis, Esquire, M.A.;
James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service.
General Robert Maclagan, R.E., late Secretary to Government, Panjáb, Public Works Department;
Colonel Charles Alexander McMahon;
The Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore;
Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E.;
Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Governor-General's Agent, Baroda;
John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire;
Pandit Moti Lal, Káthju;
Khán Bahádur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán;
Muhammad Hyat Khán, C.S.I.;
Khalifa Syad Muhammad Hussain;
Rái Mul Singh;
Násir Ali Khán, Kazilbásh;
Náwab Nawázish Ali Khán;
Major Edward Newlery;
Bábu Navina Chandra Rái;
Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Henry Edmund Perkins, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Henry Meredith Plowden, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law;
Major-General Charles Pollard, R.E.;
Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjáb;
Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khán, Khán Bahádur;
Diwán Rám Náth;
William Henry Rattigan, Esquire, M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law;
Pandit Rikhí Kesh;
Rájá Sir Sahib Dyál, K.C.S.I.;
Rái Bahádur Sahib Singh;
Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service;
David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb.
Brigade-Surgeon John Barcley Scriven, late Civil Surgeon, Lahore;
John Sime, Esquire, B.A.;
Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian Medical Service;
John Watt Smyth, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law;
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb;
Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law;
Charles Lewis Tupper, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Major Isaac Peatt Westmoreland, R.E.;
Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Young;
William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service;
Maulvi Ziá-ud-din Khán.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the year 1869 the Governor General in Council was pleased, in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, to sanction the establishment at Lahore of an institution, then styled the Lahore University College, but subsequently styled the Panjáb University College. The special objects of this College, as stated by its statutes, were as follows:—

(1) to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb, and to improve and extend vernacular literature generally;

(2) to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature; and

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At the time of the establishment of this College, promises were held out by Government that, if attended with due success, it might eventually be raised to the status of a University; and large sums of money have been, from time to time, given to the College by the chiefs and influential classes of the Panjáb, who have long looked forward to the fulfilment of these promises. As the College has, in the opinion of Government, been attended with due success, it has been determined to carry out what is believed to be the almost universal wish of the Natives of the Panjáb who are interested in education, and constitute the College a University.

2. The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared. Section 2 establishes the University, and confers on it all the powers of a body corporate. Section 3 provides for the transfer to the University of all the property at present held by or in trust for the University College. Sections 4 to 8 deal with the constitution of the University, and provide for a Chancellor, who is to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being, a Vice-Chancellor to be appointed by the Chancellor, and a body of Fellows.

The Fellows will be of four classes, namely: (1) the holders for the time being of certain offices, who are to be *ex-officio* Fellows; (2) persons appointed by the Chancellor as being eminent benefactors of the University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the Panjáb University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature, science or art, or by zeal in the cause of education; (3) persons chosen by the Senate and approved by the Chancellor; and (4) the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb of such independent Native chiefs as the Lieutenant-Governor may by notification in the Gazette specify. The schedule annexed to the Act contains a list of the persons who are to be deemed to be the first Fellows. Sections 10, 11 and 12 provide for a Senate and matters connected therewith. Section 13 empowers the Senate to appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University. Section 14 empowers it to confer certain degrees, but restricts the exercise of the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine and Master of Civil Engineering until the Governor General in Council has given his assent thereto; and section 15 gives it power to confer like degrees in the case of persons who may have passed during the year 1882 such examinations of the Panjáb University College as may correspond to the degree examinations of the University. Section 16 empowers the Senate to confer honorary degrees in certain cases; section 17 to levy fees; and section 18 to make rules generally in all matters regarding the University.

J. GIBBS.

The 7th June, 1882.

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

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